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THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
OR A VIEW OF THE
HISTORY,
POLITICS,
AND
LITERATURE,
For the YEAR 1763.
THE SIXTH EDITION.



L O N D O N:
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P R E F A C E.

ON the close of our last volume, we became apprehensive of a deficiency of materials towards furnishing an history of the succeeding years. The peace seemed to be so well settled, that one might imagine, there could be little room for political disputes amongst the several powers, and none at all for actual war and hostility. In reality, Europe may be said to be perfectly quiet; but the extent of the commercial empire of Great Britain is such, and it engages her in such a vast variety of difficult connections, that it is almost impossible for any considerable length of time to pass over, without producing abundance of events of a very interesting nature; and we heartily wish we could flatter ourselves that we should be found as equal to our materials of history, as we are likely to be well supplied with them. The savage war, which has unfortunately broke out in America since the conclusion of the general peace, has been fruitful of events; and it is not yet ended. Since then, troubles of great consequence have likewise arisen in the East-Indies, which threaten to afford us

P R E F A C E.

but too much employment for the ensuing year.

As to our domestic dissensions, we have stated as fairly as we could the points in contest between parties. Little heated ourselves, we have not endeavoured to inflame others. We have carefully adhered to that neutrality, which, however blameable in an advocate, is necessary in an historian, and without which he will not represent an image of things, but of his own passions.

We have wholly omitted in the Historical part the legal disputes which arose on the prosecution of the authors and publishers of the North Briton. The reader will easily see, that these matters did not properly come within the design of that part of our work; but we have taken care to insert the best account, which has appeared, of that whole transaction, at the end of the Chronicle.

T H E

THE
ANNUAL REGISTER,
For the YEAR 1763.

THE
HISTORY
OF
EUROPE.

CHAP. I.

Plan of the year's history. Invasion of the Philippines designed. Description of those islands, and of the city of Manila. Preparations at Madras. Part of the Squadron sent before the rest. The fleet unites at Malacca. They arrive at Manila.

IN our last volume we were obliged to conclude our account of the peace, before we fully related all the transactions of the war. When Great Britain came to a rupture with Spain, the theatre of hostility was infinitely enlarged: As that war was in a great measure a war upon commerce, it naturally became as extensive as its object. And as the vital parts of Spain, contrary to the condition of

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most other nations, lie at a great distance from the head, expeditions of the utmost moment were to be undertaken in the remotest parts of the globe.

The nature of our plan, in which the narrative, perhaps, presses too close upon the facts, constrains us to relate things, not in the order of time in which they happen, but in that in which we come to the knowledge of them. In this instance,

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stance, that plan has not been attended with any material inconvenience. The fortune of the expeditions, depending during the negotiation of the peace, was not, by the mutual consent of parties, to have any influence on the terms of it. The places taken were to be reciprocally restored. We, therefore, thought it more prudent to present to the reader a narrative of that important transaction, entire and unbroken, rather than postpone any part of it until we had gathered in all the scattered events of the war. However, there were events, and some of them so considerable, to the knowledge of which we have arrived since the conclusion of our last year's labour, that they ought by no means to be omitted. They will furnish something to the entertainment we propose for the public in the present; and they are such, as not unworthily close that great scene of national glory, which Great Britain had displayed to the world, during the five last campaigns. The chief of these was the expedition against the Manilas. Its importance will justify that detail in which we propose to consider it.

The Manilas, or Philippines, form a principal division of that immense Indian Archipelago, which consists of many hundred islands, some of them the largest, and many of them by nature the richest in the world; and which lie in the torrid zone, extending from the 19th degree of north latitude, almost in a continued chain, to New Guinea, and to the neighbouring shores of the great southern continent.

The Philippines form the northernmost cluster of these islands. They were discovered in the year

1521, by the famous navigator Ferdinand Magellan: they were added to the Spanish monarchy by Don Lewis de Velasco, in 1564, in the reign of Philip the second, under whom the Spanish dominion was greatly augmented, and its real strength, at the same time, so impaired, that almost two centuries have not restored it to its former vigour. The Philippines are scarce inferior to any of the other islands of Asia, in all the natural productions of that happy climate; and they are by far the best situated for an extended and advantageous commerce. By their position they form the center of intercourse with China, Japan, and the Spice Islands; and whilst they are under the dominion of Spain, they connect the Asiatic and American commerce, and become the general entrepôt for the rich manufactures and products of the one, and for the treasures of the other. Besides, they are well situated for a supply of European goods, both from the side of Acapulco, and by the way of the Cape of Good Hope.

In fact, they formerly enjoyed a traffic in some degree proportioned to the peculiar felicity of their situation; but the Spanish dominion is too vast and unconnected to be improved to the best advantage. The spirit of commerce is not powerful in that people. The trade of the Philippines is thought to have declined; its great branch is now reduced to two ships, which annually pass between these islands and Acapulco in America, and to a single port, that of Manila, in an island of the same name.

But though declined, this trade is still a vast object of protection

to Spain, and of hostility to whatever nation is engaged in war with her. In the war, which began in 1739, and which was not distinguished by such a series of wonderful successes as the last, the taking of the galleon, which carries on the trade between Manila and America, was considered as one of the most brilliant advantages which we obtained; and it has, accordingly, been much insisted upon in all the histories of that period. This galleon is generally worth more than 600,000 pounds sterling.

The principal island of the Philippines is called Manila, or Luconia; it is in length something more than 300 miles; its breadth is extremely unequal; at a medium it may be about 80 or 90. The Spanish inhabitants, who are not numerous, have the government and the best part of the commerce; the Chinese are the artisans; and the soil is chiefly cultivated by the natives. These latter are of various origins, and of different degrees of savageness, according as they have been more or less subdued by religion, or refined by intercourse with strangers. For so large and fertile an island the number of inhabitants are but small; and the whole, perhaps, not amounting to half a million; and of those not a third are in subjection to the Spaniards.

The rest of the Philippine islands, so far as the Spanish power prevails in them, are under the governor of Luconia; but there are many of them, in which that nation has little authority, or even influence. There are in all about fourteen of them which deserve notice.

The capital of Luconia, and of

all those islands, and, indeed, the only respectable place in them, is Manila, situated to the south-east of the island, and lying upon a very fair and spacious harbour. The buildings both public and private, being mostly of wood, have as much magnificence as such materials are capable of; and the churches, in particular, are very splendidly adorned. The Spaniards are discouraged from building with more durable materials by the terrible earthquakes, to which the island is extremely liable. By them the city has been more than once shaken to the ground. This calamity is so frequent and dreadful, as, in a great measure, to counterbalance all the advantages of so rich a soil, and so desirable a climate.

The Spanish inhabitants within the city are about three thousand. Ten thousand Chinese occupy a large suburb called the Parian.

On the conquest of China by the Tartars, in the last century, great numbers fled their country, filling all the considerable towns, not only of the Philippines, but of the Moluccas and Sunda islands, with an ingenious and industrious people, who brought with them, and diffused into all these countries, the skill of manufacture and the spirit of commerce. The conquest of China had nearly the same effect in this part of the world, which the revocation of the edict of Nantes produced in ours. Besides the Parian, there are several other suburbs of great extent contiguous to this city, inhabited by forty thousand of the native Indians, or by that mixed breed so common in all the Spanish colonies, resulting from that great variety of races of men, who originally

ginally inhabited, or came as adventurers, or were brought as slaves, into their extensive dominions.

From this short account it is visible, that the acquisition of such a place must have proved of very great advantage towards carrying on the war with Spain effectually, and could not, therefore, fail of having an advantageous influence on the terms of pacification. Accordingly it was resolved to make an attempt upon the Manilas, from a plan of operations delivered to the ministry by colonel Draper; and, perhaps, the reader will be glad to know how this plan came to be formed.

After the memorable defence of Madras, in 1759, colonel Draper's bad state of health obliged him to leave that country. He embarked, in company with the honourable capt. Howe, then commander of the *Winchelsea*, for Canton in China, a city with which the inhabitants of Manila carry on a considerable trade. Here they wisely spent that time of relaxation from military operations, in attaining such knowledge of the Philippine islands, as might afterwards be serviceable to their country, giving a lesson to all men in public employment, that, at times when they cannot perform an active service, they may still do a material one by wise attention and sensible observation. They discovered that the Spaniards of the Philippine islands, confiding in their remote distance from Europe, supposed an attack upon them impracticable, and were by that fatal security, which is always the consequence of an ill-founded confidence, lulled into a total inattention to a regular military strength.

Upon the first rumour of a war

with Spain, lord Anson and lord Egremont were made acquainted with these observations concerning the state of the Philippine islands; they gave that attention to the information, which the importance of it justly merited. They ordered colonel Draper to give his ideas in writing; assuring him, that, if the war should become unavoidable by the Spaniards joining with France, they would recommend the undertaking to his Majesty. The memorial upon the subject was greatly improved by the naval experience and judgment of capt. Howe, who possesses all the noble qualities of his illustrious family.

The motives for the undertaking (exclusive of the popular and dazzling notions of booty and plunder) were very serious and interesting, both in a commercial and political light. For Manila, in the possession of an enterprising people, is capable of ruining the whole China trade of any other, as the port of Cavite can build, fit out, and man, very large ships of war, which, if properly stationed, no vessels could possibly escape, unless protected by a squadron. Besides, with Manila in our hands, we might at all times depend on the proper respect being shewn to our flag in the ports of that extensive empire. On the other hand, the objections to the enterprise were not inconsiderable. It was impossible to spare either ships or troops from England for the conquest, as the additional weight of Spain in the scale of France, demanded the utmost exertion of our power nearer home. The vast distance of the object, and the uncertainty of the time, in which the expedition could be undertaken, were, besides, no small difficulties: but

But they were soon obviated. Nothing was demanded but a light frigate to carry colonel Draper to Madras, where alone suitable preparations could be made for this important enterprise.

The colonel arrived at Madras the latter end of June, 1762, and on his arrival was appointed brigadier-general and commander in chief of the expedition, which was to be undertaken solely by the troops and squadron then in India. No doubt, as we were become arbiters of the great peninsula of India, by the total expulsion of the French, and by the humiliation of the Dutch, this attempt became more feasible. However, as this dominion was new, and rather entered upon, than firmly established, something was to be dreaded even from the natives; and, therefore, from this peninsula (the only place from which such an attempt could be made with any prospect of success) so great a force could not be employed, as the difficulty and importance of the enterprise seemed to require. But the spirit of the troops, and the celerity and judgment with which the preparations were made, compensated every deficiency.

The 79th regiment was the only regular corps that could be spared. But this corps was, by reputation, by service, and by being long injured to the climate, almost equal to an army. By this regiment the progress of the French in India had been first stopped. They had contributed not a little to the happy turn and decision of that war, under colonel Coote; and they were now chosen to extend the glory of the English arms to the utmost verge of Asia. A company of ar-

tillery, and a body of seamen and marines, were appointed to act with them. Some companies of seapoys (Indian soldiers who serve after the European manner) were added. In the whole, the force for the land operations amounted to two thousand three hundred men. The naval force consisted of nine men of war and frigates, besides some store-ships.

The command of the land forces in this expedition was given, as before mentioned, to brigadier-general Draper. Nobody was more perfectly acquainted with the service in that part of the world; and nobody had shewn greater zeal to forward it. It was impossible to forget the merit he had in the preservation of Madras, and in giving the East India war, against Mr. Lally, the first turn in our favour. Admiral Cornish commanded the marine; a brave and able officer, and worthy to co-operate with such a general, in such an important service. In three weeks the preparations for forming this body, and getting ready all the stores, were begun, compleated, and the whole shipped through a raging and perpetual surf, which in those climates is one of the greatest difficulties in any expedition, extremely embarrassing the embarkation, and rendering still more hazardous the debarkation of troops, especially in the face of an enemy, who knows how to profit of this advantage.

The celerity of those preparations was necessary. In the East Indies, they are obliged to regulate all their motions by the course of the monsoons. The season for the expedition was far advanced, when the plan and orders arrived; and, if the north-

west monsoon should set in with any degree of violence before they were advanced on their voyage, the success of the whole enterprise would have been rendered exceedingly precarious. There was, besides, another consideration, which demanded all possible haste; this was, that the English army might come to its destination, before the news of war being actually broke out between England and Spain could reach the Manilas, and, by rousing the Spaniards from their ill-grounded security, give them time to put themselves into the best posture of defence.

The judgment with which every arrangement was made, equalled the celerity of the preparations. A ship of force was dispatched before the fleet through the straits of Malacca, in order to watch the entrance of the Chinese sea, and to intercept whatever vessels might be bound to Manila, or sent from the neighbouring settlements, to give the Spaniards notice of the design. As it was necessary to take in water at Malacca, a division of the squadron, with a considerable part of the land forces, was sent off, before the rest

29th of July, 1762. could be got ready, in order that a moment of superfluous delay might not happen to the fleet in procuring this necessary refreshment.

Before they sailed, every thing was settled with relation to the co-operation of the land and sea forces, to the distribution of the plunder, and to the government of the place, in case it should be taken, that no dispute might arise in the course of their operations. The East India company were, by agreement, to have a third of the booty, or the ransom; by orders

from England, the government of the conquered country was to be vested in that body; the land and sea forces, by common consent, were mutually to participate in the distribution of their several captures, according to the rules established in the navy. These precautions had so good an effect, that no circumstance of disagreement once arose between the army and the marine, either in the conduct of the enterprise, or in the division of the advantages of it. Nothing distinguishes this war more from every former war, in which we have been engaged, than that, in so many conjunct expeditions, and in such a vast variety of difficulties and of services, there was so perfect an harmony, and so cordial a co-operation between the land and the sea forces, that there is not a single instance of the least degree of discord or dissention between them. Nothing can more advantageously characterise the spirit of the age.

All things being thus judiciously disposed, and all difficulties foreseen and provided for, the last and grand division of the fleet set sail from Madras the first of August 1762. On the 19th of the same month they arrived safe at Malacca, formerly considered as the key of the Indian commerce, and still the center of a very considerable trade. It had formerly been disputed between the then great naval powers in India, Portugal and Holland, as a port of the utmost moment in determining the absolute sovereignty in those seas; because it commands the grand communication between China and Indostan, and that it is a situation, which has a considerable influence on all the islands that compose the great Indian Archipelago. But at this

this time, so great was the revolution in this part of Asia, and the superiority of the English was such, that it was of no great moment to them, in whose hands Malacca was. The Dutch, who could look with no very favourable eye upon our progress in those eastern regions, were neither in spirit nor condition to give any check to it. The English fleet used Malacca as a port of their own, and there they supplied themselves, not only with refreshments, but with every ne-

cessary not already provided for the siege they meditated.

The weather favoured them very much. Without the least distress to the squadron, or the dispersion of any of the ships which composed it, in thirty-one days from Malacca they came in sight of Luconia. At that time, indeed, the squadron was separated, and driven out to sea; but they soon recovered the shore, and again compleated their junction.

19th of September.

C H A P. II.

Condition of Manila. The forces landed. A sally of the enemy. They are repulsed. Ships brought against the town. A violent storm. The Spaniards and Indians make two attempts on the English camp. Repulsed in both. Character of these Indians. A breach made in the fortifications. The town stormed. The citadel surrenders. Capitulation, by which all the Philippines are surrendered.

WHEN the British armament arrived upon the coast of Luconia, they found the Spaniards absolutely unacquainted with the breaking out of the war, consequently unprepared, and in all that confusion, which necessarily attends a sudden and precipitate disposition against an attack. That they might have, as little time as possible to recover from this confusion, so favourable to our enterprise, it was determined that the forces should be landed, and the operations commenced immediately.

A small fort and town lay upon the harbour of Cavite, which was conveniently situated to strengthen Manila, and might afford an useful station for ships during the siege. The first idea was to begin with the attack of this fort; but on consultation between Mr. Draper and the admiral, it was concluded more adviseable to pro-

ceed directly to the grand object, judging very properly, that a conquest there would of course occasion and draw after it the fall of Cavite. The delay naturally attendant on the first plan would have given time to the Spaniards to recover their spirits, dismayed by the sudden appearance of an enemy on their coasts, which had been long unaccustomed to the alarms of the war; they would have had leisure to clear away the buildings which obstructed their fortifications, to put their works in repair, and to take every step towards an orderly, and therefore, probably, an effectual defence. Besides, the shifting of the monsoons began to display itself by very evident and alarming signs. The weather grew uncertain and menacing; the rain began to pour down in torrents; the winds became boisterous; and it was greatly to

be feared, that, if the operations should be drawn into any considerable length, the overflowing of the country would have made all approaches to the place by land impracticable, whilst the tempestuous weather would have rendered the assistance of the squadron precarious in the siege, and even its safety very doubtful.

The dispositions for landing were made a little to the south of the town. The boats were ranged in three divisions, under the protection of the men of war. Frigates were ordered to the right and left, by a brisk fire to cover their flanks, and to disperse the enemy, who began to assemble in great numbers, both horse and foot, to oppose the descent. Measures were so well taken, that the enemy retired from the fire of the squadron, and left the coast clear. The English with an even front made towards the shore, and thro' a violent surf, which dashed many
 24th of Sep- of their boats to-
 tember. pieces, (but fortunately without any loss of lives) gained the coast, and formed upon the beach.

The days which immediately succeeded their landing were spent in seizing the most advantageous posts, in securing the communication with the navy, and in reconnoitring the roads and approaches to the town. They found it regularly fortified, and defended by some good works, a number of excellent cannon, garrisoned by about 800 regular troops, and incapable by its extent of being completely invested by such an army as ours, and in a condition, therefore, of being constantly supplied from the country, and reinforced by the na-

tives, a fierce and daring people, who in a short time came to the assistance of the place with a body of ten thousand men, armed in their barbarous fashion.

The governor was, indeed, a churchman, the archbishop of the Manilas, by a policy not wholly without precedent in the Spanish colonies, in which they have been known more than once to unite not only the civil government, but the command of the forces, with the ecclesiastical dignity. But however unqualified by his character, for the defence of a city attacked, the archbishop seemed not unfit for it by his spirit and resolution. These, together with the obstructions which arose from the season, (which grew daily more embarrassing) were the difficulties our army had to contend with. On the other hand they had many circumstances in their favour. The ditch of the town, in some important parts, had never been completed; the covered way was out of repair; the glacis was too low; some of the out-works were not armed; and the suburbs, which they had not time to burn, afforded shelter to our troops, and covered them in their approaches.

The ability of the commanders, and the spirit of the troops, made use of all these advantages, and overcame all these difficulties. The country being almost wholly flooded, they were obliged to throw themselves into the houses which were under the fire of the bastions, and the Spaniards cannonaded their quarters, which were nearer to the walls than the ordinary rules of war prescribed. Necessity superseded these rules; and even the precipitation with which they

they were obliged to urge their motions, had a good effect, and probably hastened the decision of the siege in their favour sooner than could be expected from a more regular proceeding, and more favourable circumstances.

Before batteries could be erected, the enemy attempted a sally with about four hundred men. But this 26th of September. essay of their strength

proved extremely discouraging to them, and they were obliged to retire with loss and precipitation. The superior skill and bravery of our troops appeared in so striking a light in this little engagement, that it was thought it might prove an inducement to the governor to endeavour at advantageous terms by an early surrender. But his answer to the summons of our commander was more spirited than the behaviour of his garrison had hitherto proved. It was plain we had to expect nothing but what we were able to command.

Through all the difficulties of the season our works proceeded, and by the indefatigable vigour and unconquerable spirit of our soldiers and seamen, three batteries for cannon and mortars were raised, and played on the town with considerable effect. The Indians from time to time continued their attack; but they rather molested our troops, than obstructed their progress. Equally ignorant of the laws of humanity and of arms, they murdered our people, wherever they met them dispersed from the army; and even perpetrated the same cruelty on an English officer, employed under the protection of a flag of truce, and of an act of generosity to an enemy, in

conducting into the town the governor's nephew, who had been taken. Their savage cruelty entitled them to no mercy; and whenever they fell into the hands of the English soldiers, they found none.

As little success attended the attempt in which this cruel action was committed, as they met with in their former sally. The operations against the town proceeded with unremitted vigour and diligence. The bombardment continued day and night. The navy, who had hitherto assisted no otherwise than by furnishing men and stores, (in which, however, it was of the greatest service) began now to take a direct part. They placed themselves as near the town, as the depth of water would admit, and began a fire in order to second the operations of the land forces, by enfilading the front they proposed to attack. Although the shallows obliged the ships to keep at too great a distance to have all the effect they wished, this fire, which was opened on a new quarter, and was kept up without intermission, added not a little to the fatigue of the garrison, and to the confusion and terror of the inhabitants.

Whilst the siege advanced in so successful a manner by the perseverance, and by the uncommon harmony and united efforts of the land and sea forces, the elements threatened to 1st of October. destroy at once all the effects of their industry and courage. A deluge of rain poured down, accompanied by a mighty storm of wind. The squadron was in the greatest danger; all communication with it was entirely cut off.

off. A storeship, which had lately arrived, and contained the greatest part of the tools and necessaries, of which they were now in the greatest want for completing their works, was driven on shore. The governor of the place added to the advantages of these appearances in his favour, by calling in the aid of his ecclesiastical character. To raise the spirits of the inhabitants, sunk by the progress of the besiegers, he gave out that an angel from the Lord was gone forth to destroy the English like the host of Sennacherib.

By an extraordinary species of good fortune, these menacing circumstances were attended with their particular advantages, and rather facilitated than obstructed the progress of the siege. The storeship, by being driven ashore, without any considerable damage, gave an easy and ready access to all the military stores and provisions she contained, and which, if it had not been for this accident, could not have been supplied by boats in many days, as the wind continued to blow for a long time after, and that a violent surf broke high upon the beach. Besides, in the situation, in which this vessel lay on shore, her cannon became, in a great degree, a protection to the rear of the English camp. At the same time, the confidence, which the enemy reposed in the natural helps derived from the storm, and in those supernatural ones added by their superstition, rendered them more remiss and languid in their defence; and during that time they gave less obstruction to the progress of our troops, than in any other period of the siege. Another advantage also arose to the Eng-

lish from the storm; for the roaring of the waves prevented the Spaniards from hearing the noise of our workmen in the night.

Every circumstance of the storm, by a fortunate turn, or by a judicious management, became favourable to the attack, and they proceeded with so much constancy and resolution, that in the midst of this violent tempest, and deluged as they were with the heavy tropical rains, they completed one large battery for heavy cannon, and another for mortars, made good their parallels and communications, secured their most material posts, and put themselves in a condition, immediately on the ceasing of the storm, to batter the place in breach.

Twelve pieces of cannon, on that face of the bastion which they attacked, were silenced in a few hours, and so vigorous a fire was kept up from the cannon and mortars upon all the parts, whence the Spaniards could annoy our troops, that in less than two days all their defences were destroyed. The Spaniards, seeing their fortifications no longer tenable, determined to make a conclusive effort, and to avail themselves of the strength of the garrison, which their free communication with the country had made as numerous as they could wish. For that purpose they projected a sally, disposed in two attacks upon the two most important posts of the English. The first was to be made upon a cantonment of the seamen, in which they judged, if they could succeed, they must lay the English under unsurmountable difficulties, because the seamen were known to have had the most considerable part in the manage-

management of the artillery during the whole siege. A thousand Indians were to be employed in the operation.

The second body, consisting of Indians, and of a strong detachment from the Spanish garrison, were to attack a church which lay near the sea, covered a flank of the army, and had been of great consequence for protecting the besiegers in their approaches, both against the enemy's fire and the inundation. An attack had been made, as we have before related, upon this post, and they thought it of importance enough to justify a second. These designs were not ill conceived, and they were executed with sufficient resolution.

About three hours before day on the fourth of October, the Indians marched out upon the first attack. They were much encouraged by the incessant fall of rain, which they flattered themselves would have rendered our fire-arms useless. As for themselves, they had nothing to apprehend, habituated as they were to the accidents of that climate, and armed only with bows and lances. Their approach was favoured by a great number of thick bushes, that grew upon the side of a rivulet, which they passed in the night. By keeping close to them, they eluded the vigilance of the patrols, and fell unexpectedly, and with infinite violence, upon the quarters of the seamen. Although surprised and assaulted in the night, when they could discern nothing of the enemy, but the fury of the attack, they maintained their ground with steadiness, and repelled the enemy. Prudently satisfied with this advantage, and not risking it by an attempt to improve

it, they remained firmly in their post until day-break, when a picquet of the 79th regiment came to their relief, and falling upon the right flank of the Indians, these barbarians fled, were pursued, and routed, with the loss of three hundred men.

It is somewhat remarkable, that the Asiatic Indians of the peninsula of Malacca, and, in general, of all their islands, should differ so extremely from the Chinese, and every other nation of the eastern continent. The former are as distinguished for their fierce valour, and for a singular contempt of death, as the latter have always been for their cowardice, and the softness and effeminacy of their manners. In our wars on the Indian continent, the European troops were almost the only object of attention. In our attack upon the Philippines, the natives were, at least, to be equally dreaded. In this fally, had their discipline or arms been at all equal to their strength and ferocity, the issue of the event had been very doubtful. Even armed as they were, they boldly rushed on the very muzzles of our pieces; on every repulse they repeated their assaults with redoubled fury; and died at length, like wild beasts, gnawing the bayonets of their enemies.

The second attack, which began just as they had been defeated in the former, appeared at first, in a manner, more favourable to the hopes of the Spaniards. The body of seapoys, which defended the church, which was the object of this attack, not being endowed with the resolution, which distinguishes our English seamen, were easily dislodged, and driven from
their

their post. The enemy, as soon as they had seized the church, immediately climbed to the top, and from thence poured down a storm of fire on our people who were posted behind it, and who now lay entirely exposed to their shot. In this disadvantageous position, the European soldiers maintained themselves with resolution and patience, until a detachment with ten field pieces came to their relief. The Spaniards were at length driven off with the loss of 70 men; nor were we freed from this resolute attack without loss on our side, a brave officer having fallen, and forty men being killed or wounded in the encounter.

This was the enemy's last effort. They were now confined to the walls. Discouraged by their frequent and bloody repulses, the greatest part of the Indians returned home. The fire of the batteries, which had been a little interrupted by these attacks, recommenced with greater spirit, and with a more decisive effect than ever; so that the next day the enemy's cannon were all silenced, and the breach appeared practicable.

Any other people but the Spaniards of this garrison, in these circumstances, would have immediately prepared a capitulation, when no law of honour, because no prospect of success, required a further defence; at least, if they had desperately resolved on the last extremity, they would have made such works, and posted their men in such a manner, as to have made the first attempt to storm as desperate on our side, as this too late defence was on theirs. But their resolution was only a sullen obstinacy, uninspired by a true military

spirit, as it was wholly uninformed by any true military skill.

Our commander, not finding any desire of capitulating in the enemy, prepared, without delay, and with the most judicious arrangements, for the storm. All our troops were gradually and privately assembled in proper posts, so as to give the enemy no alarm or notice of the design; whilst the batteries kept a continual fire, in order to clear every part of the works, from whence we might apprehend any molestation. This fire had so good an effect, that a body of Spaniards who had begun to assemble on the bastion which was the object of the attack, were dispersed by the explosion of some shells.

The English took immediate advantage of this event. By the signal of a general discharge of their artillery and mortars, and under the cover of a thick smoke, which blew directly upon the town, they rushed on to the assault. Sixty volunteers of different corps led the way, supported by the grenadiers of the 79th regiment. A body of pioneers to clear the breach, and, if necessary, to make lodgments, followed; a battalion of seamen advanced next, supported by two grand divisions of the 79th regiment; the troops of the East India company closed the rear.

Disposed in this excellent order; led by officers on whom they had the utmost confidence, and animated by the prospect of a speedy conclusion of their labours, they mounted the breach with amazing spirit and rapidity. The Spaniards dispersed in a moment; the British troops advanced with little resistance

ance into the city, and completed the conquest. An hundred Spaniards and Indians posted in a guard house refused quarter, and were cut to pieces. Three hundred more, who endeavoured to escape over a deep and rapid river, were drowned in the attempt. The governor retired into the citadel; but as that place was not tenable, he soon surrendered at discretion. Influenced by a generosity familiar to our commanders, and willing to preserve so noble a city from destruction, general Draper and the admiral, though able to command every thing, admitted the inhabitants to a capitulation, by which they enjoyed their liberties, lives,

properties, and the administration of their domestic government. A ransom of a million sterling purchased these terms. And thus Great Britain, after a siege, short indeed in the duration, but considerable for its difficulties and hardships, became possessed of this important place. They found here every refreshment fit to recruit the troops after their fatigues, and abundance of all stores necessary to refit the squadron. The surrender of Manila comprehended that not only of the whole country, of which it is the capital, but of all those numerous and valuable islands which are its dependencies.

C H A P. III.

Two frigates sent after the Acapulco galleon. Disappointed. Fall in with that from Manila. She is taken. Advantages from the conquest of the Philippines. General Draper returns.

DURING the siege, admiral Cornish received intelligence by the capture of an advice-ship, that the galleon from Acapulco was arrived at the streights which form the entrance into the Archipelago of the Philippines. This intelligence was not to be neglected. The acquisition of so rich a prize must greatly enhance the value of a conquest, and not a little compensate the disadvantage of a repulse. Two ships of the squadron, the Panther man of war and the 4th of Argo frigate, were therefore immediately dispatched after her.

In twenty-six days, the Argo discovered in the evening a sail, which they did not doubt to be the same they looked for. But just as she approached her object, by the

rapidity of a counter current, she was drove among shallows, and her chase not only became uncertain, but the frigate herself was in the utmost danger of being lost. In this condition she was obliged to cast anchor. But by strenuous exertion and dexterous management she soon escaped the danger, got under sail, overtook the galleon, and began a hot engagement with her, which continued for two hours. Fortune seemed again uncertain. The Argo was so unequally matched and so roughly received by the Spaniard, that she was obliged to desist from the engagement, and to bring to, in order to repair the damage she had suffered.

In this pause of action the current slackened; the Panther came under

under sail, with the galleon in sight, and about nine the next morning got up to her. It was not until he had battered her for two hours, within half musket shot, that she struck.

The English were surprized to find so obstinate a resistance, with so little activity of opposition. In her first engagement with the Argo, this galleon mounted only six guns, though she was pierced for sixty. She had but thirteen in her engagement with the Panther; but she was a huge vessel, she lay like a mountain in the water, and the Spaniards trusted entirely to the excessive thickness of her sides, not altogether without reason; for the shot made no impression upon any part, except her upper works.

Another, and more disagreeable subject of surprize, occurred upon the striking of the enemy. They then discovered that this vessel was not the American galleon, but that from Manila bound to Acapulco. She had proceeded a considerable way on her voyage, but meeting with a hard gale of wind in the great South Sea, she was dismasted, and obliged to put back to refit. Though the captors were disappointed in the treasure they expected, their capture, however, proved a prize of immense value. Her cargo was computed to be, in rich merchandize, worth more than half a million.

Through the whole of this victorious war, there was scarcely any conquest more advantageous in itself, or more honourably achieved, than that of the Philippines. The British forces effected their landing before Manila on the 24th of September, their battery of cannon

was not completed until the 3d of October, and on the 6th they were masters of the city. In this enterprize the number of troops employed was small, the season of operation rainy and tempestuous, the communication between the land and sea forces always difficult, frequently hazardous, and sometimes impracticable; and our little army surrounded and harassed, and as it were besieged itself, by numerous bodies of Indians, who, though undisciplined and ill armed, yet, by a daring resolution and contempt of death, became not only troublesome, but formidable.

With regard to the value of the acquisition, a territory fell into our hands, consisting of fourteen considerable islands, which from their extent, fertility, and convenience of commerce, furnished the materials of a great kingdom. By this acquisition, joined to our former successes, we secured all the avenues of the Spanish trade, and interrupted all the communications between the parts of their vast but unconnected empire. The conquest of the Havannah had cut off, in a great measure, the intercourse of their wealthy continental colonies with Europe. The reduction of the Philippines excluded them from Asia; and from both they were liable to be further and most essentially offended, if it had been our true interest to have continued longer a war, which the calamities of mankind loudly called upon us to put an end to. The plunder taken was far more than sufficient to indemnify the charges of the expedition; a circumstance not very usual in our modern wars. It amounted

amounted to upwards of a million and a half; of which the East India company, on whom the charge of the enterprize in a great measure lay, were, by contract, as we have already mentioned, to have a third part.

That nothing might be wanting to the brilliancy of this conquest, the voyage home was attended with as favourable a fortune as the operations of the siege. The express left Manila on the 12th of November, and arrived in London the 4th of April following. One could not have allowed, in ordinary reckoning, so little time for the mere voyage, as this long voyage and this great conquest were both accomplished in. General Draper arrived as soon as his express, and jointly with the admiral, was honoured with the thanks of his country.

The college in which this meritorious officer was bred, and of which at the time of this acquisition he was a member, had the satisfaction of being graced with the trophies of his victory. The general desired, and the king consented, that the colours taken at Manila, should be hung up in their chapel. There could not be a finer object in such a place, before the eyes of the rising generation. They might learn from thence how letters and arms may be combined; and that there

is no department of life to which the cultivation of the mind by study is foreign; that, in most cases, it contributes to the effect, and in all, to the lustre of the services which we render our country.

This was the last of our conquests, and the nation, already in full enjoyment of the sweets of peace, had still the satisfaction to receive from the remotest parts of the globe, the news of victories, which augment her honour and her riches. There never had been a period more fortunate to Great Britain. She had conquered in the course of this war a tract of continent of immense extent. Her American territory approached to the borders of Asia; it came very near the frontiers of the Russian and Chinese dominions; and it may one day become as powerful as either of these empires. She had conquered twenty-five islands, all of them distinguishable for their magnitude, their riches, or the importance of their situation. She had won by sea and land, in the course of this war, twelve battles; she had reduced nine fortified cities and towns, and near forty forts and castles; she had destroyed or taken above an hundred ships of war from her enemies; and acquired at least ten millions in plunder.

C H A P. IV.

Private expedition against Buenos Ayres. Squadron arrives in the Rio de la Plata. Change their plan. They attack Nova Colonia. The ship Clive takes fire. The greatest part of the crew perish. The squadron returns.

ONE expedition alone, and that of less moment, failed of success during the last year of the war. This failure was attended with

with some melancholy circumstances: and as it was the last of our military transactions, it will be proper to give a short account of it.

Having made ourselves masters of the Havannah, and taken measures for the conquest of the Philippines, it was judged expedient to encourage some private adventurers to add to our other operations against the Spanish commerce, an attack upon the colony of Buenos Ayres. This was agreeable to that spirited manner in which the war had been pursued for some campaigns. It was enforced also by inducements which were not without weight. Buenos Ayres was not in itself so much an object from any lucrative consideration; though in that respect too it was desirable. It became important from its situation. On one hand, of all the Spanish colonies it lay the most conveniently for the enemy to molest the settlements of our Portuguese allies; on the other, Buenos Ayres affords, if we should be fortunate enough to get it into our possession, a station extremely well adapted for enterprises against all the trade, and the dominions of Spain, upon the South Seas. The place was, besides, of a degree of strength by no means equal to the importance of the situation.

The embarkation was made from the Tagus, and the force, partly English and partly Portuguese, consisted of three stout frigates, and some small armed vessels and storeships. They had on board about 500 soldiers. The expedition was under the command of

captain Macnamara, an adventurer of spirit and experience.

This voyage to the mouth of the Plata proved as favourable as they could have wished; but no sooner had they entered that vast river, than difficulties and obstructions began to start up on every side. A violent storm, attended with thunder and lightning, attacked them on their entrance. When the tempest ceased, they found that the river was shoaly, and of a bad navigation, and that they must encounter no small obstructions even in making their way to Buenos Ayres. The Spaniards were better armed and prepared for their reception than they expected. They had even acted on the offensive with success, and taken some time before the Portuguese settlement of Nova Colonia, in which they found a very great booty, and a large quantity of military stores.

On this view of things they consulted together, and, after deliberation, judged it necessary to begin with the recovery of Nova Colonia, before they made any attack upon Buenos Ayres. An English pilot who knew the place and river, and whom they accidentally met on board a Portuguese ship, encouraged them to the attempt, undertaking himself to carry the commodore's vessel into the harbour, and within pistol-shot of the enemy's principal battery.

Though the enterprise was not without danger, there was great reason to expect success. The ships were in good order, and the men

men in good spirits. They adorned their vessels with all the pomp and parade of a naval triumph. Their colours of every kind were hung out. The soldiers dressed in new red uniforms, and disposed upon the poop, and upon the tops, made a gallant appearance. In this manner they advanced to the attack, with horns sounding and drums beating; and every thing expressed hope and joy.

This gay preparative was followed by a fierce fire, supported on both sides for four hours, at a very small distance, with uncommon resolution. The Spaniards pointed their guns well, and stood to them with firmness. But their spirit and perseverance was more than equalled by the British ships, whose fire at length became superior. The Spanish batteries were almost silenced. The English were in expectation of seeing the colours immediately struck, when, just as their success seemed certain, by some unknown accident, the ship took fire. In an instant she was all in a blaze. The same moment discovered the flames, and the impossibility of extinguishing them.

Then was to be seen a most dreadful spectacle. All the sides of the vessel were immediately crowded with naked men, who but a few minutes before reckoned themselves almost in the assured possession of wealth and conquest, precipitating themselves into the sea with the melancholy alternative of a death by fire or water. Some clung to the yards and rigging, until the prevalence of the flames loosed their holds, and they tumbled into the sea. The enemy's fire, which re-commenced on this accident, redoubled their distress;

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and many, who might have escaped drowning, perished by the shot. Several had lost their limbs in the engagement, who lay bleeding and helpless on the deck, and without the least power of shifting their situation, beheld the flames approach them. No assistance could be given, all being occupied by their own distress, and intent on their own preservation. Some of the wounded perished by their own hands.

A circumstance is related of this dreadful scene, which is extremely striking, and strongly characterises the spirit of our English seamen. Several of those who could not swim, in the midst of all this scene of horror and confusion went to the lower guns, and kept up a constant fire upon the enemy, till they were driven by the flames to die in another element. The commodore was drowned; and of 340 souls, only 78 in all escaped.

The other vessels of the squadron, far from being able to yield any assistance to the sufferers, were obliged to get off as expeditiously as they could, lest they should have been involved in the same fate. The Ambuscade, the next ship in force to the commodore's, with difficulty escaped. She was little better than a wreck; she had sixty shot in her hull (many of them between wind and water) and six foot of water in her hold; and all her rigging was miserably mangled. By exertion of uncommon efforts they made a shift to get into the Portuguese settlement at Rio de Janeiro.

In this manner ended the last expedition made by our people in the war: an expedition conducted

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ducted with a resolution equal to any of the former, but with a fortune very different. Except, however, in the melancholy loss of the men, the failure of this enterprise, in the then situation of affairs, was attended with no consequences. It was some consolation to those who escaped that terrible fire, that when they got ashore they were treated with a degree of humanity and benevolence which could not be exceeded, if the same calamity had happened to them on the coast of their own country, and amongst their dearest friends and relations. Instead of regarding them as persons who came to destroy and plunder their settlements, the Spaniards considered their misfortunes, not their enmity, and treated them rather as sons than captives. The English came to them naked; they clothed them all decently, and used them in every other instance with equal tenderness and indulgence. The war closed with an action the fittest in the world to

infuse sentiments correspondent to a state of peace and union between brave and generous nations, whose undoubted interest it is to be always united.

The war between the great powers was, as we have said, closed by this expedition. But, from the ashes, as it were, of the great war, a new fire suddenly burst out, which involved us in hostility with most of the Indian nations who inhabit that tract of continent, for the possession of which we principally contended in the war, and which we had made the capital object in our treaty of peace. This war is far from being yet ended, and it is of no small importance, not so much from the quality of the enemy we are engaged with, as from the value of the object it affects. In order to lead the reader to a proper idea of the events of this war, it will be necessary to trace out the causes, which probably gave rise to it; and this we shall attempt in the ensuing chapter.

C H A P. V.

State of our conquests in North America. Three governments. Reasons for this arrangement. Indians commence hostilities. Causes of the war. Indians neglected. Strength of the English in North America dreaded. State of the savage nations. Revolutions amongst themselves. The Indians grow powerful. Ir. quois generally quiet.

BY the IV. and VII. articles of the last treaty of peace, Canada was ceded to Great Britain in its utmost extent. This stretched the northern part of our possessions on the continent of America from one ocean to the other. The cession of Louisiana to the Mississippi, and of the Spa-

nish Florida on both seas, made our American empire compleat. No frontiers could be more distinctly defined, nor more perfectly secured. The only object of attention, which seemed left to Great Britain, was to render these acquisitions as beneficial in traffic, as they were extensive in territory. An immense

menſe waſte of ſavage country was evidently to a commercial nation no great object for the preſent; but it was a conſiderable one in hope, becauſe it contained an inex-hauſtible variety of ſoils, climates, and ſituations, and thereby afforded ample materials for the exertion of wealth and ſkill in its improvement to all the purpoſes of trade. Theſe exertions were not likely to be wanting, or to be ineffectual. Independent of national motives, the adminiſtration in England had a particular intereſt in improving thoſe acquiſitions to the utmoſt; they were to juſtify the choice they had made in preferring them to the Weſt India iſlands. They therefore took very great pains to come at an exact knowledge of every thing, which could tend to render our new conqueſts on this continent flouriſhing and commercial. To this end they judged it expedient to divide them into three ſeparate and independent governments.

The firſt and moſt northerly of theſe diviſions was called the government of Quebec. It is bounded on the Labrador coaſt by the river of St. John, or Saguenay. This river continues the boundary of the colony, as it runs from the weſtward, until you come to a lake, which it meets in its courſe, called the Lake of St. John.

To form the weſtern boundary, an imaginary line is here drawn from that lake to another, which is ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of it, and is called Nipiſſim. At this lake they changed the direction of the line, ſo as to make it croſs the river St. Lawrence and the Lake Champlain in forty-five degrees of North latitude; and this

formed the ſouthern boundary. From thence ſtriking the line to the north-eaſt, they carried it quite to the gulph of St. Lawrence, through the high lands, which ſeparate the rivers which fall into the great river of Canada from thoſe which fall into the ocean. This government is very ſhort, almoſt upon every ſide, of the extent of the government of Canada, whiſt it continued in the hands of the French.

They divided the ſouthern part of our conqueſts on this continent into two governments, thoſe of Eaſt and Weſt Florida. The former was bounded towards the north by our colony of Georgia; to the eaſt and ſouth by the Atlantic ocean and the gulph of Florida; and on the weſt by the river Apalachicola.

The latter, or Weſt Florida, was bounded on the Eaſt by the ſame river. Its ſouthern frontier ran along the gulph of Mexico to the Lake Pontchartrain on one of the mouths of the Miſſiſſippi. This great river formed its boundary to the weſt unto the 31ſt degree of latitude, from which a line was ſtruck acroſs for the northern limit, due eaſt, until it met the above-mentioned river Apalachicola.

As to the ſhore of Labrador and the adjacent iſlands in the gulph of St. Lawrence, their value conſiſts, in a manner wholly, in the fiſhery carried on upon their coaſts. It is of importance to that branch of commerce to be under ſtrict regulations; and this could never be well compaſſed, unleſs the coaſt, near which it is carried on, was under a ſingle direction. With great judgment, therefore, all the coaſt of Labrador, from the river

Saguenay to Hudson's streights, and all the neighbouring islands, were put under the care and inspection of the Governor of Newfoundland. But the islands of St. John and Cape Breton were annexed, as their situation required, to Nova Scotia.

The reader will observe, and possibly with some surprise, that in this distribution, much the largest, and perhaps the most valuable part of our conquests, does not fall into any of these governments; that the environs of the great lakes, the fine countries on the whole course of the Ohio and Ouabache, and almost all that tract of Louisiana which lies on the hither branch of the Mississippi, are none of them comprehended in this distribution. The government of West Florida extends in no part much above half a degree from the sea.

Many reasons may be assigned for this apparent omission. A consideration of the Indians was, we presume, the principal, because it might have given a sensible alarm to that people, if they had seen us formally cantoning out their whole country into regular establishments. It was in this idea that the royal proclamation of the 7th of October 1763, strictly forbids any purchases or settlements beyond the limits of the three above-mentioned governments, or any extension of our old colonies beyond the heads of the rivers which fall from the westward into the Atlantic ocean; reserving expressly all the territory behind these as an hunting ground for the Indians. The crown, however, retains its right of making purchases and agreements with the Indians.

This restraint is founded on

reason and equity. But we cannot help observing, that the necessity of such a restraint seems to detract somewhat from the force of those arguments which have been used to prove the value of our acquisitions on this continent. About the beginning of the war, a map of the middle settlements was published, in which these back countries were for the first time laid down with exactness. A pamphlet accompanied the map, by the same author, who seemed perfectly well acquainted with that part of the world. In this pamphlet it was asserted, that, notwithstanding the vast extent of territory, which even then we possessed in North America, the nature of the country was such, that useful land began to be scarce, and that our settlements must shortly be checked and limited by this circumstance. The great expediency, almost the absolute necessity of a further extent of our territories there, was urged upon this principle; and many schemes of trade and manufacture were grounded upon it. It is visible, that the execution of these schemes must be, for a while at least, suspended. However, it is not improbable that particular interests, and, at that particular time, an intention likewise in favour of the national interest, may have persuaded these writers to represent the scarcity of improveable land on the hither side of the mountains to be much greater than in reality it is.

Another reason, we suppose, why no disposition has been made of the inland country, was, that the charters of many of our old colonies give them, with very few exceptions, no other bounds to the westward but the South Sea; and conse-

consequently these grants comprehended almost every thing we have conquered. These charters were given when this continent was little known and little valued. They were then scarce acquainted with any other western limits than the limits of America itself; and they were prodigal of what they considered as of no great importance. The colonies settled under royal government have, generally, been laid out much in the same manner; and though the difficulties which arise on this quarter are not so great as in the former, they are yet sufficiently embarrassing.

Nothing can be more inconvenient, or can be attended with more absurd consequences, than to admit the execution of the powers in those grants and distributions of territory in all their extent. But where the western boundary of each colony ought to be settled, is a matter which must admit of great dispute, and can, to all appearance, only be finally adjusted by the interposition of parliament.

Until these difficulties can be removed, it will be impossible to think of forming any solid and advantageous settlement in the midland countries. In the mean time, the administration in Great Britain omitted no means of improving those parts which they could perfectly command. To encourage soldiers and seamen, who had served in the American war, to settle there, and at the same time to reward their services, lots of land were offered to the officers, according to the correspondent rank which they held in the army and the navy, 5000 acres to a field officer; to every captain 3000; to

every subaltern 2000; to every non-commissioned officer 200; and to every private seaman and soldier 50.

This was a very ample and a very judicious encouragement, and it will, no doubt, have its effect.

But as no encouragement unconnected with the idea of liberty can be flattering to Englishmen, a civil establishment, comprehending a popular representative, agreeable to the plan of the royal governments in the other colonies, was directed as soon as the circumstances of these countries will admit of it; and in the mean time such regulations are provided as will not suffer a British subject in these new settlements to feel the least uneasiness about his freedom.

That nothing might be wanting for the security of new settlers, for the stability of the conquests we had made, and for awing as well as protecting the Indian nations, a regular military establishment also was formed for this country and for our West India islands, consisting of 10,000 men, divided into twenty battalions. For the present these troops are maintained by Great Britain. When a more calm and settled season comes on, they are to be paid, as is reasonable, by the colonies they are intended to protect.

There was little doubt entertained, that this prudent distribution of our new conquests, and the wise regulations established for them, could not fail to draw both from them and from all our old settlements those advantages, on the prospect of which we began the war, and to secure which was the capital object in the peace. But our principal and most sanguine hope lay in that

entire security, which our establishments were to enjoy from all molestation of the Indians, since French intrigues could no longer be employed to seduce, or French force to support them.

Unhappily, however, we were disappointed in this expectation. Our danger arose from that very quarter, in which we imagined ourselves in the most perfect security; and just at the time when we concluded the Indians to be entirely awed, and almost subjected by our power, they suddenly fell upon the frontiers of our most valuable settlements, and upon all our out-lying forts, with such an unanimity in the design, and with such savage fury in the attack, as we had not experienced, even in the hottest times of any former war.

When the Indian nations saw the French power, as it were, annihilated in North America, they began to imagine that they ought to have made greater and earlier efforts in their favour. The Indians had not been for a long time so jealous of them as they were of us. The French seemed more intent on trade than settlement. Finding themselves infinitely weaker than the English, they supplied, as well as they could, the place of strength by policy, and paid a much more flattering and systematical attention to the Indians than we had ever done. Our superiority in this war rendered our regard to this people still less, which had always been too little. Decourts, which are as necessary at least in dealing with barbarous as with civilised nations, were neglected. The usual presents were omitted. Contrary to the royal intentions

and the faith of treaties, settlements were attempted beyond our just limits. Purchases, indeed, were made of the lands, and sometimes fair ones. But the Indians, conscious of the weakness and facility of their own character in all dealings, have often considered a purchase and an invasion much as the same thing. They expect that our reason will rather aid, than take advantage of, their imbecility; and that we will not suffer them, even when they are willing, to do those things which must end in their ruin when done. Our government has always considered Indian affairs in this light, and has even been as careful as possible to prevent such private acquisitions.

The Indians were further alarmed, when they considered the situation of the places of strength we had acquired by conquest and by treaty in their country. We possessed a chain of forts upon the south of Lake Erie, which secured all the communications with the Ohio and the Mississippi. We possessed the Detroit, which secures the communication of higher and lower America. We had drawn a chain of forts round the best hunting country they had left; and this circumstance became of the more serious concern to them, as such ground became every day more scarce, not only from the gradual extending of our settlements, but from their own bad œconomy of this single resource of savage life. They knew besides, that as no part of America was more necessary to them, so none was more desirable or desired for the purposes of an European establishment; and they beheld in every little garrison the germ of a future colony.

In

In the midst of these apprehensions a report was spread amongst the Indians, that a scheme was formed for their entire extirpation. This scheme, so shocking to humanity, we are unwilling to believe could ever have been countenanced by any persons of rank and authority in America. But the Indians did not do the same justice to their intentions that we do; and the report of such a monstrous resolution had no small share in urging them to a renewal of hostilities.

The Indians on the Ohio took the lead in this war. In treating of American affairs, it is necessary not only to state the relative situation of the Indians and Europeans, but that of the Indian nations to one another; else it will be difficult to account for the part, which many of these nations have acted upon some late occasions.

It is well known that a confederacy of savage tribes, whose principal residence is now to the south-east of Lake Ontario, and who were known by the name of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, made themselves the most considerable of all the Indian powers of America, about the middle of the last century, and that they retained their dominion and superiority through the greater part of the present. They entirely subdued all the nations upon three of the great lakes, and upon all the rivers which fall into the Mississippi. They were very near driving the French out of America, and for a long time wasted their colony of Canada with a most cruel war. But having suffered some repulses in that war, becoming perhaps jealous of the growing power of the English, and finding among

the Indian nations nothing that was capable or willing to give them any disturbance, they fell gradually into more quiet dispositions, and began to enjoy the fruit of that sovereignty they had so long and so earnestly contended for.

The historians of our colonies represent this people as originally of very pure and severe manners. But they were corrupted by an intercourse with those nations, by whose debauchery they were enabled to conquer them. Luxury, of which there may be a species even among savages, by degrees enervated the fierce virtue of the Iroquois, and weakened their empire, as it has done that of so many others. Their numbers, which their frequent wars in some degree lessened, were yet more diminished in time of peace; and the renown of their name, rather than their real power, for some time preserved that high and haughty authority, which they for a long time continued to exercise over a great part of America.

During this latter period some of the Indian nations, who inhabited in the new settled parts of Pennsylvania, particularly the Shawanese and Delawars, who lived upon the rivers Delaware and Susquehanna, retired, as the cultivation of the country advanced, back upon the Ohio, and tented themselves there; but they changed their ancient seats, with the approbation and consent of the Iroquois, whose subjects they had been, and still continued to be, after this migration.

At the beginning of the late war, these were the Indians who shewed themselves most active and cruel in their ravages upon our

frontiers. They gave themselves up entirely to the French interest; and their masters, the Iroquois, rather encouraged than restrained them. By degrees they attained a practice and a reputation in arms, which made them formidable. And having observed that the savages never have become considerable but by an incorporation of several of their nations into one, they confederated with the other tribes, that had been scattered along the Ohio, behind the Alleganey mountains; and the whole, thus compacted, formed a powerful and well-united body.

Their ambition was raised by their success in their incursions, and by an advantageous treaty of peace, which they concluded with our colonies, so that towards the close of the war they set up as an independent people. The league of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, was not, perhaps, able to prevent their progress; and, more fearful of the growth of European than of Indian power, seem to have given no sort of opposition to their pretensions.

Thus a silent revolution was ac-

complished in the balance of savage empire in America. This body of Indians appears to have connected themselves with the higher nations towards Detroit in their present designs, and to have armed against us a great part of that continent. The most temperate and considerable part of the Iroquois have been, though not without much difficulty, kept out of these hostilities by the indefatigable pains of Sir William Johnson, who has always exerted his influence on this people for the good of his country. One only of these nations, (the Senecas) it is said, have departed from their neutrality. Our colonies must have been in the most imminent danger of being destroyed, if the savages on this continent had been unanimous in their attack upon us. Fortunately, not only the Five Nations have continued inactive, but the powerful nation of the Cherokees have still such an impression of their late chastisement, that they have attempted no motions, but keep the peace concluded with the Carolinians with great fidelity.

C H A P. VI.

Plan of the Indian war. Frontiers of the middle settlements ravaged. Forts taken. Indians repulse our troops at Detroit: They attack Fort Pitt. March of Colonel Bouquet. Battle of Bushy Run. Indians defeated. Fort Pitt relieved. Engagement near Niagara.

WHEN the Indians had resolved upon hostilities, their scheme was to make a general and sudden attack upon all our frontier settlements in the time of harvest; to destroy all the men they met; to cut off their provisions from those who might escape; and

thus to strike at the root of the war, the subsistence, in their very entrance upon action.

This plan was not injudiciously conceived; but the precipitancy of some of their warriors defeated in part the more methodical and considerate mischief of the rest,

rest, and by giving too early an alarm, afforded an opportunity to part of our people to escape with their effects. Great numbers were, nevertheless, cut off; the crops ruined, and their houses burned, with all that detail of savage cruelty with which an Indian war is always carried on, and which it is always disgusting to relate.

On this incursion, all the frontier country of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland, was immediately deserted from twenty miles inwards, and thousands of hopeful settlements, the labour of years, at once abandoned. All the itinerant merchants, who, on the security of the general peace, traded in the Indian country, were murdered, and their effects, it is said, to the value of some hundred thousand pounds, plundered. All the great trading towns in America felt this blow.

What was of greater military importance, the forts, which the French had built to the southward of Lake Erie in very advantageous situations, were taken. These were, Le Boeuf, Venango, and Presqu'île. Though these forts were not in themselves very considerable, the heads of all the navigable rivers which run to the southward, are, in a great measure, commanded by them, and they alone preserved a communication between the places which we possessed above the lakes, and our principal post of Fort Pitt to the southward.

In making themselves masters of these forts, weak as they were, the Indians were obliged to make use of stratagem. Whenever they attacked any of them, they persuaded the garrison that they had: at

off all the others; they intimidated them with the number of Indians, which they said were approaching; and upon a promise of safety, which they commonly violated, persuaded them to abandon their quarters. By similar artifices they secured some other forts, and particularly that of Michillimakinac, the remotest of all our posts, and, as I take it, the only one which we possessed towards Lake Superior; that of St. Mary's having been consumed by an accidental fire. After their success in these instances, there still remained three posts of considerable strength, and important for their situation, which it was necessary that they should subdue before they could expect any permanent advantage. These were Detroit, between the Lakes Huron and Erie; Niagara, between the Lakes Erie and Ontario; and Fort Pitt, which checked them on the Ohio. The Indians were sensible, that but a few links of their chain were broken, whilst these fortresses remained; and therefore, against them they reiterated all their attempts of force and policy.

Our commander in chief, sensible of the danger to which all our new conquests were exposed, by the sudden breaking out of this very alarming war, sent out detachments as early as possible to strengthen those important forts. The detachment sent to Detroit, where it had been much wanting, arrived on the 29th of July. The officer who commanded this party, Captain Dalyell, having received some intelligence, upon which he thought he had reason to depend, concerning the situation of the Indian army which lay near that fort, persuaded the commander that those

those savages might be easily surprized in their camp, and driven for ever from the settlement.

An immediate attack was therefore determined upon the Indians, whose quarters were about three miles from the fort. Capt. Dalyell commanded about 270 men in this attempt. They set out between two and three in the morning with all the precautions possible for secrecy, for order in their march, and (what is of no small weight in all campaigns in America) for preventing their wounded soldiers from falling into the hands of an inhuman enemy.

They were not far from the Indian camp, before unexpectedly they received a smart fire in their front. Instantly after, it was renewed upon their rear. They were attacked upon all sides, and their commander fell early in the action. The darkness of the night hindered their seeing the enemy, and the whole party was on the point of falling into an irremediable confusion. The Indians had been early apprized of their design; had lined all their hedges, posted themselves in some houses, well situated for distressing the English in their march, and had taken very proper measures, which they pursued with a very proper spirit. Instead of surprising the Indians, our troops were themselves surprized, surrounded, and in the most imminent danger of a total defeat,

In this emergency, the second in command, Captain Grant, saw that nothing was left but a retreat. But in order to make this retreat with success, it was necessary to make a lively attack upon the enemy's posts. This was done with order and resolution. The Indians were driven from the roads, and at

length repulsed every where. The English extricated themselves from this disagreeable affair, and got back to the fort with a loss of only seventy men killed, and about forty wounded.

Such an engagement in an European war would be considered as a skirmish scarce worthy of relation; but in America a great deal is often determined by such actions. We have scarcely any other kind of engagements with savages. Neither their manner of fighting, nor the scanty population of their country, will permit the Indians to bring large bodies into the field.

The ill success of this attempt checked all further offensive operations on our side. On the side of the Indians, no attempts were made to take the fort, in consequence of the advantage they had obtained. Their unsuitness for a siege, the strength of the garrison exceeding three hundred men, and the vigilance which their exposed situation, and the artifices of the enemy, had taught our people, had rendered such a design in them altogether desperate.

The theatre of this Indian war is of an immense extent; yet the savages, though of so many different nations, and disjointed by such immense tracts of impracticable country, preserved an uncommon degree of concert and connection in their operations. At the same time that they attempted Detroit, at more than two hundred miles distance, they invested Fort Pitt. It was originally called DuQuesne; and the reader will recollect that the building of this fort cost the French the greatest part of North America, as it gave the immediate occasion to the late war. The dominion

minion of the whole course of the Ohio depended upon it. It stands at the juncture of that great river with another called Monongahela. For so much as regards situation, Fort Pitt may be considered as a place of some strength. But the works had never been well finished, and they had suffered considerably by an inundation from the rivers which cover it.

In this condition the Indians surrounded the fort, and cut off all communication from it, even by message. These barbarians had no cannon, and were ignorant of the method of attack by trenches, and the usual forms of a regular approach. But they supplied, in some measure, their want of skill, by their incredible boldness and perseverance. They hoped to reduce the garrison by keeping it perpetually harassed. If they failed in this method, they trusted to make themselves masters of the place by famine. Regardless of danger, and with a resolution which would have done honour to any troops, they took post under the banks of the rivers, close to the fort, and burying themselves in holes for days together, they poured in an incessant storm of musquetry and fire arrows.

Captain Ecuyer, who commanded there, though weak in men, without engines, and ill supplied with every necessary for sustaining a siege, took all the precautions which art and judgment could suggest for the repair of the place, and repulsing the enemy. His men seconded his efforts with resolution. There was no trifling with the danger, when they were attacked by an enemy, whom it was so difficult to resist, and at the same time, so terrible to submit to.

General Amherst, in providing for the safety of the remote garrisons, did not forget Fort Pitt. He knew that this place must necessarily be a principal object of the Indians. Its situation spoke its danger; and no express from thence having been received for a long time, that danger appeared to be pressing. Without delay, therefore, he sent to its relief a large quantity of military stores and provisions, protected by a powerful escort under the command of Colonel Bouquet.

The colonel, when he had advanced to the remotest verge of our settlements, could receive no sort of intelligence of the position or motions of the enemy. This is often a very embarrassing circumstance in the conduct of an American campaign. The Indians had better intelligence; and no sooner were they informed of the march of the English reinforcement, than they broke up the siege of Fort Pitt, and took the route which they knew our army was to march, resolving to take the first advantageous opportunity of attacking them. In so much uncertainty Colonel Bouquet determined very prudently to disengage himself of all the ammunition and provision, except what he judged to be absolutely necessary. Being thus disburdened, the English army entered a rough and mountainous country. Before them lay a dangerous defile, called Turtle Creek, several miles in length, commanded the whole way by high and craggy hills. This defile, after refreshing the troops, they prepared to pass in the night, and thereby elude, if possible, the vigilance of so alert an enemy.

While the English troops were making the necessary arrangements, about one in the afternoon, after an harrassing march of seventeen miles, and just as they were preparing to relax from their fatigue, they were suddenly attacked by the Indians on their advanced guard; which being speedily and firmly supported, the enemy was beat off, and even pursued to a considerable distance. But the flight of these barbarians must often be considered as a part of the engagement, (if we may use the expression) rather than a dereliction of the field. The moment the pursuit ended, they returned with renewed vigour to the attack. Several other parties, who had been in ambush on some high grounds which lay along the flanks of the army, now started up at once, and falling with a resolution equal to that of their companions, galled our troops with a most obitinate fire.

It was necessary to make a general charge with the whole line to dislodge them from these heights. This charge succeeded; but still the success produced no decisive advantage; for as soon as the savages were driven from one post, they constantly appeared on another, till by constant reinforcements they were at length able to surround the whole detachment, and attack the convoy which had been left in the rear.

This manœuvre obliged the main body to fall back in order to protect it. The action, which grew every moment hotter and hotter, now became general. Our troops were attacked on every side; the savages supported their spirit throughout; but the steady be-

haviour of the English troops, who were not thrown into the least confusion by the very discouraging nature of this service, in the end prevailed; they repulsed the enemy, and drove them from all their posts with fixed bayonets.

The engagement ended only with the day, having continued from one without any intermission.

The ground, in which the action ended, was not altogether inconvenient for an encampment. The convoy and the wounded were in the middle, and the troops, disposed in a circle, encompassed the whole. In this manner, and with little repose, they passed an anxious night, obliged to the strictest vigilance by an enterprising enemy who had surrounded them.

Those who have only experienced the severities and dangers of a campaign in Europe, can scarcely form an idea of what is to be done and endured in an American war. To act in a country cultivated and inhabited, where roads are made, magazines are established, and hospitals provided; where there are good towns to retreat to in case of misfortune: or, at the worst, a generous enemy to yield to, from whom no consolation, but the honour of victory can be wanting; this may be considered as the exercise of a spirited and adventurous mind, rather than a rigid contest where all is at stake, and mutual destruction the object; and as a contention between rivals for glory, rather than a real struggle between sanguinary enemies. But in an American campaign every thing is terrible; the face of the country, the climate, the enemy. There is no refreshment for the healthy,
nor

nor relief for the sick. A vast unhospitable desert, unsafe and treacherous, surrounds them, where victories are not decisive, but defeats are ruinous; and simple death is the least misfortune which can happen to them. This forms a service truly critical, in which all the firmness of the body and the mind is put to the severest trial; and all the exertions of courage and address are called out. If the actions of these rude campaigns are of less dignity, the adventures in them are more interesting to the heart, and more amusing to the imagination, than the events of a regular war.

But to return to the party of English, whom we left in the woods. At the first dawn of light the savages began to declare themselves, all about the camp, at the distance of about 500 yards; and by shouting and yelling in the most horrid manner, quite round that extensive circumference, endeavoured to strike terror by an ostentation of their numbers, and their ferocity.

After this alarming preparative, they attacked our forces, and under the favour of an incessant fire, made several bold efforts to penetrate into the camp. They were repulsed in every attempt, but by no means discouraged from new ones. Our troops, continually victorious, were continually in danger. They were besides extremely fatigued with a long march, and with the equally long action, of the preceding day; and they were distressed to the last degree by a total want of water, much more intolerable than the enemy's fire.

Tied to their convoy, they could not lose sight of it for a moment,

without exposing, not only that interesting object, but their wounded men, to fall a prey to the savages, who pressed them on every side. To move was impracticable. Many of the horses were lost, and many of the drivers, stupified by their fears, hid themselves in the bushes, and were incapable of hearing or obeying orders.

Their situation became extremely critical and perplexing, having experienced that the most lively efforts made no impression upon an enemy who always gave way when pressed; but who, the moment the pursuit was over, returned with as much alacrity as ever to the attack. Besieged rather than engaged; attacked without interruption, and without decision; able neither to advance nor to retreat, they saw before them the most melancholy prospect of crumbling away by degrees, and entirely perishing without revenge or honour in the midst of those dreadful deserts. The fate of Braddock was every moment before their eyes; but they were more ably conducted.

The commander was sensible that every thing depended upon bringing the savages to a close engagement, and to stand their ground when attacked. Their audaciousness, which had increased with their success, seemed favourable to this design. He endeavoured, therefore, to increase their confidence as much as possible.

For that purpose he contrived the following stratagem. Our troops were posted on an eminence, and formed a circle round their convoy from the preceding night, which order they still retained. Colonel Bouquet

Bouquet gave directions, that two companies of his troops, who had been posted in the most advanced situations, should fall within the circle; the troops on the right and left immediately opened their files, and filled up the vacant space, that they might seem to cover their retreat. Another company of light infantry, with one of grenadiers, were ordered to support the two first companies, who moved on the feigned retreat, and were intended to begin the real attack. The dispositions were well made, and the plan executed without the least confusion.

The savages gave entirely into the snare. The thin line of troops, which took possession of the ground which the two companies of light foot had left, being brought in nearer to the center of the circle, the barbarians mistook those motions for a retreat, abandoned the woods which covered them, hurried headlong on, and advancing with the most daring intrepidity, galled the English troops with their heavy fire. But at the very moment when, certain of success, they thought themselves masters of the camp, the two first companies made a sudden turn, and falling out from a part of the hill, which could not be observed, fell furiously upon their right flank.

The savages, though they found themselves disappointed and exposed, preserved their recollection, and resolutely returned the fire which they had received. Then it was the superiority of combined strength and discipline appeared. On the second charge they could no longer sustain the irresistible shock of the regular troops, who rushing upon them, killed many, and put the rest to flight.

At the instant when the savages betook themselves to flight, the other two companies, which had been ordered to support the first, had placed themselves just in their front, and gave them their full fire. This accomplished their defeat. The four companies, now united, did not give them time to look behind them, but pursued the enemy, till they were totally dispersed.

The other bodies of the savages attempted nothing. They were kept in awe during the engagement by the rest of the British troops, who were so posted as to be ready to fall on them upon the least motion. Having been witnesses to the defeat of their companions, without any effort to support or assist them, they at length followed their example, and fled.

This judicious and successful manœuvre rescued the party from the most imminent danger. The victory secured the field, and cleared all the adjacent woods. But still the march was so difficult, and the army had suffered so much, and so many horses were lost, that before they were able to proceed they were reluctantly obliged to destroy almost their whole convoy of provisions, and consequently to give up one of the principal objects of their expedition. Being lightened by this sacrifice, they proceeded about two miles further, and encamped in a place called Bushy Run. After such fatigues on their part, and after the severe correction they had given the savages in the preceding action, it was natural that they should expect to enjoy some rest. But they had hardly fixed their

their camp, when the savages were in ambuscade about them, and gave them another fire. Nothing could be more mortifying. However, the enemy did not persevere in this new attack; and, except from a few scattered shot, our troops suffered no molestation on the road, but arrived safe at Fort Pitt, in four days from the action.

By this reinforcement that important post was secured, probably during the campaign. The enemy was weakened and disheartened by the loss of above sixty men which they had lost in the late engagements, besides a number that were wounded in the pursuit. This was reputed by the savages a considerable loss. Besides some of their bravest captains, and those who had most distinguished themselves by their animosity to the English, fell upon this occasion; and in them no mean part of the fuel of the war was consumed. The colonel who commanded, and all the officers, gained great honour by their firmness and presence of mind, and the dexterity of their movements during the two encounters, and on the whole march. In these engagements we had fifty men killed. The wounded amounted to about sixty.

The Indians, thus checked by the timely reinforcements which were thrown into Detroit, and Fort Pitt, were not discouraged from further attempts. Niagara was a place equally worthy of their regard, and they endeavoured to distress it by every method, which the meanness of their skill in attacking fortified places would permit. They chiefly directed their attention to the convoys. They hoped

to starve what they could not otherwise reduce. The vast distance of these forts from each other, and of all of them from the settled countries, favoured their design. For which reason they carefully watched the convoys both by land and water. Near the carrying place of Niagara, they surrounded an escort, with very superior numbers, flew upwards of seventy of our soldiers, and destroyed the whole detachment. On the 14th of September. On the Lake Erie, with a croud of canoes, they attacked a schooner, which conveyed provisions to the fort of Detroit; but here they were not so successful. Though in this savage navy they had employed near 400 men, and had but a single vessel to engage, they were repulsed, after an hot engagement, with considerable loss. This vessel was to them as a fortification on the water; and they could not make their attacks with so much advantage as upon the convoys by land.

Upon the whole of this war, so far as it has hitherto proceeded, we cannot help observing, that the Indians seemed to be animated with a more dark and daring spirit than at any former time. They seem to have concerted their measures with ability, and to have chosen the times and places for their several attacks with skill; to have behaved themselves in those attacks with firmness and resolution; to have succeeded on some occasions, and to have had no decisive loss in any.

Although this consideration is sufficient to shew that it is not reasonable to despise, and by no means prudent

prudent to provoke the Indians; yet we have, I conceive, no very great ground to be apprehensive, concerning the final event of this war. As the enemy has not been able to prevent our throwing succours into the places we possess in their country, they can never take them by any other means; and without taking them, it is impossible that any success they may obtain in the field can be decisive, the situation of these places is so well adapted to distress their frontiers, and interrupt their communications. Besides, Sir William Johnson has been indefatigable in his negotiations with the Indians of the Six Nations, and will probably be successful. If he can succeed, even so far as to prevail on them to continue in their neutrality, we must derive great advantage from his endeavours. The whole weight of the war will then lie on the Ohio Indians and their confederates; and undoubtedly they will not be able to bear it. The want of arms and ammunition, the supply of which can never be so certain in time of war; the interruption from hunting, (their hunters and warriors being generally the same, and not only a great part of their food, but their cloathing and their arms, entirely depending on this resource) and our power

of destroying their little harvest, if we exert ourselves properly; all these circumstances will never suffer this war to be of any continuance. The great point will be to prevent its breaking out again. For this purpose plans of rigour never can have a good effect, nor can they ever be adopted by either an humane or a politic people. Habits of ill treatment to the Indians must incite them to a frequent renewal of hostilities. This will keep alive at once their military and their savage spirit. They will always be enemies, and barbarous enemies. Their extirpation will never be so certain a consequence of these wars, as the retardment of the growth and prosperity of our colonies, which must be the inevitable result of them. Whereas by kind and gentle treatment, the Indians will forget the use of arms, which they will no longer be forced to have recourse to; their ferocity will be softened; their savage way of life will be altered; their wants will be increased; and our people mixing with them, first by commerce, and (when the prudence of government shall think it adviseable) by settlement, they will gradually assimilate to the English, and, at length, add usefully to the number of those, whom it is now their sole study to destroy.

C H A P. VII.

Domestic affairs. Scheme of the supplies. Opposition to them. Arguments against the lotteries, excise, &c. City of London address. Protest of the Lords. Arguments in favour of the excise. Various proceedings. Lord B. resigns. Right hon. G. G. succeeds. Situation of the minority.

IN closing our last year's account of the internal state of Great Britain, we observed that the political dissensions, which first arose

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on the resignation of Mr. Pitt, and which became more violent, on that of the duke of N. shewed at that time, no kind of healing symptom. During the continuance of the session, the party in opposition endeavoured, by every possible means, to harass, since it was evident, that for the present at least, they could not easily subvert the administration. The opposition, which was made in both houses to any approbation of the peace, had been much more warm than effective, though it was a topic upon which, of all others, it was expected that they would chuse to display their utmost strength. They, however, appeared extremely weak upon it, and many persons did then imagine, that no serious design was entertained by any body of people, of branding with disgrace a system, upon which it was absolutely necessary that the nation should repose itself for a long time, to which, therefore, it was proper the people should reconcile their minds, and which had a general merit sufficient to dispose them to acquiesce in the conditions of it. The spirit of the party was not, whatever their intentions might have been, exhausted in this attempt. They lay in wait to fall upon the administration in the most critical time, and to wound them in the most essential part, the supplies. Several circumstances favoured their design. The business of impositions is, in itself, unpopular; minds discontented and fertile can very readily and very plausibly forebode almost any ill consequence from an untried tax; and there is scarce a public burthen, which may not, with some appearance, be traced, in speculation, to

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the ruin of some branch of manufacture or commerce. Besides, though taxes were full as necessary at the conclusion, as during the continuance of the war, that necessity was not, to every person, so glaringly evident; nor were they, by any means, so palatable, as when victory and plunder seemed to pay in glory and profit, for every article of national expence. The advantages of the peace, though far more certain and solid, were less sudden and less brilliant.

In these dispositions the people were ready to fall into very ill humours, upon any plan of supply which could be suggested. The administration was very sensible of this; and, therefore, determined to lay as few new taxes as the public service could possibly admit. They were, perhaps, the more inclined to this reserve in opening new resources, in order to shew that the nation was not very abundant in them; and thereby to give an additional proof of the necessity of the peace, and of the merit of those, who had made so good an one in such exhausted circumstances. Perhaps, too, in pursuing this method there was a design of throwing a tacit reflection upon the expensive manner in which the war had been carried on. After such a war, and oppressed by so heavy a debt, a ministry could not wish to ground its reputation upon a more solid basis than that of a real national œconomy.

In pursuance of this plan the supplies were to be raised: first, by taking 2,000,000 l. out of the sinking fund; secondly, by striking 1,800,000 l. in exchequer bills; thirdly, by borrowing 2,800,000 l. on annuities; and lastly, by two lot-

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teries,

teries, for 350,000*l.* each. To pay the interest on those loans, amounting, in the whole, to 7,300,000*l.* an additional duty of eight pounds a tun was laid upon all wines of the growth of France, and four pounds a tun upon all other wines.

So far as this duty went, the scheme was perfectly unexceptionable; but another duty was added, concerning which very sober men might have had their doubts, and which gave to all the discontented the fairest opportunity, which could be furnished, of raising a popular clamour, and inflaming the whole nation. A duty of four shillings a hoghead was laid upon cyder, to be paid by the maker, to be collected by the officers, and to be subjected (with some qualifications) to all the laws of excise*.

Those who led the opposition differed in opinion with the treasury upon every particular in this plan. And, first, they quarrelled with that dreadful new taxation, upon which almost the whole scheme of supply was founded. They held, for obvious reasons, and in direct contradiction to the advocates of the ministry, that the nation was far from exhausted; that there were resources for carrying on the war at least two years longer, and much more towards clearing off incumbrances on the peace; that, as individuals abound in wealth, and as the public is loaded with so immense a debt, it was in such circumstances the dictate of the wisest and most enlarged policy to add as much as possible, by bold and liberal grants, to the income of the nation; the

fund of payment will then be enlarged, and economy will have something upon which to operate. In any other method, frugality was mean and fordid in the practice, and would certainly prove trifling in the effect; that it might starve many useful parts of public service; but must ever be found a frivolous and fallacious resource towards the discharge of the public debt. To the lottery loan they objected the enormous profit which was allowed to the subscribers, exceeding that of former occasions, without any alteration in the state of public credit; two lotteries for the first time, established in one year, without any urgent necessity; and the incitement, which must thence arise to the pernicious spirit of gaming, which cannot be too much discountenanced in every state governed by wisdom, and a sober regard to the morals of the people. As to the money that was to be taken from the sinking fund, they looked upon it as a kind of sacrilege. They thought that scarce any necessity could, in our situation, be pleaded in favour of a perversion of this fund from its original purposes to the current service; that the appearance of tendernefs for the people in this scheme was altogether deceitful, when they were exonerated for a time, only to be burthened more heavily hereafter, and that their present ease must infallibly cause their future weakness.

But it was on the topic of the cyder excise, (the only fund absolutely new which was chosen) on which the clamour was most violent,

* For a particular account of this act, see the Appendix to our Chronicle; and for a more minute account of these supplies, see our article under that title.

especially without doors. Nobody can forget the clamour, which a scheme of a more extended excise raised in the year 1733. One of the ablest ministers for internal policy, that England ever had, was on the point of sinking under it. Though time has made many particular converts, and those too of no mean rank, to this plan, or at least to the principles of it, the general odium has not yet worked off, and it remained one of the most inflammatory topics, which could be held out to the public.

The opposition contended, that this tax was, with regard to its object, partial and oppressive: with regard to the means of collecting it, dangerous and unconstitutional; that it lays the whole burthen of expences incurred in the general defence of the kingdom, and in the protection of the national commerce, on a few particular counties, which in every other article of the public charge contribute at least their full share; they stated the disproportion of this tax to the natural original value of the commodity; that it was oppressive to both farmers and landholders; and to those, in a diminution of their rents, operating more severely than the land tax; to these, because, if they compounded, it is in effect, an heavy capitation; if they do not, it is a subjection to new, and unknown, and perplexed laws, and to tribunals of commissioners appointed by the crown, and removable at pleasure, and therefore arbitrary in their nature, and inconsistent with the principles of liberty, which have hitherto distinguished this nation from arbitrary governments.

Upon this last head endeavours

were used to raise apprehensions of the deepest and most alarming nature. They suggested that when new orders of men (they meant country farmers) by situation and profession distinct from traders, are rendered objects of the excise laws, the precedent is formidable not to commerce only, but to more important objects; and had a fatal tendency, which they trembled to think on.

They insinuated further, that the smallness of the sum to be raised indicated, that the supplying the wants of government could not be the only motive to so extraordinary a measure.

They lamented that things were now come to that melancholy pass, that (besides what might be dreaded for the future) the houses of all orders of people, of peers, gentlemen, freeholders and farmers, were made liable to be entered and searched at pleasure; and this they deemed nothing less, to use the words of one of the first gracious acts of liberty passed by our great deliverer king William, repealing the hearth money, than "a badge of slavery."

This language was held in both houses of parliament; it was held by the city of London, and echoed by most of the counties and corporations of the kingdom. The city of London, which had not been in a very good temper since the late changes, and whose ill temper has always a most prevalent and extensive influence, exerted itself beyond the efforts of the most violent periods to prevent this scheme of excise from passing into a law. They instructed their representatives in the most pressing terms to oppose it; they suc-

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sively petitioned every branch of the legislature against it; a proceeding, which, though by no means illegal or blameable, has no precedent that we can recollect. Two strong protests were entered against it in the House of Lords, on the commitment and on the passing of the bill. In short, no political project since the year 1733, not excepting even the Jew bill, ever threw the nation into so high a ferment.

On the other hand, the friends of the administration were not deficient in their defence to most of these articles of charge; and, if they were forcibly urged, they were also powerfully answered. They asserted, that to aim at increasing the national income by any further taxes, than the most extreme necessity demanded, was a wild project. That every tax implied some discouragement to trade, because in its consequences it enhanced more or less in foreign markets the price of our manufactures, which must always, in time of peace, depend for their vent principally on their cheapness; and that this must be the case, let the peace be made upon what terms they would; that every tax also, in order to be effectual, naturally implied some restraint upon liberty; that nothing demonstrated more fully the solidity of these principles, than the opposition then made to the duty on cyder and perry, a most moderate and most equitable imposition; and that of all men it ill became those who spoke so strongly of continuing and enlarging the charge of the nation, to quarrel with one of the least distressing resources which could be found for the public.

Nothing, they insisted, could be less founded than the charge that this tax was unequal, and lay heavy upon some particular counties; that it did not even bring them on a par with the charge on those counties where the people drink beer. In these counties all private as well as public consumption is charged in the malt tax; that this charge on cyder is in itself not so great; and that it has exemptions in favour of the poor, which are not indulged in the malt tax; so that the cyder counties have rather reason to be thankful for their long immunity, than querulous that at last they are obliged to contribute rather less than their proportion towards the support of the national burthens.

Their objection of the disproportion of the tax to the original value of the commodity was still more frivolous. There it nothing points out an object for taxation more strongly, than its original value being so low, that it may be sold cheap, even after the imposition. This is the case of tobacco, of malt spirits, and even of beer. That the excessive cheapness of cyder called for a tax to restrain the excessive use of it. And they observed, that there was a little appearance of inconsistency in the conduct of those gentlemen, who shewed so tender a regard to the morals of the people, and to their danger from gaming, even when regulated and authorised by government, and yet could afford no attention to the vice of drunkenness, equally pernicious in itself, and much more prevalent amongst the lower people.

But the point chiefly insisted upon was the mode of levying this tax,

tax, by making it a branch of the excise. Those, who supported the ministry, said, that if the gentlemen who opposed them would point out another method equally effectual for collecting the duty, and less grievous to the subject, they would readily adopt it; but that they were entirely silent upon this head, who were so loud upon every other.

If it were once admitted, that cyder for private consumption was a fit object for a tax, there could be no doubt, that the excise was the only sure way of collecting it.

The excise has clearly the advantage of every other mode of collection, in point of cheapness, expedition, accuracy, and a power of preventing frauds, either in the officer or the dealer. That these advantages, notwithstanding the unpopularity of the name, had induced the legislature to give it originally a very extensive jurisdiction, the bounds of which they found the necessity of enlarging every day; and, if it be a badge of slavery, it is a badge which has been long worn by no inconsiderable part of the nation; by all those concerned in manufacturing or vending malt, beer, spirits, tea, tobacco, salt, soap, candles, leather, and a multitude of other articles.

These persons, if they were told by the head, would be found perhaps to compose a body not inferior, perhaps greatly exceeding in number, all the makers of cyder who are now laid under this duty and these laws in a few counties. If every gentleman in the nation is not subjected to the excise laws, it is because he does not chuse to make his own malt. Some chuse

to do so; and are so subject; and it is the extensive principle of the law, and not the accidental burthen on, or immunity of, individuals, in the execution, that forms an objection of any force or meaning to this or to any other revenue law.

They observed likewise, that in stating this point to the public, a very unfair advantage had been frequently taken of the loose sense of the words, *Extension of the excise laws*. If they meant simply, that the excise was extended with regard to its object, the fact is true; but if they meant, as they almost constantly insinuated, that the powers of the excise were also extended, nothing could be more false. Instead of being extended, those powers were, in many material circumstances, with regard to this new object, very much contracted; and the makers of cyder were far more favoured than any other class of people under the jurisdiction of the excise.

With respect to the charge made on the terms, by which above three millions of the public money were raised by lottery, every one must be sensible, that the more frequently public credit is employed, the weaker it naturally grows, and the higher the rate of the loan rises.

It is true that the sum borrowed is not so large as that which was necessary to be raised in the preceding year: yet, still it was very great, and had much exceeded what had ever been raised by the nation at one time before the late expensive war. They added, that though the return of peace might be supposed by its natural operation to put new life into public credit, that operation had been

[D] 3 prevented

prevented by the rise of domestic faction, which is ever as great an enemy to credit as foreign wars; and, therefore, that some of the gentlemen in opposition are, at least, as much accountable for the advanced terms of the loan, as those who from necessity proposed such terms; and they said it ought not to be forgotten how great a connection had been kept up between the principal dealers in money, and some persons, who being now discontented communicate to them also a part of their groundless dissatisfaction, and consequently render the raising of the public money more difficult.

They justified the application of the sinking fund to the service of the year, not only by the frequency of the example, but by the reason of the thing. They said, it is much better to postpone a possible payment of some part of the public debt, than to increase the capital amount of it, and in the mean time burthen, with new taxes, manufactures and a commerce already sinking under the old ones.

Those reasons, if they had been still more cogent, would have gone but a little way towards quieting the clamours which had been excited, and of which the subject of complaint relative to the supplies had been the pretence only, and not the cause. As to the merits of the question on either side, we do not presume to pass any judgment on them whatsoever, proposing only, according to our usual method, to state fairly and impartially some part of what had been, or obviously might have been urged on these controverted topics.

The scheme for the excise on

cyder and perry did not pass the house without a considerable division against it. Many of the members, who had been returned for the cyder countries, though well affected to the administration in general, not chusing to appear for it on this occasion.

Whilst these matters were agitated in parliament, every method was taken to continue the ferment without doors. The fury of the populace was let loose, and every thing was full of tumult and disorder. Virulent libels, audacious beyond the example of former licentiousness, were circulated through the nation, in which nothing was sacred, and no character was spared; and it must be admitted, that, whoever first gave the ill example, no party was free from that particular species of intemperance, of which they accused the others. But still the ministry braved the storm; and, except on the single question of excise, their strength in parliament seemed rather to be augmented than impaired. In the midst of this contention, and while all persons anxiously waited the event, which, however, nobody thought could be very speedily decided, to the astonishment of all, but of those few who had been in the secret, the E. of B. suddenly resigned the place of first lord of the treasury, and retired from business.

As usual in matters so important and unexpected, this action was extremely canvassed, and variously criticised, as the tempers, and the views of parties inclined them; or as men of cooler tempers speculated upon the general propriety and policy of the measure. Some highly censured L. B. for

for abandoning his friends, his master, and his own fortune, just at the time, when a little perseverance might have entirely defeated the designs of his enemies, and established his power on the securest foundation. That his quitting employment at this critical time must greatly raise the spirits of all who opposed, and in the same proportion deaden the hopes of all those who adhered to, the service of the crown. For what security, said they, have men who engage in a party, when neither the most decided parliamentary superiority, nor the most assured protection of the court, is able to hold them together? For they conceived it impossible to keep a party long embodied without an able and a determined leader, upon whom they must depend as a director in their actions, an arbitrator in their differences, and a support in their difficulties. That they carried on to little purpose so strenuous a political warfare, if their commander quitted the field the moment they became assured of the victory. This conduct, they said, reflected upon the wisdom of their whole system, both as it was conceived, and as it was carried on.

First; what was the end, for which they contended? Undoubtedly that the constitutional dignity of the crown should be restored; that the K. and kingdom should be no longer governed, or rather insulted, by a cabal; and that his majesty should, as the law intended, chuse and retain his own ministers, unless some legal disqualification prevented their appointment, or some well-proved delinquency furnished a reason to remove them from his service. Could

this be accomplished, if the first gult of popular fury was sufficient to overturn the whole fabric of their designs? And must not this inspire the utmost confidence into their adversaries, when they see they can drive a minister from the side of the sovereign who chose him without being at the trouble even of a false accusation?

Then, as to their own conduct, the whole must appear, if this be the end of it, wild, rash, and violent; almost every part of it being evidently accommodated to a permanent system, and not to a temporary arrangement.

Others reasoned in a very different manner. They said, that the minister in question was, perhaps, the man in the world the least to be influenced by popular opinion, or to be intimidated with popular fury. The lead, which he took in the great and necessary, but dangerous undertaking of making peace, sufficiently demonstrated his firmness in this particular. When he had done that important service, with all its solid honour and popular odium, to his country and his master, his end was fully obtained. It was resolved that the factious party should not have even the poor pretence of objecting his private ambition as the cause of disturbances which had been raised solely by their own. That his resignation would shew them in their proper colours.

With regard to the friends of the government, they little knew the spirit of the service they were engaged in, if they feared that they could ever be given up to enemies, merely created by their faithful adherence to that service. In short, that nobleman entered

[D] 4 into

into business upon the new plan, when all things were in doubt and distraction, and the disposition of parliament very uncertain. He was not driven from it, but left it; and left it with a powerful majority in favour of government. If things should fail afterwards, he was not to be blamed, who left them upon a much stronger basis than he found them; and that, for the present, in seeking his own repose, he did not break in upon that of the public. On the contrary, it was perhaps the only method, which could open the eyes of the people, and in due time conduct them to a knowledge of their real interest.

Whatever might have been the motives to this resignation, or the merits of it, nothing is more certain, than that the popular uneasiness was no way diminished, because the ends of the popular leaders were by no means answered by it. Whatever expectations people might have formed, none of the party in opposition were taken in. Ld. B. had resigned, but the plan of administration was not changed. The person who held the office of first lord of the treasury, and the two secretaries of state, were to be understood as composing the ministry, and to them the applications for business or favour were to be directed.

No sort of reasonable objection could, indeed, be personally made to those who were placed at the helm. Mr. G. who succeeded L. B. in the treasury, was a man of integrity, of understanding, and of experience, and had for many years laboured with diligence and ability to make himself master of almost every department of public

business. Lord H. with all the ornamental qualities of a courtier, was universally considered as a very able man in office, and had held many high employments with a very high degree of reputation. Lord E—r—t, the other secretary of state, a man of an illustrious family and extensive property, had not indeed been long in office, but stood in every respect unimpeached in his conduct. The other departments were filled in the same unexceptionable manner. National prejudices have no place here, and if you quarrel with administration, it is evident that you quarrel with it, because it is made upon constitutional principles, and is not the work of an oligarchical cabal.

All this was said with great truth, but gave no kind of satisfaction. Whence, said the opposite party, is derived the power of these new ministers? Not from their overbearing weight of property in the kingdom; not from their great parliamentary interest, or their superior parliamentary talents. In all these points, they are much exceeded by those who have been so unworthily turned out from employment and favour. Is it from their having made themselves so particularly agreeable at court, that, rather than be obliged to part with them, any inconvenience will be submitted to? Nobody was so unacquainted with the world, as to entertain such a puerile imagination.

What then was the end of their appointment? This clearly, and nothing else; that having no solid ground of power in themselves, they might act as the passive instruments of that minister, who, from considerations of his own personal

personal safety and quiet, without abandoning his ambitious projects, has thought proper rather to conceal his operations than to retire from action. To oppose them is, therefore, to oppose him. We have also, said they, additional motives for our opposition from the fraud that is endeavoured to be put upon us: and it concerns the credit of our understanding, as well as that of our spirit, not to suffer this scheme of clandestine administration.

They were, probably, much mistaken in the idea they had formed of the principles which produced the late change, and the present ministry. But whether the idea of the subserviency of the ministry to a concealed interest was credited by all the party, as they pretended, or not, the effect was the same; and it could not be otherwise. The two parties, quarrelling about their common object, power, had been by their several situations obliged to adopt very different systems of politics.

The friends of lord B. and of the ministry, which succeeded, were for preserving to the crown the full exercise of a right, of which none disputed the validity, that of appointing its own servants. Those of the opposition did not deny this power of the crown, but they contended that the spirit of the constitution required, that the crown should be directed to the exercise of this public duty by public motives, and not by private liking and friendship. That great talents, great and eminent services to the nation, confidence amongst the nobility, and influence amongst the landed and mercantile interests, were the directions, which the

crown ought to observe in the exercise of its right in nominating officers of state. The observation of this rule would, and, they were of opinion, nothing else could, in any degree, counterbalance that immense power, which the crown has acquired by the gift of such an infinite number of profitable places. Nothing but the very popular use of the prerogative can be sufficient to reconcile the nation to the extent of it; and they will be highly dissatisfied, whenever they see their affairs in the hands of any set of men (though appointed according to the strictest letter of the law,) in whom they have not an entire confidence. When they see administration settled with an attention to this popular confidence, and with a condescension to public opinion, they have a security in which they can acquiesce, that no attempts will be made against the constitution. Ministers too, when they find that they are recommended to the royal favour, and, as it were, presented to their places, by the esteem of the people, will be studious to acquire, and anxious to preserve it. That these are the principles of whigs, and upon them the government has been conducted honourably for the crown, and advantageously for the people, ever since the revolution; and things can never be at repose, until they settle again upon the same basis.

Whether these ideas, on which several acted, and which some freely avowed, be consistent with the preservation of any degree of monarchical authority in the commonwealth, the reader is left to judge. It is, indeed, not altogether easy to determine whether the limitations

on the executive power ought or ought not to be extended further, by any other sort of popular controul, than the laws themselves have carried them; for as, on one hand, a constitution may be lost, whilst all its forms are preserved; on the other, it seems repugnant to the genius of every stable government to conduct itself by any other principles, than those which clear law has established, or to direct its actions by so uncertain, variable, and capricious a standard, as that of popular opinion.

What has been now said, we think sufficient to afford the reader a very tolerable general idea of the principles, real or pretended, of the several parties, which have for some time unhappily divided the nation, and of those topics, which have been agitated with so much heat and violence since the conclusion of the peace.

The public papers have given accounts (in what manner authenticated does not appear) of a very extraordinary negotiation, which commenced immediately on the death of lord Egremont, 27th of mont, in order to bring August. about, if possible, a coalition between the leaders of the contending parties. This negotiation continued but for a very short time, and is said to have broken off in as extraordinary a manner as it began. It has yet had no sort of visible effect; but as the dispositions, which gave rise to it, must one time or another produce something considerable, we reserve the narration of this affair, until the public can acquire a more exact knowledge of the facts, and a more correct notion of the plan of politics which produced

them, and until we have before our eyes the consequences which have arisen from them. Our business is not speculation, but narrative. We must however remark, that this negotiation seems to have discovered to the world, what some people before strongly suspected, that the subsisting administration did, from the beginning, by no means act under the influence, and perhaps not altogether in concurrence with the opinion of the great minister, whose resignation had raised them to the direction of affairs. They appear indeed to stand upon quite another bottom. What that bottom is, we are not furnished with the proper materials to determine; neither, perhaps, is it consistent with the character of our undertaking to attempt any enquiry of this nature. At that time the system of the ministry was no way changed. On the contrary, its strength seemed to be considerably increased by the acquisition of the D. of B. one of the most powerful men in England, from his property and the firmness of his character, who accepted the place of president of the council, which had been some time kept vacant. Lord Sandwich took the seals as one of the secretaries of state. And lord E. who was removed in the late change from the post-office to the admiralty, was a man of public spirit to enthusiasm; and was universally acknowledged one of the best informed of the whole body of the nobility.

There appear to be at present three parties struggling for superiority in the state; those who support the administration, as it is now constituted; those who wish the return of the E. of B. to the

lead in public business; and those who still adhere to that system, which directed every thing during the latter part of the late reign.

These parties seem, for the present, to be so equally balanced, that each of them has force enough to distress, without being able to destroy any one of the others, or to drive them into any terms of extreme submission. But the union of any two of them would, undoubtedly, be sufficient to overturn the third; and it is probable, that from some such com-

bination a permanent scheme of administration will be formed, and the public tranquillity at length settled upon some sure foundation. It is impossible, that so nice a balance of party power, depending too upon so many nice circumstances, can long continue in the same situation. It would be absurd to imagine it. But what two of the parties will engage in the confederacy, and in whose favour the balance will ultimately incline, it may not be quite so easy to conjecture.

C H A P. VIII.

State of affairs on the continent. Death of Augustus king of Poland. State of Poland. Election of a king of the Romans. Designs of Austria, Saxony, Prussia, and Muscovy. King of Sardinia settles the dispute concerning Placentia. Success of the Corsicans.

HAVING given some account of our domestic politics, to compleat the plan of this work, it will be necessary to lay before the reader a short state of foreign transactions, and of the condition and designs of the powers on the continent, so far as they seem disposed to shew any degree of activity. We shall, by this method, be better enabled to judge of public events, as they shall successively arise.

Augustus III. king of Poland, and elector of Saxony, on the conclusion of the peace of Hubertsbourg, returned to his hereditary dominions, from whence he had been exiled for six years. Unfortunately for him, he had engaged in designs too vast for his power or his capacity; and had entered into that kind of alliance,

in which the weak parts are always most injuriously treated in time of war, and least indemnified upon a peace. Flying from his country, and leaving his palace and his family in the possession of his enemies, he had retired to Poland, where his authority, by the constitution not very highly respected, was by his misfortunes rendered still more contemptible; and he there endured a continual series of crosses and contradictions. He had the misfortune to find, that the king of Prussia, who had seized by force of arms upon one part of his dominions, was by influence and policy far superior to him in, and had, in a manner, acquired the government of, the other. His queen consort died in a sort of captivity, overcome with the alarms, the vexations, and the indignities

indignities which she suffered. One of his sons, for whom he proposed an establishment in the dutchy of Courland, was deposed almost as soon as he was elected. Another, whom he set up as candidate for the bishopric of Liege, was foiled in that pursuit; so that broken down by almost every kind of misfortune, and having suffered, in every thing, which could affect his interest or his affections, as a sovereign, husband, or father, it is no wonder that his constitution, already impaired by age, at length gave way. He fell into a kind of lethargic drowsiness, and died on the 5th of October, in the 76th year of his age, and about thirty years from his election to the crown of Poland.

The death of this prince occasioned a vacancy in the throne of Poland; to fill which, agreeably to their desires and interests, is one of the great objects of politics to most of the considerable powers in the north. At the same time an election of a king of the Romans is on foot.

These two elective sovereignties not only occasion many mischiefs to those who live under them, but have frequently involved a great part of Europe in blood and confusion. Indeed, these existing examples prove, beyond all speculation, the infinite superiority, in every respect, of hereditary monarchy; since it is evident, that the method of election constantly produces all those intestine divisions, to which, by its nature, it appears so liable, and also fails in that which is one of its principal objects, and which might be expected from it, the securing go-

vernment for many successions in the hands of persons of extraordinary merit and uncommon capacity. We find by experience, that those kingdoms, where the throne is an inheritance, have had, in their series of succession, full as many able princes to govern them, as either Poland or Germany, which are elective.

It must be observed, however, that the latter of these countries has provided, either by design or accident, much better against the inconveniences of an election, than the former. The electors in Germany are very few, (in all but nine) and they are all great princes. So that the method of choosing an emperor has nothing tumultuous in it, and rather resembles a negotiation between sovereign states, than a popular election of a supreme magistrate.

There is another particular, in which the German constitution, in this respect, greatly exceeds the Polish; which is, that the majority of voices determines the election; whereas in Poland, where the number of electors is exceedingly great, unanimity is required in the choice of a king, as in all their public deliberations of whatsoever nature. Besides, by a very prudent precaution, in Germany, the successor, under the name of king of the Romans, is commonly chosen during the life of the reigning emperor. Every thing is prepared, and infinite confusion is thereby avoided. What evils might in the empire arise from a want of this precaution, may be judged, not only from the example of Poland, where they never would admit this usage, but from the misfortunes which have so recently happened upon

upon the death of the emperor Charles VI. without male issue, or the previous election of a king of the Romans.

In reality, the German constitution is as nearly perfect as can be expected in a commonwealth of sovereign princes, or federal union of several monarchies and republics under a common head. Such an union, considered in itself, might, indeed, seem very useless, or, in some respects, dangerous; but the extreme inequality of the sovereignties, which compose the Germanic body, makes it absolutely necessary to the freedom of all the lesser members, that there should be a considerable power vested in the chief of the union, acting by the authority of the whole, to prevent the violence and injustice of the stronger. This power is, perhaps, too weak perfectly to accomplish its end; but still it is of some use.

Poland seems to be a country formed to give the most disadvantageous idea of liberty, by the extreme to which it is carried, and the injustice with which it is distributed. The constitution of this republic is described in too many modern books to make it necessary to enter in this place into a long detail concerning it. The only real power of the state is vested in the gentry, or, as they call them, the Equestrian order: this power they exercise by their representatives in their diets, or parliaments, which the king is obliged to call triennially, where all resolutions must be passed unanimously, a tribunitial power, as it is generally known, being vested in each member, who can put a stop to all pub-

lic proceedings, by his single negative.

Each noble Pole seems rather an independent sovereign than a citizen. He has a voice at the election of a king, and may himself be elected king. He is absolute master of life and death on his own estate, all his tenants being, in the strictest sense, his slaves. His house is a sanctuary, not only for himself, but for all others; civil justice, and even criminal, can with great difficulty reach him in any case; in short, he enjoys privileges so incompatible with all regular government, that one of their own writers uses it as a strong proof of the natural good disposition of the Polish nobility, that, with such an unbounded licence, the most horrid disorders are not more frequent amongst them.

The power of the king is extremely limited. He can do nothing of great importance, but with the consent of the diet; and scarcely the most minute act without the approbation of the senate. The choice, indeed, of this senate is in himself, but he can never revoke the choice when once made. The senate is composed of a certain number of bishops, (whom he nominates,) senators by right of their see, and of *Palatines*, or governors of provinces, of whom he has likewise the appointment. But they hold their places for life, and are, in general, a great check upon, though in some instances they have proved a support to, the authority of the crown.

All the great offices of Poland being as permanent as the royalty itself, those, who are invested with them, are invested with almost the whole

whole sovereign power. They are the great general, the great chancellor, the great treasurer, and the great marshal. These four officers have amongst them the command of the army, the administration of justice, the distribution of the public treasure, and the regulation of the police. They are no ways accountable to the king for their conduct in their several departments, nor do they receive his orders in the exercise of any part of their duty.

Such important dignities, with little or no controul, being vested in powerful subjects, who are generally at the head of considerable factions, it is the natural and almost the necessary consequence, that, in Poland, the public treasure should be ill disposed; the army undisciplined, irregular, and incomplete; that the police should be out of order; and that justice should be loosely and partially administered.

Their military force consists, chiefly, in the *Pospolite*, that is, the whole body of the gentry, which, upon extraordinary occasions, the king and the national general can order into the field to serve for a limited time. The inconvenience and inutility of this military institution, in the present state of the art of war, need not be insisted on. They have also a standing army, which ought to amount to about forty thousand men. But, from the reasons assigned above, it is a body altogether contemptible, especially the foot, as they consist almost wholly of their wretched peasants.

Of this constitution, with all its evils, the Poles are infinitely enamoured. The idea of personal dignity they entertain, from seeing so many people in a servile condi-

tion below them, and from having only so feeble and precarious an authority above them, flatters in the highest degree their pride and self-importance. No people have ever taken greater precautions to secure the possession of a sober and well-regulated freedom, than the Poles have to preserve themselves in their present anarchy. To this they sacrifice all the security and all the dignity of the state; and they are, in effect, governed in their most important concerns rather by their powerful and ambitious neighbours, than their own national councils. A late writer on their affairs gives a very striking and pathetic description of the mischiefs they suffer from this ill-contrived plan of liberty. Speaking of the Polish gentleman,

‘ He forms (says their author) a sort of intrenchment of his presumption; and thinking himself secure of every thing, it gives him no concern that the republic is weak, exhausted, disarmed. Absurdly blind, he cannot see that the preservation of particulars has a necessary dependence on that of the public, and that no member can live, but when the whole body is kept up in vigour.

‘ Who would not be moved with the wretched situation of our republic? If any of our neighbours thinks proper to make war upon us, he finds no barrier, which can check his progress for an hour; nothing prevents him from penetrating into the heart of the kingdom. He enters our provinces, he levies contributions, he destroys, he ravages, he burns; the blood flows from every part; the citizen

zen groans and bends under the yoke. The conqueror commands despotically, and every thing obeys him.

‘ In the mean time what measures do we take? What resources do we derive from those privileges which ought to defend us from those lofty ideas, which have inspired us with this security? We have neither troops nor artillery, nor money, nor provisions, nor even the slightest rampart about our towns. The alarm bell is rung to assemble the nation; diets are held; confederacies are made; we declaim; we write; we make a stir; we propose remedies; but we propose them when it is too late to use them; and when we have no resource left but a treaty of peace, in which, to save our lives and our goods, we are compelled to submit to whatever conditions they think proper to impose upon us*.’

To give an head to this extraordinary republic is at present the first object in the active politics of Europe. Immediately on the death of the late king of Poland, his eldest son, and successor to his hereditary, declared himself a candidate to succeed him in his elective, dominions. His pretensions were, probably, countenanced by the court of Vienna, as the only means they had of making him amends for all that his hereditary countries had suffered in their cause. But he did not live long enough to make a trial of his interest. He was carried off by the 17th of small-pox in a few weeks Decem. after his father, leaving a son too young to aspire to an elective crown, especially such a crown as that of Poland.

It is reported, indeed, that prince Xavier, administrator of Saxony during the minority of this young prince, has taken up the pretensions of his brother the late elector.

The interposition of Austria, in favour of any prince of the house of Saxony, will ever be a sufficient motive to induce the court of Berlin to oppose his election, even if that court had no other. But in reality, it is not the interest of the king of Prussia, that a family, whose dominions lie so near him, and which has no great reason to be attached to him, should be strengthened (however little) by the accession of the crown of Poland. Besides that the influence, which he will always endeavour, for very good reasons, to keep up in that country, must be obviously weakened by the election of such a person; and if the prince elected should prove able in the government, might be even wholly lost.

The empress of Russia, who has the same ends in keeping up a party in Poland, and who has never shewn a very marked attention to the court of Vienna, is said to unite in this opposition. These considerations will influence these two courts more or less, to oppose any prince of that house.

They have, however, both made profession of great fairness, and of a resolution to preserve the utmost freedom in the election. But have, at the same time, plainly enough signified their wishes, that the Poles would elect one of their own countrymen. And they are said particularly to favour with all their interest some prince of the great houses of Czartorinsky or Poniatowsky.

The Poles are very far from being

* La Voix libre d'un Citoyen. 1759. preface, p. 23.

ing universally pleased with this care of their interests, about which these two great powers have condescended to be so anxious. Many amongst them love to encourage a number of foreign candidates, that they may profit of the money they spend, and that the importance of their votes may be enhanced. Several are also of opinion, that they are likely to be better governed by a foreign prince, than by one of their own natives. They think they have taken such precautions, as must prevent any foreign prince whom they may elect from infringing on their liberty; and in other particulars his government may be more just and equal, as being less engaged in the family dissensions and civil factions within the nation. Nay, they are not certain, that a great Polish lord, with a vast dependency and a large territory in the midst of the country, and able to raise and maintain an army even from his own private funds, might not, on the throne, prove more dangerous to their constitution than any foreigner.

On the other hand, the pride of the Polish nobility is more flattered by being governed by one of their own body. A prince who commands despotically in an hereditary country, where he maintains a large standing army, or any prince too closely connected with such a sovereign, may, they apprehend, prove a much more dangerous enemy to the Polish liberty, than one of their own citizens raised to be their supreme magistrate, who can never materially hurt them, unless the body of the nation should be inclined to cooperate with him.

We thought it necessary to say

thus much concerning the constitution of Poland, and the views of the several powers, who interest themselves in the affairs of that country, as the object of the greatest political importance, which is at present in agitation, and the most likely, if any thing can do it, to disturb the tranquillity of the north.

A calm and benign peace seems now to brood over the rest of Europe; and every nation is intent on healing the wounds it has received in the late war. To the north, Russia has amicably settled with the king of Denmark, whatever was in dispute concerning the duchy of Holstein.

To the south, the king of Sardinia, who, by the quietest and most effectual methods, silently increases his power and consideration, has obtained a confirmation and guaranty of that part of 10th of June. the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, which establishes his rever- sionary title to Placentia, on failure of the male line of the infant Don Philip; or in case that prince or his issue should succeed to the crowns of his family. In the mean time, the king of France has engaged to pay him an annuity equivalent to the revenues of the territory in question, and has stipulated to remit immediately the capital sum of those revenues, on condition of repayment, whenever the king of Sardinia enters into possession of them. In this manner a subject of dispute, which might otherwise embroil Italy, is happily settled.

We cannot conclude our account of the events of this year without observing that the Corsicans still continue that struggle for their

their liberties, which they have so long and so resolutely maintained, against all the efforts of their ancient masters, who have sometimes been supported by the most powerful allies. They have possessed themselves of much the greatest part of the island, and begin, at length, to assume the face of an established and independent commonwealth. They coin money; they have settled councils and regular troops; and what, in an infant state, may be called a navy. Under their patriot leader, Paoli, they obtained a considerable vic-

tory over the Genoese. 18th of
General Matra attack- July.
ed them in their in-
trenchments, at a place called
Furiani; but was repulsed with
the loss of almost his whole army.
The bravery and perseverance of
this small but gallant nation, if
not oppressed by the weight of
some capital power, will, in all
probability, soon accomplish the
complete acquisition of its free-
dom, which every people deserves
to enjoy, who know its value so
well as to risque every thing to ob-
tain it.

T H E

C H R O N I C L E.

J A N U A R Y.

6th. **H**IS majesty, in the morning, made, at the chapel-royal, the usual offering of gold, myrrh, and frankincense. But there was no ball, or hazard-playing at court in the evening.

By an abstract of his majesty's forces in one of the yearly lists, the number of men employed by land and sea in the year 1762, being the last of the war, appears to have been as follows:

4	Troops of horse and grenadier guards	715
5	Regiments of horse	1556
3	Ditto of dragoon guards	1540
21	Ditto of dragoons	9764
3	Ditto of foot guards	6645
126	Ditto foot	124021
1	Ditto artillery	3103
1	Ditto of Irish ditto	456
33	Ditto of militia	22972
	Engineers	60
135	Companies of marines	18335
33	Independent companies	3334
23	Companies of invalids	1219
7	Royal dock regiments	5000
	Sailors employed in the navy	51645
	Hanoverians, Hessians, &c.	57762
	Provincial militia, and independent companies in North America	20000
	Total	337106
	The service of whom cost the na-	

tion about eighteen millions, or better than fifty pounds a man. But calling it no more than fifty, and supposing only two hundred thousand of them discharged, the saving by the peace must be ten millions a year, not to speak of the accession of wealth from the great numbers of them now employed in agriculture, manufactures, and commercial navigation, and which may be reasonably estimated at half that sum; so that the certain difference in our favour, in point of wealth only, by a peace, cannot be rated at less than fifteen millions sterling *per annum*.

As to the loss of men by the war, that of the seamen and marines alone has been calculated, as follows:

The number of sailors and marines employed this war were	184893
Killed in engagements and by accidents	1512
Dead of diseases and missing	133708
Sailors now remaining, part of whom are discharged	49673
	184893

The widows left, supposing only a fourth part of the men married, must be about 33805; and if each married man left only one child, the number of orphans must be 67610.

Those countries, no doubt, if that were any comfort, which were the

the immediate theatre of the war, or lay in the way of the troops employed in it, suffered much more.

On the 17th of October last a terrible fire happened at Archangel, in Russia, which consumed the tar-warehouses, containing 300,000 barrels, besides reducing other buildings to ashes.

A large quantity of silver money, of the coin of Edward I. and II. has lately been discovered among the rocks in Ramshaw moor in Northumberland.

On the examination of a servant maid, lately committed for robbing her mistress, it appeared, that she worked hard all day, and at night, when the family went to bed, walked the streets in her mistress's best cloaths as a common prostitute: and about four in the morning let herself in, went to bed, and rose at the usual time to her work.

About four in the morning, a meteor was seen to the northward of Reading, of an uncommon length and quick serpentine motion: it seemed to descend towards the earth, and before it disappeared, it was so luminous, that the smallest object on the ground it shone on could be distinguished as well as at noon-day.

A printseller in the Strand was tried on a bill of indictment, preferred against him by the Reformation Society at Westminster, for selling obscene prints, and was by the bench of justices fined 5 l. and to give security for his good behaviour for three years.

A man was found in Fleet Ditch standing upright and frozen to death. He had, it seems, unfortunately mistaken his way in the night, and slipped into the mud; and

being in liquor, could not disentangle himself.

Several human bones, of a very gigantic size, were lately dug up in the chancel of the church of Ewelme, near the duchess of Suffolk's tomb.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, at which, one 17th. for murder, two for a highway robbery, one for sheep-stealing, one for stealing a gelding, one for stealing a silver tankard, one for burglary, and one for house-breaking, received sentence of death; (of which number, the murderer and three others were soon after executed;) one to be transported for fourteen, and fifteen for seven years; three to be whipped, and three branded.

Among the lesser criminals was John Cox for stealing 6 lb. of sugar off the keys; but it appearing that at the time he committed the fact he was in great distress, with a wife and five children all down in the small-pox, and was before of good character, the jury not only recommended him to mercy, but set on foot a liberal collection for him and his family.

Was celebrated at court, 18th. as her majesty's birth-day, in order to give people in trade the better opportunity of benefiting by the great expence usual on these occasions.

Lord viscount Townshend has opened a charity-school, at his own expence, at Raynham, in Norfolk, near Raynham-castle, his lordship's seat, for cloathing and educating thirty boys and twenty girls, the latter to be brought up to spinning.

Several young crows 26th. were taken out of a nest in

[E] 2

a wood

a wood near Newbiker in Cumberland; and in a garden of a gentleman near Worcester, a linnet's nest was discovered, in which the hen was found sitting on five eggs; circumstances very uncommon during so rigorous a season.

25th. A printed paper was dispersed in the taverns, coffee-houses, &c. complaining of the managers of the theatres refusing admittance at the end of the third act of a play for half price: and at Drury-lane theatre, in the evening, upon drawing up of the curtain, the two actors who began the play, were interrupted. Upon this Mr. Garrick came on the stage, and attempted to speak; but an uproar immediately began: and the ladies withdrawing, the benches were torn up, the glass lustres were broke and thrown upon the stage, and a total confusion ensued, which prevented the play from going on; and about nine the house was cleared, the money being returned. The damage was, however, repaired by next night, when the managers thought proper to submit, and promise not to employ one of the actors, who refused to ask pardon on his knees for something the audience alledged against him, while he lay under their displeasure.

27th. Died at Liege, John Theodore of Bavaria, bishop of that see, and brother to the late emperor Charles VII. and the late elector of Cologne. He was born Sept. 3, 1703; elected bishop of Ratisbon in July 1719, of Freysingen in 1727, of Liege in Jan. 1745, and created a cardinal, Jan. 17, 1746; so that by his death three bishopricks are vacant. The revenue of Liege may be raised,

without oppressing the people, to 300,000 l. sterling. The election is in the chapter, consisting of sixty canons.

They write from Pontypool in Yorkshire, that the live stock of many farmers in that country has been preserved by grinding goss or furz, which grows in plenty upon moist heaths, and giving it to horses and horned cattle, for whom it is said to be excellent food.

The great frost, which set in the latter end of last 29th. month, and of which we accordingly took proper notice in our last volume, began to break by a gentle thaw, which, notwithstanding, being accompanied by very heavy rains, did great damage in all the low grounds throughout the greatest part of England.

The workmen, employed in pulling down St. Nicholas church in Bristol, have discovered several bodies buried in the walls; one seemed a young person, wrapped in muslin, part of which remained still fresh.

By a letter from Edinburgh of the 15th instant, there is advice, that some days before the river, commonly called the North-water, near Brechin, all of a sudden dried up, and continued so, from six in the morning till twelve at noon, when the water again returned, and began to flow as usual.

The total returns of the effective numbers of officers, men, servants, women, and horses, the British troops consist of, on their march through Holland for England, are 687 officers, 16,445 men, 506 servants, 1,666 women, and 7,391 horses.

The convention with the States-general, relating to their passage through

through Holland, is in substance as follows :

“ The said troops shall march from Wreeden to Williamstadt in sixteen divisions ; their march shall last a fortnight, three days of which shall be days of halting. All the infantry, with their baggage, shall, if possible, be embarked on the Waal at Nimeguen ; but if this cannot be done, they shall take the same rout as the cavalry. The commander of each regiment shall pay at every lodging, for what shall have been furnished to the regiment : for every private soldier shall be paid 3 d. Dutch money a day, for lodging, fire and candle ; for each ration consisting of 8 lb. of oats, 15 lb. of hay, and 6 lb. of straw, 12 d. Each officer, without distinction of rank, shall pay 12 d. a day for his own lodging, not including his servants and horses, with respect to which he may agree with his landlord. The price of meat shall be regulated by the magistrates of the places through which the troops pass. For trusses of straw, of 10 lb. the truss, shall be paid at the rate of six florins the hundred ; and for 100 faggots, or an equivalent in turf, five florins ; a pound of candles shall be 6 d ; all provisions for the mouth in general shall be rated by the magistrates ; a cart for a load of 700 or 800 lb. weight, drawn by a single horse, and provided with a carman, shall cost, for a day, two florins and a half ; one with two horses five florins ; a saddle horse 30 d. a guide 20 d. the tolls, or road taxes, shall be the same as for the troops of the republic.”

We must add, that, to the honour of the troops, both men and

officers, there was not a single complaint of irregularity whatsoever, from the time of their entrance upon the territory of the states, to their embarkation at Williamstadt.

They write from Lidkoping, in West Gothland, on the lake of Waner, that on the 25th ult. at about a quarter before eight in the morning, they had a shock of an earthquake there, accompanied with subterraneous noises, which passed from south to north, and lasted for the space of two minutes, but happily did no damage either to persons or buildings.

They write from Russia, that the earl of Buckinghamshire and count Mercy were the only foreign ambassadors who had the honour of supping at the empress's own table, on the 4th of December last, her majesty's name day, a separate table being provided for the rest ; and that, at the same time, a note was distributed, importing, that the title of Imperial being annexed to the crown of Russia, her majesty could hold no correspondence with those powers who should withhold from her that title. This claim has given great umbrage to the ministers of France and Spain, as they imagine the precedency of their ambassadors at foreign courts may be affected by it.

An impostor, under the character of grandson to the chevalier de St. George, having lately presented himself to the divan at Constantinople, desiring circumcision ; the ministers of the Port, suspecting his pretensions, put him under arrest, and upon enquiry detected his deceit. But what his punishment will be is not yet declared.

Produce of South Carolina entered for exportation, from the port of Charles-town, from December 23d, 1761, the day the first vessel with rice of crop 1761, was cleared out, to September 1st, 1762, both days inclusive.

Rice	63,288 barrels
Indigo	249,000 lb.
Staves	157,880
Shingles	674,740
Corn	23,194 bushels
Pease	3,980 bushels
Pork	2,275 barrels
Butter	8 kegs
Deer-skins	331 hhds.

	12 casks
	215 bundles
	1043 loose
Pitch	3,110 barrels
Tar	1,119 ditto
Tobacco	14 hhds.
Rosin	19 barrels
Tanned leather	2,693 sides
Tallow	32 barrels
Fish	41 barrels
Timber, &c.	103,293 feet
Oranges	4 barrels
Soap	100 boxes
Potatoes	20 bushels
Laths	3,500
Turpentine	751 barrels
Beef	11 ditto
Bacon	1,648 lb.
Candles, myrtle wax	14 boxes
Oats	388 bushels
Hoops	14,500
Reeds	400
Handspikes	360
Furrs	1 hhd.

	1 bundle
	2 barrels
Pink-root	1 cask
Bees-wax	6 casks
Hams	5 barrels

Two labourers wives, near Bridgewater, were lately delivered each of three children.

Died lately. Mary Toft, the famous rabbit woman, of Godalmin, in Surry.

Reverend Mr. Crook, rector of Brinkworth, Wilts, aged near 100.

Nicholas Schraen, a farmer in Flanders, aged 101. He held his own plough in 1761.

Mrs. Halford, at Wiptash, Warwickshire, aged 110.

FEBRUARY.

The tide rose higher at Portsmouth than was ever 1st. known. The inhabitants at the Point were obliged to go in boats from house to house.

John Murcott, butler to the right honourable lord Dacre, was found barbarously murdered in his bed in his lordship's house in Hill-street, with a knife in his hand, and other means used to make it believed he had murdered himself; but that being altogether improbable, the servants were all carried before sir John Fielding, when it appearing that Daniel Blake, a footman in the family, had, since the murder, purchased many necessaries, of which he was known to have been a little before in the greatest want, without being able to give any satisfactory account how he came by the money, he thought proper to own the murder; the perpetrator of which might otherwise have remained undiscovered, as there was no direct proof against him, more than against the rest of the servants, and his countenance did not betray the least consciousness of guilt.

The account he gave himself of this murder, after several strict examinations, was, that having occasion

sion the day before to look for a music book in the butler's pantry, he met with twenty guineas upon his cupboard, which he took away; that the next morning he began to reflect, that stealing the twenty guineas would certainly be discovered, and then he should be hanged for it; therefore, to extricate himself out of that difficulty, the wicked thought came into his head, that murdering the butler would not only prevent a discovery, but be the means of his preferment, for that he should be made butler himself; that with this resolution, he took a large poker, and a case knife, and entered the butler's room, where he found him asleep; that he struck him twice with the poker on the head, and then with a knife cut his throat. This done, he returned to his bed-fellow, whom he both left and found asleep, and lay till the usual hour of rising, and then they both went down stairs together, with the porter, without suspicion; and, that in the confusion, after the discovery of the murder, he went into Murcott's room, and took out of his breeches pocket three guineas and a half, and also took a small trunk belonging to the lady's woman, broke it open, and flung it into the coal-hole, to induce the servants to think that the murderer was a thief, who had broke into the house, with intent to rob it. He was but twenty years old.

Being a very clear day, a gentleman at Wentworth procured a circular piece of ice of two feet nine inches diameter, and five inches thick, which he reduced to the form of a lens; and having about noon exposed it to the sun, the rays

transmitted thro' it (converged to a focus at seven feet distance) fired gunpowder, paper, linen, and other combustibles.

Christopher Tancred, of Whixley in Yorkshire, Esq; 3d. lately deceased, having bequeathed fifty pounds annually apiece, to four young students of Lincoln's Inn (of which he was formerly a bencher) till they should be called to the bar, and for three years after they became barristers; Edward Reeve, Esq; student of that inn, made an elegant latin speech in Lincoln's-Inn hall, before that honourable society, in commemoration of so deserving a benefactor.

Mr. Rooker, formerly an eminent grocer in Fleet-street, by whose means the shocking murder of the two parish girls, related at large in our last volume, came to light, was found near his house at Ealing with his throat cut, and his body terribly mangled, supposed by himself; he having lost his senses immediately on the execution of the mother and daughter concerned in that murder, through a violent affection for the latter, whom he at first imagined his intelligence could no way affect.

The right hon. the lord mayor gave a ball and supper 4th. to his royal highness the duke of York; at which were present the two princes of Mecklenburgh, many of the foreign ministers, upwards of a hundred of the nobility, a large number of the gentlemen of the house of commons, seventeen of the aldermen, and many ladies of quality, and persons of great distinction. The supper consisted of three tables, two of an hundred and seventy covers

each, and the third of ninety, besides a grand dessert.

11th. The marquis of Granby, lately arrived from Germany, waited on his majesty, and was most graciously received.

Within these few days a poulterer, near Charing Cross, paid a fine of fifteen pounds, for having three hares found in his shop, though, as he said, only sent him to skin.

The executors of Mrs. Demay, late of Pall Mall, have transferred to the treasurer of the British-Lying-in hospital in Brownlow street eight hundred pounds, 3 per cent. bank annuities, for the use of that charity; and also paid to the said treasurer forty-eight pounds fourteen shillings and nine pence on the same account, according to the will of the deceased.

It appearing, on the examination, before the lord mayor, of the coachman of Mr. Cracroft, of Mark-lane, that his master's stables were set on fire some weeks ago by his carelessness, he was fined 100*l.* according to the act of parliament, and not being able to pay that sum, was committed to prison for a year.

13th. This day and the 15th the Thames rose so high that many houses on the Surry shore were four or five feet under water; at Lambeth the long walk, by the bishop's palace, was overflowed, and boats were employed in the town to carry people from house to house. The damage done by this high tide, has been computed at 20,000*l.* In Westminster-hall the water was four feet deep.

There fell a prodigious quantity of snow, in Oxfordshire, War-

wickshire, Worcestershire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire. On Broadway-hill, and the hills in Gloucestershire, it is said to have lain at least eight feet deep in the open road.

Three fishermen belonging to Stroud in Kent, having some time ago shut themselves up in their little cabin, in which was an iron pot with sea-coal burning, lay down to sleep, but were all found dead the next day, being, as is supposed, suffocated by the smoke. The reader will find in our projects for this year, some account of a method successfully tried for recovering persons, when not too far gone, in similar circumstances.

A boy, who lately fell off a wharf in New England into a river, was taken out to all appearance dead, but being rubbed with salt, and put into warm blankets, he shewed signs of life, upon which a glister being injected it brought away the water, and in a few hours after he was able to walk. For other instances of the efficacy of this method, and a full account of the method itself, see our former volumes.

The duke and duchess of Norfolk, attended by the 15th. neighbouring gentry, laid the first stone of a most magnificent palace to be erected on the very spot where stood Workshop manor, lately burnt down with all its valuable curiosities. For some account of the burning of this manor, see our fourth volume.

A highwayman was shot dead by a person in the Portsmouth machine, whilst he was attempting to rob the passengers.

A trial came on at the 17th. court of King's Bench, on an indictment against the keeper of a mad-

a mad-house in Chelsea, and five others, for imprisoning a gentlewoman from the 5th of September to the 4th of October last, on pretence of insanity, when four of them were found guilty. On the enquiry in the house of commons into the abuse of private mad-houses, many acts of oppression have been discovered, as may be seen by the abstract of that enquiry, in the Appendix to this part of our work.

Another trial came on in the court of Common-pleas at Westminster, before the lord chief justice Pratt, and a special jury of Middlesex, wherein a rupture surgeon was plaintiff, and the right hon. sir Francis Dashwood and Thomas Wyndham, Esq; as executors of the late lord Melcombe, were defendants. The action was brought for four thousand pounds, for eleven years attendance on his lordship, for which the plaintiff alleged he had received no satisfaction whatsoever; but it appearing upon the clearest evidence, that the plaintiff had been fully paid, till within eleven months, instead of eleven years, before his lordship's death, for which eleven months attendance, the defendants had most generously paid into court the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, the jury found a verdict for that precise sum, in favour of the plaintiff, which intitles the defendants to their costs of suit.

22d. The princes of Mecklenburgh, brothers to her Majesty, set out from their house in Pall-mall, for Germany.

23d. The earl of Albemarle, lately arrived from the Havannah, waited on their majesties at St. James's, and was most graciously

received. His lordship, before he left that place, banished the bishop to Florida, for pretending, on the strength of one of the articles of the capitulation, to name two benefices without his approbation.

A trial came on at Guildhall, in which the mistress of the Rummer tavern in Chancery-lane was plaintiff, and sundry persons of the reformation of manners defendants, for entering the said tavern, and, under pretence of its being a house of ill fame, dragging the mistress out and imprisoning her. The damages were laid for 500l. and the jury gave 300l. with costs of suit. And on a motion since made in the Court of Common-pleas for a new trial in the affair, on account of excessive damages, the court was of opinion, that the whole 500l. the damages originally laid, would not have been excessive, and therefore affirmed the former verdict, with costs of suit.

An order of council is issued, prohibiting the importation of the hides, raw or salted, of horned cattle from Denmark and other parts of Germany, during his majesty's pleasure, on account of the contagious distemper which rages at this time in those parts, where, it is said, upwards of eighty thousand head of cattle died during the late severe frost.

A few days since, some men digging up the earth in White-friars, in order to repair the broken pipes, discovered a large piece of petrified wood, weighing at least a hundred weight; an account of which, as a very great curiosity, we have inserted in our article of Natural History of this year.

A riot happened at Covent Garden theatre, occasioned

24th.
fined

fioned by a demand being made for full prices, throughout the whole performance of the opera of *Artaxerxes*. The mischief done was the greatest ever known on any occasion of the like kind; all the benches of the boxes and pit being tore up, the glasses and chandeliers broken, and the linings of the boxes cut to pieces. The rashness of the rioters was so great, that they cut away the wooden pillars between the boxes, so that, if the inside of them had not been iron, they would have brought down the galleries upon their own heads. Four persons concerned in the riot were committed to the Gatehouse, but soon after released, and all prosecutions against the rest sloop, the audience refusing to accept the managers submission to the capital point in dispute, upon any other terms.

25th. The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, during which a woman for robbing a shop of a great quantity of silk and linen handkerchiefs, and Daniel Blake, for the murder of John Murcott, late butler to lord Dacre, were capitally convicted. Blake was executed pursuant to his sentence, and afterwards hung in chains. Thirteen were sentenced to transportation for seven years, and one was branded.

26th. About five in the morning, a violent storm of hail, accompanied with the most dreadful hurricane ever known, from S. W. to N. E. tore up by the roots, at Broadway in Worcestershire, large timber and fruit trees, carrying some of them to a considerable distance. But what makes this storm very remarkable, is, its extending in length but

about three quarters of a mile, and in breadth about 25 yards. There happened to be in its way a house, in which lived a poor family, part of which was tore away; but the poor people running out naked, in great terror, happily saved their lives.

Some days ago a man, who sells fish about Chelsea, Fulham, &c. undertook to run from Hyde Park corner to the seven mile stone at Brentford, in one hour, with 56lb. weight of fish on his head, which he performed in 45 minutes with ease: this is reckoned the most extraordinary exploit of the kind that has been performed for many years.

A man who was to run a coach wheel eight miles within an hour, for a considerable sum of money, performed it lately in St. George's fields in fifty-nine minutes and a half, on a platform of wood erected, a quarter of a mile in length, and about two inches from the ground. There were many persons of distinction present.

The weather is so mild, that beans are in blossom in Cornwall. Near Carlisle, young crows have been taken out of a nest.

Yesterday one Bell, a corporal in the life-guards, was taken up for preaching in an unlicensed meeting-house, and taking upon him to discover to people the state of their consciences, and even foretell the end of the world, to the great terror of his weak and illiterate audience.

Some time ago, the brigantine, Polly, in her passage from the Havana to Jamaica, took fire in the hold, occasioned by drawing some rum, by which accident two officers and one serjeant, two corporals, seventy-

seventy-one soldiers, four sailors, four women, and one child, unfortunately perished.

The following are the contents of a pye lately made at Lowther-hall, in Westmoreland, and drawn up to London by two waggon horses, as a present to a certain great personage.—Two geese, four tame ducks, two turkies, four fowls, one wild goose, six wild ducks, three teals, two starlings, twelve partridges, fifteen wood-cocks, two guiney cocks, three snipes, six plovers, three water hens, six widgeons, one curlew, forty-six yellow-hammers, fifteen sparrows, two chaffinches, two larks, three thrushes, one fieldfare, six pigeons, four blackbirds, twenty rabbits, one leg of veal, half a ham, three bushels of flour, and two stone of butter.—The pye weighed twenty-two stone.

The lieutenants of the royal navy have proposed to the lords of the admiralty, that to provide for near twenty thousand seamen, who will now be discharged, all the king's frigates, armed ships, &c. which can be properly converted to this service, be employed, to the number of two hundred and fifty sail, making one hundred and twenty-five thousand tons of shipping, manned with seventeen thousand five hundred seamen, and fifteen hundred non-commissioned officers, paid by the government as at present, and under the same regulations, and entitled to the same privileges, as in the Whale-fishery, at Greenland and Davis's Straits. From an estimate of the gains made by the Dutch in this fishery, it appears, that after all the charges, including wear and tare of the ships employed, there

would be a profit of a hundred thousand pounds yearly, besides establishing a nursery for seamen. Employing seamen in the government's pay, in this branch, would be less injurious to the merchants, than employing them in any other, because ships in the Greenland fishery are obliged to carry three times the number of hands required in coasting vessels of equal burden; and never more than three thousand have been employed in it in any one season.

The grand signior having requested the duke de Praslin to send him a collection of astronomical books, a science he studies and cultivates, his grace has sent him a parcel selected by the French king's librarian, as fittest to satisfy that monarch's curiosity; and his sublime highness, accordingly, testified the greatest pleasure at receiving them.

An edict has been lately published in Russia, permitting foreigners of all nations and religions, the Jews excepted, to settle freely wherever they think fit, in that empire. They are not only to receive money and materials for building, and carrying on their several trades, and be exempt from all burdens for a certain number of years, but have full liberty of conscience; and, if they chuse to associate, and build towns for themselves in the country, have steeples and bells to their churches, and even be governed by municipal laws of their own making.

Notwithstanding all the remonstrances made to the emperors of Russia, by the king and republic of Poland, in favour of prince Charles, his Polish majesty's third son, so lately chosen duke of Courland, her Russian majesty continues resolved

to

to have him set aside, and the duke de Biron restored to the title and sovereignty of that duchy; for which purpose she ordered her troops to take possession of the country, the inhabitants being very far from unanimous in wishing a change, and the whole revenues thereof to be sequestered; in consequence of which, prince Charles found himself obliged to leave Mittau, and, it is said, arrived at Warsaw incog. soon after the beginning of last month; so that Courland can no longer be reckoned a part of the republic of Poland, but an independent sovereignty, under the protection, and, we may say, at the disposal of the empire of Russia.

This gives great uneasiness to the Poles, who consider that duchy as a chief of their republic, and therefore solely under their protection.

Last month the Christian slaves at Algiers, to the number of four thousand, rose, and killed their guards, and massacred all who came in their way; but after some hours carnage, during which the streets ran with blood, peace was restored.

Greece, Nov. 1. On the 15th of October, between the hours of two and three in the afternoon, while we were all sitting at dinner at the governor's house, about twelve in number, the magazine of Fort Elizabeth containing 8000 lb. of gunpowder, unhappily blew up. The governor's house, where we dined, was not above twenty yards from it; but, thank God, none of us were hurt, although most part of the house tumbled down about us. The clergyman who was sitting in my room, which

was not five yards from it, was killed, as were also two sentinels standing at the governor's door. The Negro Town took fire, and was consumed.

On the 2d of April 1762, Chittagong, in the kingdom of Bengal, and the neighbouring places, were violently shaken by an earthquake. The weather had been for some days close and hot. The motion was at first gentle, but increased so much, that persons who were walking found it difficult to keep their feet. Most of the brick walls and houses were either damaged or fallen; a new room at the fort, strong built of brick, was shivered on all sides from top to bottom, and great part of the old building was thrown down. In many parts of the town the earth opened, and threw up water and mud of a sulphureous smell, filling up at the same time many ditches and small pools which are now level and dry ground. Chasms are left in many places, some of them unfathomable; and at a place, called Bardavan, a large river is totally dried up by a bank of sand that rose up in the middle of it. At Bakar Churak, near the sea, a large tract of ground sunk, and out of five hundred people, two hundred are lost with all their cattle. At many other places the brick buildings were entirely thrown down; several towns are overflowed with water, and sunk several cubits; particularly a small town, called Deep Gong, which now lies no less than seven cubits under water. The water was in some places thrown up ten cubits high, and settled in wells and pools of which no bottom can be found.—By accounts already received, no less than one hundred

hundred and twenty dons of ground (a don of ground contains one thousand nine hundred and twenty cubits in length, and sixteen hundred in breadth) are lost in different parts of this kingdom; but these, it is feared, will not be one eighth part of the whole damage, as further accounts hourly arrive. —Advice has also been received, that two volcanoes are opened on the Sesta Cunda hills, which may, perhaps, give vent to the remaining sulphureous matter in these countries.

The same shock was felt on the 2d at Calcutta, and continued about ten minutes; and three smart shocks were felt on the 13th of July following.

St. Jago de la Vega, Nov. 13. On Monday morning last, about forty-five minutes past eight o'clock, was felt here, very plainly, a shock of an earthquake, which lasted about fifteen seconds; but we hear of no damage sustained thereby.

Letters from America bring an account of a violent outrage committed by some men of war's men at Williamsburgh in Virginia, on a party of Spaniards, who arrived there from the Havanna in a cartel ship on their way home. It first began by a private quarrel, but at last got to such a height, that the poor Spaniards were all driven into a house together, and, the house being first set on fire about their ears, were fired upon by their merciless pursuers, who now went so far as to go for powder to blow them all up; but happily the officers, seasonably interposing, prevented farther mischief. Many were wounded, and some Spaniards even lost their lives on this occasion. Some

of the rioters have been apprehended and committed to prison.

Died lately. Paul Fisher, Esq; of Clifton near Bristol, who has left to the Magdalen hospital 200l. and to the society for propagating the gospel 2000l. 500l. of it to propagate the gospel in America, 500l. for encouraging the protestant working schools in Ireland, and the remaining 1000l. for the use of the first bishop that shall be appointed in America, with the interest of the same, provided such a fee be constituted in twenty-five years.

Monsieur Fontaine, at Geneva, aged 103.

Mr. Hill, at Banbury, aged 103.

Mrs. Blocksum, at Prestbury, Gloucestershire, aged 103.

Mr. Heron, of Felton, Northumberland, aged 110.

T. Pratt, at Haltwhistle, Norfolk, aged 115.

M A R C H.

Happened the greatest storm of rain and hail at Harrow on 1st. the Hill, and places adjacent, ever remembered by the oldest person living there; for, notwithstanding the height of the situation, several fields were overflowed, and laid under water; the vane of the church, and fifteen feet of the spire, were destroyed by the lightning.

An handsome collection was made at St. Andrew's church Holborn, and Merchant Taylors hall, at the anniversary sermon and feast of the society of ancient Britons, for the support of their charity-school in Clerkenwell; for the benefit of which they have undertaken a natural

natural history of the animals, vegetables, and fossils of Great Britain, illustrated with drawings from nature, one volume of which has already appeared.—A most commendable method of providing for their poor, not only without expence to themselves or the public, but by a pursuit so very pleasing in itself, and which, besides, cannot fail of proving curious, and may, in many respects, turn out extremely useful.

8th. The prince of Orange having entered into the 16th year of his age, he next day took his seat in the assembly of the states general, and of the council of state, after taking the usual oath of secrecy.

The earl of Sutherland was elected one of the sixteen peers for Scotland, in the room of the late marquis of Tweeddale. At the election, Henry, lord Borthwick, gave in a protest, setting forth the judgment of the house of peers, by which the title and dignity was adjudged to his lordship, as lineally descended of the first lord Borthwick; and desiring that the judgment might be recorded in the minutes of that day's election; and that, as his ancestor, William lord Borthwick, was nobilitated in the year 1424, as appeared from ancient history, and the public records both of Scotland and England, he, as the oldest lord baron, might be first called in the roll, and have his precedence accordingly.

A hive of bees swarmed at a house in Kentish Town.

Five waggon loads of money, escorted by a party of soldiers, were lately brought to the bank

from Portsmouth, by the Rippon man of war, from the Havanna.

Lord Warkworth, eldest son to the earl of North-
15th.
umberland, was chosen member for Westminster, in the room of lord viscount Pulteney, deceased, without opposition. On this occasion, the guard placed over a large quantity of beer provided for the entertainment of the populace, getting drunk stove the casks, and in the struggle to get at them, a quarrel broke out between a party of sailors, and another of Irish chairmen; when the former getting the better drove the others out of the field, and destroyed all the chairs they could meet with, except one, having on it these words, "This belongs to English chairmen." The sailors assembled again with equal success the 17th, when a party of the guards was obliged to interfere, and put an end to the dispute.

The orders for performing
16th.
quarantine were enforced by the king and council, on account of the appearance of the plague in Bosnia, Servia, &c.

Search being made by the
20th.
peace officers at the houses of ill fame about Tower-hill, several women of the town, and some sailors, were taken, and next morning carried before the justices for examination; but intelligence being given to their shipmates, a large body of them assembled, and threatened the justices if they should proceed to commitment. The justices applied for a guard to the commanding officer at the Tower, and a few musqueteers being sent, they were found insufficient to intimidate the sailors, whose numbers

bers increasing, a second and third reinforcement was demanded, and an engagement would certainly have ensued, had it not been for the address of a sea officer, who, by fair words, called off two thirds of the sailors, just as the word was given to the soldiers to fire upon them, and dexterously conducting them to Tower-hill, there left them to disperse themselves, which they accordingly did. Upon this, the sailors that remained, being thereby weakened, presently withdrew, and the justices proceeded to business, and made out the mittimus of eight of the street-walkers; but in the afternoon of the same day, as they were going to Bridewell under a guard of a serjeant and twelve men, they were rescued in Chiswell-street by a fresh party of sailors, who carried them off in triumph, after one man had been shot in the groin, and another wounded in the foot.

22d. The peace was proclaimed, pursuant to his majesty's warrant signed for that purpose. The ceremony of which was as follows:

At ten o'clock the officers of arms assembled at St. James's gate, properly apparelled, on horseback; when proclamation of his majesty's declaration of peace was made, with the usual solemnity.

From thence they marched to Charing-cross in the following order, viz.

Guards to clear the way.

Constables and beadles, two and two, bare headed, with staves.

The high constable.

The officers of the high bailiff of Westminster.

The high bailiff.

The grenadier guards.

Knights marshal men two and two.

The king's trumpeters.

The serjeant trumpeter, bearing his mace.

Pursuivants and heralds, two and two.

Norroy king at arms, having, on each side, a serjeant at arms with maces.

Garter principal king at arms.

A troop of horse guards.

At Charing-cross peace was proclaimed a second time.

From thence they proceeded to Temple-bar, where the officers of Westminster retired; and within the gate, the lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs performed the usual ceremony at their entrance into the city, and joined the procession.

Then proclamation was made a third time at the end of Chancery-lane. Then at the end of Wood-street in Cheap-side, where the cross formerly stood.

And the fifth and last time at the Royal Exchange, during change-time.

The collection for the Magdalen charity, at the church 22d. and feast, amounted to 565 l.

The princess dowager of Wales has given 100 l. for the colleges of Philadelphia and New-York.

In the course of some late debates at the India house, it appeared that, with the acquisitions made by the company during the late war, their income now amounts to between 6 and 700,000 l. per annum.

The society for the encouragement of arts, &c. have given 100 guineas to Mr. Stansfield of Bingley, for the model of a saw-mill of his inventing, which will work either by wind or water.

His

24th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

A bill to enable John earl of Sandwich, Robert Nugent, and Richard Rigby, Esqrs. to take the oaths in Great Britain, to qualify them for their offices in Ireland, &c.

The bill for the better regulation of his majesty's marine forces, while on shore.

The bill to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, &c.

The bill to rectify mistakes in naming commissioners for putting in execution the land tax of last session, &c.

The bill to regulate the price and assize of bread; and to punish persons who shall adulterate meal, flour, or bread, so far as relates to that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

The bill to amend an act for the due making of bread in that part of Great Britain called England.

The bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The bill to enable such officers, mariners, and soldiers, as have been in the land or sea service, or in the marines, since the 22d year of his late majesty's reign, to exercise trades.

The bill for paying and cloathing of the militia for one year.

The bill for granting annuities, to satisfy certain navy, victualling, and transport bills, and ordnance debentures, &c.

The bill to dissolve the marriage

of Mr. William Hazeland from his wife Mary Whalley, to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes. And also to several bills for inclosing lands, repairing roads, and to several naturalization and private bills.

A labouring man at Ossington in Nottinghamshire, upwards of 80, was committed to gaol for having a child by his own granddaughter of 17.

The vast increase of buildings and inhabitants in this great metropolis is evident by the importation of coals into the port of London in the year 1762, amounting to 570,774 chaldrons and one vat; which is near double what it was fifty years ago.

Every possible step is taken to put the civil power of the city and liberty of Westminster on a most respectable footing. The magistracy thereof have lately obtained a new and convenient court-house, for the transaction of public business, situate in King-street, Westminster, now known by the name of the Westminster Guild-hall.

At the Admiralty session 29th. at the Old-Bailey, captain Lancelot Bolton, master of the Vereneek merchantman, was tried for the supposed murder of Thomas Morgan, on board the said ship, about 200 leagues from Cape Clear, in Ireland, in beating him several times with a rattan, and forcing him aloft, where he fell from the mizen-top-sail yard upon the main braces, &c. but it appearing on the trial, that the deceased, who had contracted an illness on the coast of Guinea, was never called upon to do any duty, but what the safety of the whole crew rendered absolutely necessary, that the
master

master always behaved with the greatest humanity to him, and that the two witnesses were influenced by spite or malice, the captain was acquitted, and the two witnesses committed for wilful and corrupt perjury, of which they were convicted at the following sessions.

30th. M. D'Eon de Beaumont, Secretary of the embassy from France, returned this day to London, and was received by the duke de Nivernois as knight of the royal military order of St. Louis, his most christian majesty having invested him with that order when he presented to him the ratifications of the definitive treaty of peace from England. His majesty likewise remitted to the count de Viri, the Sardinian ambassador at this court, a portrait of his majesty, enriched with diamonds, with a superb suit of tapestry hangings of the Gobelins, and a rich carpet of the Savonerie, by way of acknowledgment for his having made the first overtures of the peace. These presents are estimated at 50,000 crowns.

31st. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for laying additional duties on wines, cyder, and perry, and to raise 3,500,000*l.* by annuities and lotteries for the service of the present year, to be charged on the said duties.

The bill for better securing the duties on malt.

The bill to enable the governors of Greenwich hospital to make provision for seamen decrepid and worn out in his majesty's service, that cannot be admitted into the said hospital.

VOL. VI.

The bill to prevent occasional freemen voting at elections of members for cities, towns, and boroughs.

The bill for granting 5000*l.* to Mr. John Harrison, on his discovering the principles of the instrument invented by him for measuring the time at sea.

The bill to continue the duties, and enlarge the powers granted by a late act for repairing Scarborough pier. And also to several bills for inclosing and dividing lands, and repairing roads.

Being Maundy Thursday, his majesty's alms were distributed in Whitehall chapel to twenty-six poor men and women, in the manner following; to each three ells of Holland, a piece of woollen cloth, a pair of shoes, a pair of stockings, twenty shillings in a purse, two-pences and three-pences, a loaf, and a platter of fish.

Much damage has been done within this month or five weeks past, at sea, by violent winds, and in the low lands by heavy rains. In particular, the admiral Pococke, a transport of 600 tons, from the Havanna, was lost near Dartmouth, and all the crew and passengers perished, amongst whom were the crews of two transports that foundered at sea, and several land officers.

The subjects for Dr. Wilson's annual prizes at Oxford are, this year,

For the Latin oration :

—*Nunquam libertas gratior extat
Quam sub Rege pio.*

For the English oration :

*Quæ domus tam stabilis, quæ tam
firma civitas est, quæ non odiis at-
que dissidiis funditus possit everti !*

And the subjects of those given
[F] annually,

annually, likewise, at Cambridge, by the representatives of that university,

For the senior batchelors ;

Utrum institutio societatis ad humani generis felicitatem contulerit ?

[Is man's happiness promoted by the institution of civil society ?]

For the middle batchelors ;

Quæ commoda reipublicæ ex artium liberalium culturâ proveniunt ?

[What advantage does a state derive from the cultivation of the liberal arts ?]

Newcastle, Feb. 26. On Wednesday last was landed at Winkam Lee Coal Staith, for the use of Walker colliery, a fire engine cylinder, the largest that has ever been seen in this country, or perhaps in any other; the diameter of the bore measures upwards of seventy-four inches, and it is ten feet and an half in length: It weighs, exclusive of the bottom and piston, 130 cwt. or six tons and an half, and, together with the piston and bottom, contains between ten and eleven tons of metal. The bore is turned perfectly round, and well polished; and the whole is so complete and noble a piece of iron work, that it does the greatest honour to the foundery where it was cast, viz. Coalbrook Dale in the county of Salop. When the engine to which this cylinder appertains is compleated, it will have the force to raise, at a stroke, above 307 cwt. of water.

A comedy written on occasion of the peace, entitled, *L'Anglois a Bourdeaux*, is now acting at Paris with great applause. The author endeavours to compliment the English without offending his countrymen; and might be allowed to have perfectly succeeded, had he not

attributed to the English hero of his piece too great a degree of pride, or rather ferocity, expressed by an unwillingness to receive any favours from an humane and generous enemy.

On the 2d instant the sea rose at St. Maloes in a surprising manner, and covered in several places the ridge that separates the two seas, washed away the dyke that leads to St. Severn, and overflowed the whole morafs, to the incredible surprize and terror of the inhabitants.

The French court has declared to the Dutch, that, in pursuance of the 11th article of the late treaty of peace, they must give up to us the places taken by the count d'Estaing on the coast of Sumatra, during the course of the late war, and then put into their hands, as that daring adventurer was not in a condition to garrison them himself. His most Christian majesty has likewise signified to all the northern powers in general, that it is no longer consistent with the duty his majesty owes his subjects, to allow them the favour (so he styles it) of trading to his colonies, or bringing fish to the markets of Old France.

The king of Prussia's letter to his minister at Ratisbon, on occasion of the late peace between him and the queen of Hungary, was in these words: "The negotiations of peace between her majesty the empress queen and me have had a favourable issue: I enter again into possession of my dominions on the same footing as before the war; I restore to the elector of Saxony his. You will communicate this event where you are, and let me know what impression it makes."

The

The wife of Mr. Godfrey, of Lambeth, was lately delivered of three boys.

The wife of a collar-maker at Waltham Abbey, of three girls.

Died lately. John New, Esq; at Plaistow, Essex. He has left 100l. to the Foundling hospital; 100l. to the Magdalen; 100l. to the London; 100l. to the society for promoting protestant schools in Ireland; and 100l. to that for propagating the gospel in foreign parts.

Mary Gummerfall, near Wakefield; mother to fourteen children, grand-mother to thirty-three, great grand-mother to eighty-four, and great great grand-mother to twenty-five; in all one hundred and fifty-six.

Elizabeth Sumner, at Greenhithe, near Dartford, aged 102.

Mrs. Ashton, of St. Paul's Church-yard, aged 103.

Mr. Wicksteed, at Wigan, Lancashire, aged 108. He lost his sight four years ago.

A P R I L.

3d. All the gibbets on the Edge-ware road, on which many malefactors hung in chains, were cut down by persons unknown.

4th. William Beckford, Esq; as lord mayor of the city of London, gave the greatest entertainment ever remembered, and to the most numerous and splendid company, there being present the ambassadors from Russia, Denmark, Venice, and Holland, two dukes, ten earls, three viscounts, one bishop, eight barons, together with lord chief justice Pratt, a great number of ladies of the first distinction, besides an uncommon number of gentlemen of family and fortune. The entertainment con-

sisted of 1560 dishes, besides the dessert. The ball continued till near five next morning.

A man, who stood on the pillory at Bow, for sodomy, was killed by the mob. The coroner's jury brought in their verdict, wilful murder; and some persons were taken into custody for it.

Linen cloth stamped in Scotland for sale, from Nov. 1, 1761, to Nov. 1, 1762; with the decrease in the manufacture that year, in a line below.

Yards.	Value sterling.
10,303,237	474,807l. 3s. 5d.
692,257	41,546l. 12s. 4d.

The vice chancellor, heads of houses, doctors, &c. of the 6th. university of Oxford, headed by the right honourable the earl of Litchfield, their chancellor, and accompanied by the archbishop of Canterbury, presented their address on the peace to his majesty.

The Palais Royal at Paris, belonging to the duke of Orleans, was almost consumed to the ground. The fire broke out at the opera house, and spread with such rapidity, that there was hardly time to apply for assistance. Some of the furniture, and the gallery of paintings are preserved. Other dreadful fires have lately happened in France, particularly one at Essoyes, in Champagne, that consumed 270 houses, and left only 31 standing; another in the suburbs of Verrens, that burnt 70 houses, besides granaries, stables, and warehouses.

James Eyre, of Gray's inn, Esq; was elected, by the court 7th. of aldermen, recorder of London, in the room of the late Sir William Moreton.

8th. The right honourable the earl of Bute resigned his office of first lord of the treasury.

Sir Francis Dashwood has likewise resigned his office of chancellor of the exchequer.

Some recruits, confined in 9th. the Savoy for the East-India service, rose upon the centinels, wrested their arms from them, and made themselves masters of the keys; but the guards in the barracks being alarmed, another fray ensued, in which three of the recruits were shot dead, some others mortally wounded, and one of the soldiers had his hand so shattered that it was forced to be cut off. The propriety and justice of confining men in this manner for any service, except his majesty's, has been matter of much dispute, however favoured by the coroner's inquest on this melancholy occasion.

11th. The countess of Yarmouth set out for Hanover, there to spend the remainder of her days.

The collection at the anniversary sermon, and feast of the London hospital, amounted to 1960l.

12th. His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

The bill for granting to his majesty 2,000,000 out of the sinking fund, and for applying certain sums remaining in the exchequer for the service of the present year.

The bill for raising 1,300,000 l. by loans on Exchequer bills.

And also to several bills to inclose lands and repair roads.

Several of the French flat-bottomed boats have lately been in the ports of England, in order to carry home French prisoners; and per-

haps, too, with an intent to try their use. They are of a very uncommon construction, above a hundred feet long, twenty-eight wide, draw less than four feet water, and are rigged ketch-like.

It is said the balance due to our government from France, on account of the maintenance, &c. of their prisoners, amounts to upwards of 1,200,000l. sterling; and that the reason why the French court left them a burthen upon us, was, that they considered all the captures, made by us by way of reprisal before the war was actually declared, as illegal, and, consequently, as a sufficient fund for the support of their prisoners. What value the French might have set on these captures, we know not. They produced about 700,000l. which his majesty has been graciously pleased to give up towards lessening the burthens of his people.

The university of Cambridge presented their address on the peace to his majesty. 13th.

At the quarter sessions at Maidstone, two men, upwards of seventy years each, who had for some time been in Town Malling work-house, were tried for an assault with intent to commit a rape on a young girl of eight years of age; and sentenced to suffer two years imprisonment in the common gaol, and to pay a fine of one shilling each.

The sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when two for 15th. stealing malt from a lighter in the Thames; one for shooting at a person on the highway; one for stealing a silver tankard out of a public house; one for robbing a man of a quantity of ising-glass at his own door; a woman for decoying

ing another out of her lodgings, under pretence of providing for her, and then stripping them of all the furniture; and one for forgery; received sentence of death; which three of them soon after suffered; a fourth, whose death-warrant had been signed, was afterwards respited on condition of permitting his leg to be cut off, and a new stiptic tried upon it; but he died before the trial could be made.

The person cast for forgery, and executed pursuant to his sentence, was John Rice, a stock-broker, who having some years ago received the South-sea stock of a lady in the country, amounting to several thousand pounds, under a forged letter of attorney, contrived to keep the fraud concealed from her, by constantly remitting to her the interest of her money till Christmas last, when finding that she was coming up to London, he precipitately absconded, leaving with his wife 4500 l. out of 5000 l. that still remained, but without letting her know the true cause of his flight. She, desirous of joining him, soon after embarked at Harwich for Holland; but being driven back from the Dutch coast returned to London, where the persons sent in quest of her husband apprehended her. On her being brought before the lord mayor, she gave up all the cash and notes left her by her husband, and answered the questions put to her, with so much candor, that the governors of the South-sea company, who took the loss to themselves, generously settled a handsome pension upon her for life. However, the place to which her husband had retired, still remained a secret, till the at-

torney, in whose hands he had left his affairs, received a letter from him by an express, took both letter and messenger to the lord mayor, to avoid being involved in his client's guilt. Then it appeared, that he had taken up his residence at Cambray, in Flanders, upon which his majesty was pleased to give directions to his ambassador at Paris, to solicit his being given up. This was readily granted, notwithstanding the opposition made by the inhabitants of Cambray, who are said to enjoy some peculiar privileges in such cases, and even, as it appeared by the event, without any stipulations in favour of the delinquent.

The governors of the South-sea company have taken measures to prevent such frauds for the future, by some new regulations in regard to the letters of attorney necessary for doing business with them.

Dagoe, cast for stripping her lodgings, &c. was a remarkably strong and masculine woman, and an old offender. She once stabbed a man in Newgate, who was evidence against her. At the place of execution, getting her hands loose, she struggled with the executioner, gave him such a blow on the breast, as almost beat him down, and then disposed of her hat, cloaths, and cardinal, in despite of him.

M. Querini, and M. Mo- 18th.
rosini, ambassadors extraor-
dinary from the republic of Venice to the court of London, made their public entry in the following manner.

The whole company assembled at Greenwich, from whence they set off between twelve and one.

There were three state barges, viz. the queen's of ten oars, and

two others of eight oars each, with another of six oars for their attendants: besides a great number of other barges belonging to the nobility and gentry, who accompanied the procession.

They landed about three o'clock at the Tower, from whence they proceeded in the following order through the Minories, Leadenhall-street, Cornhill, Cheap-side, Ludgate-street, Fleet-street, and along the Strand to Somerset-house, where they were entertained at the king's expence, till their audience of his majesty.

Four king's under-marshals on horseback.

City marshal on horseback.

Master of the ceremonies assistant, in a coach and six.

Thirty-eighty footmen, two and two, on foot.

Eight gentlemen of the bed chambers, belonging to the ambassadors, on horseback, two and two.

House steward alone, on horseback.

Eight pages on horseback, two and two.

Master of the horse, alone.

Ten musicians on horseback, two and two.

Kettle drum.

Second master of the horse, alone.

King's state coach, with the ambassadors, the earl of Guildford, and master of the ceremonies; six horses.

King's second coach, with the two secretaries to the embassy, six horses.

Six gentlemen of the privy chamber, in the next royal coaches.

The queen, princess of Wales, duke of York, princess Augusta, duke of Cumberland, and princess Amelia's coaches, with six horses each.

The ambassadors grand state coach, with eight horses, empty.

The second coach empty, with six horses.

The third coach with two Venetian noblemen with six horses.

The peers coaches and six.

All the dresses of the persons attending this procession, both on the water as well as at land, were extremely grand.

On the 21st their excellencies were conducted in great state from Somerset-house to St. James's, where they were received by the guards on duty, under arms. They were then conducted to the little council chamber by the earl of Suffolk, and Sir Charles Cotterel Dormer, master of the ceremonies, and were received at the guard chamber door by the lord viscount Falmouth, captain of the yeomen of the guard; at the drawing room door by the earl of Litchfield, captain of the band of pensioners; and at the door of the great council chamber, where his majesty gave them audience, by the duke of Marlborough, lord chamberlain. His excellency M. Morosini addressed his majesty in Italian, and his majesty replied in English, after which their excellencies retired, and then had audiences of the queen in the same manner, after which they were re-conducted, in the same state as they came, to their house in Great Ormond-street.

The day following their excellencies went in the same manner to the princess dowager of Wales, princess Augusta and duke of York, and on the 23d to the duke of Cumberland and princess Amelia.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and after giving

giving the royal assent to the following bills, made a most gracious speech, and prorogued the parliament :

The bill for preventing smuggling.

The bill to encourage the making indigo in the plantations.

The bill to amend an act of Henry VIII. intituled, Silk-works.

The bill to prevent fraudulent votes at country elections.

The bill for the importation of damaged Irish butter into the port of Liverpool, for the use of the woollen manufactories.

The bill for lighting, cleansing, and paving the streets of Westminster.

The bill for rebuilding the town of Wareham.

And to several private bills, and bills to inclose lands and repair roads, &c.

Alvise Mocenigo, procurator of St. Mark, was elected Doge of Venice, and next morning crowned with the usual ceremonies.

His excellency Charles, 20th. Nicholas Alexander d'Oultremont was elected bishop of Liege. His excellency had 31 votes, and prince Clement of Saxony, the other candidate, but 13 ; notwithstanding which an appeal was made to the pope in favour of the latter ; but his holiness, on the report of a congregation appointed for that purpose, confirmed the election of the former.

A rule for an information was granted by the court of King's Bench, against the publishers and the supposed printers of the papers called the North Briton, and the Political Controversy, for publishing the North Briton of the 19th of March ; and on the 30th of this

month, the publisher, supposed printers, and Mr. Wilkes the supposed author of that paper, were taken into custody by the messengers of state. The reader will find a summary account of the subsequent proceedings relating to Mr. Wilkes, in the Appendix to this part of our work.

At the anniversary meeting of the governors of the 27th. small-pox hospital, the collection amounted to 900l.

At the assizes at Worcester, one criminal was capitally convicted, but reprieved ; at Winchester three ; at Reading one, but reprieved ; at Oxford three ; at Nottingham, a girl of sixteen, for the murder of an infant of two years old, whom she strangled for crying. She was suspected of the murder of two more children in the same manner ; but it is probable there were some grounds for believing her an idiot, for instead of being executed next day, as the law directs, she was respited for three weeks, but then executed ; at Huntingdon one, for murder, who was executed ; at Cambridge one ; at York one, for murder, who was executed, and two for lesser crimes, who were reprieved ; at Chelmsford eight ; two of them for murder, who were executed ; at Aylesbury one, but reprieved ; at Gloucester, one for murder, who was executed ; at Hertford eight, amongst whom was the noted Harrow, who said he was the famous flying highwayman, for burglary ; four of them were executed ; at Exeter five ; at Chester, a woman for poisoning her husband, after twenty years cohabitation, by giving him arsenic ; she was sentenced to be burnt the third day after conviction,

viction, but her sentence was respited by the judge till the twenty-third, on which day she was executed; at Bury, a woman for the same crime, her agent, and another convict; at Shrewsbury one, but reprieved; at Stafford three, one of them for murder; at Derby one; at Kingston two; at Thetford three; at Lancaster two; for Cornwall one, but reprieved; Salisbury and Kent, Warwick and Taunton, were maiden assizes.

M. Messener, an eminent astronomer at Paris, discovered from the royal observatory of the marine at the Hotel de Clugny, at 48 min. after two in the morning, to the east of Paris, at the height of about twelve degrees above the horizon, a globe of fire, with a long tail like that of a rocket. Its apparent diameter was about a third of that of the moon; and its colour a bright red. The moon, which was then above the horizon, effaced a great part of the brightness of this meteor, which, in a dark night, would have given a considerable light to the atmosphere. This globe seemed to fall perpendicularly, and in its fall employed about 40 seconds. The sky was at this time almost entirely overcast, the wind at south-east, and the barometer at the height of 27 inches 6 lines.

Yesterday the crew of the Africa, after being paid their prize money at Portsmouth, carried the boat-swain, who had behaved to them with great humanity, through the principal streets in procession, and then made him a present of a gold chain.

The thanks of the mayor, 1st. aldermen, and common council of the city of Exeter were pre-

sented to the court of common council at Guildhall, for the opposition the city of London had made against the cyder act; and a petition was then unanimously agreed to, to be presented to parliament for a repeal thereof.

The society for encouraging arts and manufactures, having considered of how great service it will be to the kingdom, to acquire the art of making salt-petre, have renewed their premium of 200 l. to the first works that shall make 10,000 lb. weight of salt-petre in England.

Inscription on the monument of the late Admiral Vernon, lately opened in Westminster-Abbey.

As a memorial of his own gratitude—

And of the virtue of his benefactor,
This monument was erected by his nephew,

FRANCIS lord ORWELL, in the year 1763.

Sacred to the memory
of

EDWARD VERNON,
Admiral of the white Squadron
of the British fleet:

He was the second son of James Vernon,
Who was secretary of state to king
William the III^d.

And whose abilities and integrity
were equally conspicuous.

In his youth he served under the admirals
Shovel and Rooke:

By their example he learned to conquer;
by his own merit he rose to command.

In the war with Spain of MDCCXXXIX
he took the fort of Porto Bello
with six ships;

A force which was thought unequal to
the attempt:

For this he received
The thanks of both houses of parliament.
He subdued Chagre, and at Carthage,na,
conquered as far as naval force
could carry victory.

After these services he retired,
without

without place or title,
From the exercise of public, to the en-
joyment of private virtue.
The testimony of a good conscience
was his reward;
The love and esteem of all good men
his glory.

In battle, though calm, he was active,
and though intrepid, prudent;
Successful, yet not ostentatious,
Ascribing the glory
to God.

In the senate he was disinterested, vigi-
lant, and steady.

On the xxxth day of October,
MDCCLVII. he died as he had lived,
The friend of man, the lover of his
country,

The father of the poor,
Aged LXXIII.

Report of the state of the city
hospitals for the last year.

St. Bartholomew's.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	—	—	6178
Trusses given by a private hand to	—	—	20
Trusses given by the hospital to	28		
Buried this year	—	—	390
Remaining under cure	—	—	536

In all 7152

St. Thomas's hospital.

Cured and discharged from this hospital	—	—	6309
Buried this year	—	—	369
Remaining under cure	—	—	480
Out-patients	—	—	220

Total 7468

Christ's hospital.

Children put forth appren- tices, and discharged out of this hospital last year, ten whereof were instruct- ed in the mathematics	—	124
Buried the last year	—	10
Remaining in this hospital	—	972

Total 1106

Bridewell hospital.

Vagrants, &c. relieved and discharged	—	—	634
Maintained in several trades, &c.	—	—	69

Total 703

Bethlem hospital.

Admitted into this hospital	207
Cured	— — — 150
Buried	— — — 78
Remaining under cure	— 231

Total 666

About the latter end of March, there fell a greater quantity of snow in the neighbourhood of Florence than ever had been known. The ordinary post had been stopp'd two days till forty men cleared the roads for them.

Berlin, April 2. The king of Prussia arrived on the 30th ultimo, at nine in the evening, at his palace in this city, after an absence from us since the 4th of Jan. 1757. He was received by the princes of the blood, foreign ministers, and principal nobility assembled for that purpose. The rejoicings and illuminations on this occasion continued for three days after his arrival; and on the 4th instant, he, at eight o'clock at night, went through most of the streets in an open chariot, accompanied by prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to view the illuminations, and could not help admiring many of the devices invented to celebrate his virtues and his victories. On this occasion, as well as at his arrival, he was every where saluted with loud and general acclamations of, 'Long live our king and father!' To which his majesty most affectionately vouchsafed to answer, 'Long live my dear subjects, my beloved

'ed children !' And indeed he deserved this reception ; for notwithstanding the heavy war he has been engaged in, and the glorious end he has put to it, he has not loaded his subjects with any new tax, nor contracted any new debts. His majesty on this occasion made several magnificent presents to the queen and the rest of the royal family.

They write from Russia, that general Horwarth, governor of St. Elizabeth, having been employed by the empress to carry into execution the schemes we mentioned the month before last, for bringing foreigners into their extensive, and, as yet, almost desert dominions, being more intent upon his own interest, than that of his royal mistress, has converted the sums remitted to enable him to proceed with zeal in the establishment of a new colony, to his own private use, by which the poor settlers have been miserably distressed, and her imperial majesty's gracious intentions frustrated. But his conduct having been properly represented, there is no doubt but he will be called to a severe account.

Died lately. The reverend Mr. Higgs, vicar of Quatford, near Bridgenorth ; who, tho' his living was no more than 15*l. per annum*, by his parsimony heaped together some thousand pounds.

Right hon. lord Aston, formerly cook to Sir——Mordaunt, Bart. He is succeeded in title by Mr. Aston, a watch-maker.

Mr. Teafdale of Healey in Northumberland, aged 103.

James Martin, of Ballynahinch in Ireland, Esq; aged 112.

A man and a woman, at Rippen in Jutland, each aged 112.

John Dwyer, at Ballinderry, in Ireland, aged 115.

A physician near Trento, in Italy, aged 117 ; he had practised as a physician 96 years ; his usual diet was vegetables, and he never stirred out in the month of March.

M A Y.

At a sermon preached at Lambeth church, on occasion 2d. of the laying the first stone of a chapel for the use of the Asylum, one hundred and seventeen pounds fourteen shillings and six-pence was collected towards erecting the said chapel, to which her majesty was graciously pleased to add a bounty of one hundred pounds.

Upwards of five hundred pounds was collected at the 3d. anniversary sermon and feast of the Middlesex hospital.

The East India company waited on his majesty with 5th. their address on the peace.

Being the day for a public thanksgiving on account 6th. of the peace, the following anthem, composed by Dr. Boyce, was performed before his majesty :

“ The Lord is King, be the people never so impatient : he sitteth between the cherubims, be the earth never so unquiet.

O thou sword of the Lord, put up thyself into the scabbard, rest, and be still.

Some put their trust in chariots, and some in horses, but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.

He maketh peace in our borders, and

and causeth wars to cease in all the world.

O that men would therefore praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wonders that he doth for the children of men.

That they would exalt him also in the congregation of the people; and praise him in the seat of the elders. *Hallelujah.*"

6th. Early this morning, a great smoke was discovered issuing out of the house of lady Molefworth, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, by a man going by, who alarmed the family, and in less than a quarter of an hour the whole house was in a blaze, and in a short time entirely consumed, with all the furniture. Her ladyship, her brother captain Usher, her second and third daughters, and four or five servants perished in the flames. As soon as her ladyship discovered the danger, she threw out a feather bed, forced her eldest daughter, of eighteen, to take the advantage of it, by throwing herself out of the window, and calmly assisted her in so doing; notwithstanding which the young lady broke her leg. Her ladyship had not time to follow, but was observed, by a lady in an opposite window, after a short recommendation of herself, to sink down at once in the room, as if suffocated by the smoke. Her fourth and fifth daughters jumped out of a garret window; the first broke her thigh, and the latter was miserably bruised. Dr. Coote Molefworth, with his lady, being on a visit to her ladyship, became a part of this unfortunate family. The doctor's lady, being much scorched, threw

herself from a two pair of stairs window into the garden, and was terribly bruised; the doctor hung by his hands till a ladder was brought him. Lord Molefworth, a youth of 13, and only son of the family, was saved by being sent back to school over-night, to make room for the doctor and his lady. An elderly gentlewoman, governess to the children, threw herself out of a window in the nursery, and was killed on the spot; one of the footmen jumped out of a two pair of stairs window, and fell upon the iron spikes, where he hung till a chairman took him off at the hazard of his life; he was carried to St. George's hospital, but died in two or three days. Many conjectures have been formed concerning the cause of this fire; some attributing it to a candle being carelessly left burning near a music book, and so setting fire to a harpsichord, on which it stood: and others to a flambeau being thrown into a dark place under the stairs, without being first thoroughly extinguished. But all agree, that its not being timely discovered was entirely owing to the watchmen being permitted to leave their stands much earlier than is proper, in a part of the town where the streets being no great thoroughfares, and being, besides, inhabited almost wholly by persons of fashion, are a mere desert till between six and seven; or at least, to the watchmen leaving their stands much earlier than permitted. It is said, however, that many more might have escaped, but that her ladyship's room was in a blaze before the bulk of the family discovered their danger, so that there was no coming at the key of

the street door, which her ladyship used to have brought to her every night.

His majesty, as soon as he was made acquainted with this catastrophe, sent the young ladies a handsome present, ordered a house to be taken and furnished for them at his expence, and not only continued to them the pension settled on the mother, but made an addition to it.

When the house came down, the flames went out, in a manner, of themselves, being deprived of fuel by strong party walls.

On this occasion, many methods of preventing and escaping from fire, have been published, which the reader will find in our former volumes, especially in our Chronicle for last year, except the two following:

First, fire alarms, for giving the person in whose room they are immediate information of fire in any part of the house, and of the particular part where it breaks out.

Secondly, the leaving, where there is no danger of servants breaking locks, the key of the street door in a place where it may be readily come at, and securing nothing but the key of a small lock on the same door, which though sufficient to hinder any thing from passing in or out of the house at improper hours, may, notwithstanding, be easily forced, should there be an absolute necessity for so doing.

At the rehearsal and feast of the sons of the clergy 1179 l. 6 d. was collected, of which money 100 guineas were given by admiral Pocock, 100 l. by John Thornton, Esq; one of the stewards, 50 l. by a

gentleman, who, at giving it, said he was put out apprentice by that charity, and 30 l. by Mr. Bosanquet.

A person was fined by the court of King's Bench two hundred pounds, for bribery at the last election for Evesham, and committed to prison for three months, and till the fine is paid.

Some days ago a fish, of an uncommon kind, was killed by the fishermen in King Road, Bristol. Its length was about four feet nine inches, its mouth a foot in length, with several rows of small teeth; between the fins are two flabby substances, somewhat like lion's paws; its skin is of a dark colour, has no scales. It is supposed to be a species of the sea lion.

Sir Charles Apgill, as Locum Tenens, six other aldermen, the recorder, two sheriffs, chamberlain, and town clerk, waited on his majesty with the city's address on the peace. They were hissed, going and coming, by great numbers of people; and as they passed by St. Bride's church in their way to St. James's, the great bell began to toll, and then a dumb peal struck up, which continued a considerable time; they were treated in the same manner at their return by Bow bells.

It being customary with the kings of England to knight the Venetian ambassadors sent to congratulate them on their accession to the throne, M. Querini was this day knighted by his majesty at their audience of leave. M. Morosini had been knighted by his late majesty.

A gentleman of Monmouthshire was fined two hundred

hundred pounds by the court of King's Bench, for challenging a knight of the shire to fight him; and is, besides, to find security for five years to keep the peace.

18th. The foundation stone of a new bridge over the Tweed, for the building of which the parliament lately granted four thousand pounds, was laid by the right honourable Alexander, Earl of Hume, in presence of the trustees appointed for that purpose. It is called the Union bridge, and his lordship prayed stability to the work, that it might remain a monument of real union between the two people to the latest posterity.

The margrave of Anspach, lately arrived in London, was introduced to his majesty.

Near four hundred merchants of this city, in an hundred and thirty-three coaches and chariots, went in procession from the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill to St. James's, and presented to his majesty a most dutiful address of congratulation on the peace.

21st. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when seven for foot-pad robberies; two for sheep-stealing; and a boy aged fifteen, against whom there were four capital indictments for shop-lifting, received sentence of death; and twenty-three to be transported for seven years. Of those sentenced to die, five were soon after executed, among whom was the boy of fifteen, whose youth excited great compassion in the spectators.

This and the day following the floods occasioned by excessive rains, in the neighbourhood of Nantz, rose thirty-five feet in two hours; at

the same time the tide suddenly sunk about a foot, and as suddenly rose a foot and a half.

His excellency the duke de Nivernois set out for 22d. France, and next day embarked at Dover. Some time before, his grace visited the university of Oxford, when that learned body conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of the civil law. At his audience of leave his majesty made him a present of his picture richly set with diamonds.

The Quakers waited upon his majesty with their address 5th. on the peace.

The chevalier d'Eon, resident from France, has presented to his majesty Mess. de la Condamine, Camus, and de la Lande, members of the royal academy of sciences at Paris, who lately arrived here by order of the French king, and at the nomination of that academy, to assist at the report which the royal society of London is to make of the clock invented by Mr. Harrison, for facilitating the finding of the longitude at sea.

Some old houses in Bunhill-row fell down lately; by which 31st. accident several persons lost their lives. A little before three others fell down in White Friars; and a poor child accidentally going by to school was buried under the ruins.

A plan for the better distribution of justice, has been settled by the acting justices in the neighbourhood of London. The business is formed into divisions; and two justices are to sit every day in a place appointed in each division, from eleven till two, to hear and determine complaints, to wit, for the Tower hamlets at the court house; for Finsbury division at Hicks's

Hicks's hall; and for Holborn and Upper Westminster, &c. somewhere near Soho.

A baker, who served the prisoners in the Poultry compter with bread, was lately fined seven pounds ten shillings, for making forty-five penny loaves seventy-five ounces short of weight.

The demand for gold in coin is now so great, that the Jews give four guineas an ounce for it. The reason assigned is, the Dutch drawing their money from our funds, in order to accommodate the French, who give eight per cent.

A society is forming in Salisbury for raising a fund sufficient to allow the widow of every person who has been a member three years, an annuity of thirty pounds a year during life.

At the last assizes at Perth, in Scotland, Janet Ronald was indicted for administering poison to her own sister; but during the trial one of the jury being suddenly taken ill, the trial was put off till next day, when the prisoner being again brought to the bar, refused to plead, as the dismissing a jury is fatal to the action. The judges, however, ordered the trial to go on, and referred the objection to the high court of justice at Edinburgh.

The following is a list of the prize-goods taken at the Havanna; 5841 chests of sugar; 3384 serons 3 casks of cocoa; 122 serons jeffuits bark; 8363 hides in the hair; 3900 tanned ditto; 475 bales of tobacco; 4876 serons snuff; 59213 pieces logwood; 2003 ditto fustic; 78 ditto timber; 8 cedar planks; 7 serons cochineal; and two casks tortoiseshell.

Of which, and the rest of the

plunder, &c. the first distribution, amounting to 516185 l. 3 s. was divided as follows:

Com. chief	—	86030	17	2
Admiral	—	86030	17	2
Gen. Elliot	—	17206	3	5
Commodore	—	17206	3	5

206474 1 2

Remains to be equally divided between the army and navy	}	309711	1	10
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Making for each 154855 10 11

1 major general	—	4839	4	8
1 more	—	4839	4	8
1 brigadier	—	1382	12	9
6 more	—	8495	16	6
Field officer	—	379	10	11
50 more	—	18977	7	8
1 captain	—	130	15	9
184 more	—	24065	7	6
1 subaltern	—	80	15	9
598 more	—	48311	10	10
1 serjeant	—	6	6	10
762 more	—	4832	17	9
1 corporal	—	4	16	10
748 more	—	3624	11	7
1 private	—	2	7	11
12099 more	—	35001	10	10

154855 8 9

Fractions upon the whole	}	2	2
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Total £. 154855 10 11
Navy's share.

Captains, each	£. 1125	1	1
Lieutenants	—	86	1
Warrants	—	43	8
Petty officers	—	12	2
Seamen	—	2	10 4

Omichund, a black merchant of the greatest eminence at Calcutta, has bequeathed charities in all parts

parts of the world. His executor has remitted to England one hundred and seventy-five pounds for the Magdalen, and the like sum for the Foundling hospital, and has, besides, deposited to the amount of near 5000*l.* the interest whereof is for ever annually to be applied to the benefit of those charitable institutions.

His royal highness prince Clement of Saxony has been chosen bishop of Freising, and also bishop of Ratibon, without opposition.

There is advice from Constantinople, that the Turkish traders there, enraged at the licence taken by the Venetian merchants to carry on an illicit commerce in that city, under the sanction of their ambassador, rose in a body, attacked the ambassador in his house, killed eight of his domestics, who defended his person, and forced him at last to fly for protection to the minister of France.

Charles-town, South Carolina, April 2. Our assembly have appropriated a large fund for bounties to foreign protestants, and such industrious poor persons of Great Britain and Ireland, as shall within three years resort hither to settle in our back country. Several families are already arrived from Ireland, in consequence of this great encouragement. Two townships of 48000 acres each, are laid out for them and other emigrants. One is on the river Savannah, called Mecklenburgh; the other on the waters of Santec, at the Long Canes, called Londonderry. These lands are inexpressibly rich, and the climate more mild, serene, and wholesome, than in our lower settlements.

A bricklayer's wife at Stirling

in Scotland, was, the beginning of this month, safely brought to bed of four children, two boys and two girls, all likely to do well.

Died lately. William Butler, Esq; an eminent linen-draper, of Cornhill, supposed to be worth 60,000*l.* which, he dying intestate, goes among a number of poor relations, one of them, a sister, who had been obliged for some time to take shelter in a common work-house.

Mr. Richard Teasdale of Sleanly in Northumberland, aged 103.

Thomas Jackson, of Pennybridge in Lancashire, aged 104.

At Prescot in Lancashire, Mrs. Blakesley, aged 108; Mrs. Chorley 97; and Mrs. Bennet 75; they were intimate acquaintance, and all died within the space of twelve hours.

Alice Wilson, at Newburgh, Northumberland, aged 111.

Moses Sulimia, a Jew, aged 101.

J U N E.

Died at Mentz, in the 74th year of his age, his electoral highness John Frederic Charles Count d'Ostein Engleheim, archbishop and elector of Mentz, prince bishop of Worms, dean of the electoral college, and archbishop chancellor of the empire. He was elected archbishop of Mentz, April 23, 1743, and bishop of Worms, Oct. 7, 1748.

Three men, one of them upwards of seventy years old, and another more than sixty, standing in the pillory opposite Westminster-hall door, for perjury, in a cause relating to the right of an estate in Leicestershire, their tears and grey hairs drew such compassion

passion from the people, that instead of pelting they collected money for them.

Being the king's birth-day, 4th. who then entered the 26th year of his age, there were the greatest rejoicings ever known upon the like occasion, all parties vying with each other, who should express most affection to his majesty. Mr. Wilkes, in particular, celebrated it with the greatest demonstrations of joy among his constituents at Aylesbury.

As the people were crowding at night in shoals through the postern on Tower-hill to see the grand fire-works exhibited there on this occasion, the rails surrounding a spring 30 feet deep, suddenly gave way, and such a multitude fell together into the place as almost to fill it. Six were taken up dead, fourteen or fifteen so mangled as scarce to be able to live, and a much greater number bruised in a terrible manner. What is most shocking, several of the sufferers were women far gone with child. During the consternation occasioned by the accident, a sailor had his pocket picked by a Jew; who after undergoing the usual discipline of ducking, hopped out of the water, pretending to have his leg broke, and was carried off by some of his brethren. But the sailors discovering the trick, and considering it as a cheat, pursued him to Duke's place, where, at first, they were beaten off by the inhabitants; but presently returning with a fresh reinforcement, they attacked the place, entered three houses, threw every thing they met with out at the window, broke the glasses, tore the beds, and ript up the wainscot, leaving the houses

in the most ruinous condition; with the furniture three children sick of the small-pox were thrown out, but happily received no damage.

Great rejoicings were made 6th. at the queen's house, in honour of his majesty's birth-day. A most magnificent temple and bridge, finely illuminated with about four thousand glass lamps, were erected in the garden. The painting on the front of the temple represented, the king giving peace to all parts of the earth. At his majesty's feet were the trophies of the numerous conquests made by Britain, and beneath them a groupe of figures representing envy, malice, detraction, &c. tumbling headlong like the fallen angels in Milton. In the front of the temple was a magnificent orchestra, with above fifty of the most eminent performers; but what rendered this entertainment very extraordinary, is, that all the machinery, paintings, lights, &c. were designed and fixed by her majesty's direction in so private a manner, in the small space of two days, that she contrived to detain the king at St. James's, that the first intimations his majesty had of this most elegant and affectionate mark of so amiable a princess, was the suddenly throwing back the window-shutters of her majesty's palace, when his majesty entered the apartments between nine and ten o'clock.

What his majesty must have felt on receiving, and the queen in presenting such a testimony of her love and respect, cannot be conceived but by those whose lot it was to perceive it.

Most of the royal family were present, and a cold supper of upwards

wards of an hundred dithes, with an illuminated dessert, was also provided.

An ode suitable to the happy occasion, written and set to music by Dr. Boyce, was performed by a select band.

For the songs sung on this occasion, see our article of Poetry.

At the duke of Richmond's likewise, was a grand masquerade ball with music, the vocal parts of which were performed by many of the nobility in masquerade. The dessert was remarkably grand and elegant, as were the fire-works; which were played off from the garden, and from barges on the river, with the greatest regularity, and (tho' the water was covered with boats) without the least accident whatever. The fireworks, though very extraordinary, cost but a hundred pounds.

A motion was made at the 9th. meeting of the royal society, by the rev. Neville Maskelyne, F.R.S. and unanimously agreed to; recommending it to their council, as visitors of the royal observatory, to take proper measures for obtaining and securing the astronomical observations that have been made there in time past, for the benefit of the public. It was also agreed to publish them when obtained at the expence of the society; and, for the future, to publish the observations made at the royal observatory annually, in the Philosophical Transactions.

The duke and dutchess 12th. of Bedford arrived from France. Soon after his grace waited upon his majesty, and was most graciously received.

A numerous body of dissenting ministers waited on 15th. Vol. VI.

his majesty at St. James's with their address on the peace, and were very graciously received. This address was warmly opposed at several meetings.

A most violent eruption 16th. of Mount Gibel, in the island of Sicily, terrified the inhabitants for many miles round. The torrent of lava or inflammatory matter thrown out had, by the 24th, advanced two miles, and was supposed to be thirty feet broad and sixteen deep. On the first instant it extended twelve miles. The roaring, which proceeded from the volcano, was heard distinctly at the distance of twenty miles; and, added to the frequent shocks, spread the greatest consternation throughout the neighbourhood. A prodigious quantity of fine black sand was likewise discharged from the mountain, and darkened the air to the distance of fifteen miles; but the eruption has not, that we hear, done any other damage than burning some trees in the wood of Paterno, and destroying the grass over which it proceeded.

Was opened, over the 18th. north door of Westminster-abbey, a monument, with the following inscription:

"To the memory of Charles Watson, vice-admiral of the white, commander in chief of his majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, who died at Calcutta the 16th of August 1756, in the 44th year of his age. The East India company, as a grateful testimony of the signal advantages which they obtained by his valour, and prudent conduct, caused this monument to be erected."

Between the pillars, over the center

[G]

center of the door, is the figure of the admiral in full proportion, standing upon a pedestal, with a branch of olive in his right hand, looking towards a beautiful female figure in a kneeling posture, returning thanks for her safe deliverance from imprisonment in the black hole, and underneath are the following words, *Calcutta freed January 11th 1757.*—On the other side of the admiral is the figure of an Indian prisoner, sitting chained to a pillar, with a dejected countenance, but casting a contemptuous look towards the admiral. Over him is wrote, *Chander Nager taken March 23, 1757*; and underneath him is *Sherrab taken February, 13th, 1756.* The whole is performed in a very masterly manner.

As the workmen were digging a vault under the master's apartments in the Charter-house, they discovered a perfect human skeleton, of a surprising length, the thigh-bone measuring two feet two inches, and the other bones in proportion. It is supposed to have lain there since before the reformation.

20th. At Lofduyne, a village near the Hague, there fell a shower of hail-stones, some of which were as large as a hen's egg; and broke almost all the windows in the village.

22d. The reverend Mr. Entick, Mr. Arthur Beardmore, his clerk, and mess. Wilson and Fell, were discharged by the court of King's Bench from the recognizances they were obliged to enter into, last Michaelmas term, on account of several numbers of the Monitor, concerning which no prosecution had been carried on against them.

About two in the morning a fire broke out in King's-street, Rotherhithe, which entirely consumed about twenty houses, and several out-houses, besides damaging many other buildings.

A terrible fire broke out at Offord-Cluny, Huntingdonshire, which in two hours consumed the greatest part of that town, to the number of twenty-two large farm and other dwelling houses, so that there did not remain a sufficient number of houses to receive the sufferers families. Next morning the Bishop of Lincoln, and the mayor and principal gentlemen of Huntingdon, sent provisions of every kind to the unhappy sufferers.

All the fruits of the earth, throughout the districts of thirty-six villages, in the province of Maconnois, in France, were totally destroyed, by a violent storm of hail, and the vineyards cut off in such a manner, that it will require many years to recover them. This severe calamity was felt from the frontiers of the Beaujolois to the frontiers of Burgundy, within a league or two of the Soan.

A cause was tried before the court of King's Bench, Westminster, wherein Mr. Mackay, clerk of the stores, was plaintiff, and Mr. Dunnant, one of the commissaries of the musters, defendant. The action was brought for a violent assault committed by the defendant at the plaintiff's quarters at Bremen in Germany. The fact being proved, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with a hundred pounds damages.

A poulterer was prosecuted by the

the society for having a pheasant in his possession, which he alledged was tame; but the judge was of opinion, that, by the late act, poulterers could not have even tame pheasants in their custody without incurring the penalty; upon which the jury gave a verdict accordingly.

A desperate highwayman, not above eighteen, after robbing several people on Gloucester road, met a man on his return from Tetbury market with a boy before him, who, making some demur in delivering his watch, the villain pulled out a pistol and shot him dead. Having been soon after apprehended at a blacksmith's on suspicion, and in his examination confronted by one whom he had robbed, he pulled out a knife and cut his throat; though not effectually enough to escape the gallows.

A little after five in the morning, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of Hungary; but at a quarter before six, there was a second so violent, that all the churches and monasteries in Pest were damaged more or less, the private houses suffered considerably, the hospital was rent in many places: a large bar of iron, which supported the arms of Hungary, at the top of the tower of the town-house, was bent about two feet; the cross on the top of the church of the invalids was likewise bent. At Kemorra, and Buda, the shocks were still more violent. At Kemorra, 1500 houses were entirely thrown down; and 300 more, including the convents of the jesuits and recollets, very much damaged, and the old fortifications ruined in many places.

In the recollets convent 300 persons are said to have been killed. The earth opened in several places, and water mixed with sand gushed out to the height of five feet. Some letters mention a volcano being formed there.

This earthquake lasted till the 3d of July, and the shocks amounted to 80. It was felt as far as Vienna, Dresden, and Leipzig.

Several pirate vessels have appeared in the West Indies, the crews of which behave very inhumanly. They are of all nations, and some have been taken and executed.

Last week was killed at Knareborough in Yorkshire, where he had been fed for one year only, by Mr. James Collins, upon hay, turnips, and grass, an ox, whose four quarters weighed 125 st. 1 lb.—his tallow 20 st. 4 lb.—his head and tongue, 4 st. 1 lb.—his heart, 2 st. 1 lb.—his feet, 4 st.—his hide, 11 st. 2 lb.—total 167 st. 3 lb.

The rev. Mr. Gainborough, of Henley upon Thames, has invented and executed a large working model of an engine for raising water by horizontal windsails, applicable in all situations in town or country, the construction whereof is entirely new and singular, and which at an expence of about 100 l. will raise to the height of thirty feet, from eight to twenty hogheads a minute, according as the wind is more or less active.

A cause was tried before the lord chief justice Mansfield, in which a butcher of Whitechapel was plaintiff, and two of his majesty's justices, and the high constable of Finsbury, were defendants, for a forcible entry, and taking away the butcher's meat on a

[G] 2

Sunday.

Sunday. The justices were justified in seizing the meat, but a verdict went against them for breaking open the door in order to make the seizure. The constable was justified, as acting under their warrant, and had a verdict with costs of suit.

Arrived the melancholy account of the Elizabeth East Indiaman taking fire, on the 8th of January last, and afterwards blowing up, by which the captain, second and fifth mates, and forty-four men perished; likewise a confirmation of the loss of the Walpole Indiaman outward bound, being taken by four French men of war off the island of Ceylon.

Lord Feverham has bequeathed 500*l.* to St. George's hospital at Hyde-park corner, and the like sum to the Westminster infirmary; also 500*l.* to the first hospital or infirmary that shall be erected in Wiltshire, within five years after his lordship's decease.

Amsterdam, July 12th. The negroes, belonging to our very valuable colony of Berbicia, in South America, rebelled, in the month of February last, and in a few days rendered themselves masters of all the plantations in the settlement except three, two of which they even had in their possession for some time, burning and destroying every thing that came in their way, killing such of the negroes as would not join them, and putting many of the whites who fell into their hands to the most cruel deaths. This misfortune is owing, in a great measure, to the plantations being at a great distance from each other. They lie chiefly on the banks of the river from the sea up to Fort Nassau,

which is 110 miles, and navigable the whole way for ships of 600 tons burthen. The number of white inhabitants here was about 500, and that of the negroes 6000.

Paris, June 5. This morning the Gens du Roi presented to the parliament a declaration, dated May 25, permitting a free trade in grain through all the inland parts of the kingdom; and empowering all persons, even nobles and privileged persons, to carry on this trade, without being obliged to take out a licence. The grain is exempted from all tolls, except the ballage and minage (the market-house and weigh-house dues.) But nothing herein contained is to make any innovation in the regulations for supplying Paris with provisions. All former laws relative to the inland trade are abrogated.

By the first edict which was registered on the 31st past, when the king held his bed of justice, his majesty makes several alterations with respect to the taxes; and in order to lay taxes more equal for the future, his majesty has ordered an account to be taken immediately of all the freeholds of the kingdom, not excepting those of the crown, or those of the princes of the blood, ecclesiastics, nobles, or other privileged persons, of what nature soever. And

By the second edict his majesty orders, that all the crown debts, which are payable out of the revenue of the crown, shall be redeemable, some at twenty years purchase, without regard to the original capital, and others in proportion to what the present possessors paid for them. The declaration,

tion, which was registered the same day, lays a duty of one per cent. on all alienations of immoveables.

Paris, June 9. The officers of the Chatelet came to the parliament in the great chamber, to intreat the court to interpose their authority to put some stop to the bad consequence, occasioned by inoculating persons for the small-pox, without preparing them properly, and taking proper precautions to prevent the communication of it to others; and by the advice of the king's council, the court passed an arret, forbidding all persons, of what rank or condition soever, to inoculate in the towns or villages within the jurisdiction of the parliament; permitting, nevertheless, all persons, who shall retire to houses separated from every other house, to be inoculated there, provided they have no communication, but with necessary attendants, for six weeks from the time of the insertion of the variolous matter.

General Luckner, who, in the estimation of many officers, is second to none in the military art, is taken into our (the French) service, with the rank of a lieutenant-general, and an appointment of 35,000 livres a year.

Sulzbach, June 9. A fire broke out in the market place of Vo-beaustraus, a village in our neighbourhood, which, by the violence of the wind, in less than half an hour, set fire to the whole market, whereby 152 dwelling houses, 101 out-houses, the church, steeple, and bells, the town-house with the records, the Protestant and Romish places of public worship, together with all their effects and libraries,

and all the schools, were reduced to ashes, and but few small habitations left standing. The inhabitants saved little or nothing of their effects, most of them having enough to do to save their lives; and their distress is very great, having neither cloaths, money, nor bread. Some persons were unfortunately burnt, and many greatly hurt.

Wetzlar, June 10. On the 28th ultimo, two regular regiments of foot, four battalions of militia, and 500 dragoons and hussars of Hesse-Darmstadt troops, with 30 pieces of cannon, arrived here, seized on the gates, and posted themselves throughout the city. They forced open the houses of the burgomaster and sixteen aldermen, and some other substantial citizens, put the magistrates under arrest, and suffered no person whatever to pass in or out of the gates. The consternation of the inhabitants cannot be expressed. The reason assigned for this outrage is an affront given to the Darmstadt troops in their passage through that city during the war. The troops, however, have since evacuated the place, but carried with them as hostages, the burgomaster, and sixteen aldermen, whom the landgrave is determined to detain till the magistrates, by a formal deputation, shall express their disavowal of the insult complained of; and it is said they have, in the mean time, been obliged, in disdain of the imperial decrees, to work on the fortifications. The imperial chamber of justice has sent a detail of this affair to the emperor, the result of which is expected with impatience.

Geneva, May 21. It may very well

well be remembered, that when M. Rousseau published his *Emilius*, or treatise on education, the council of Geneva issued a decree, by which they condemned that work, and ordered that the author of it should be arrested, if he was ever found within the territories of the republic. This has produced the following letter from monf. Rousseau to the syndic of Geneva.

“ Sir, being recovered from the long astonishment which I was thrown into by the proceedings of the magnificent council, which I could not in the least have expected, I have at last taken the part which honour and reason dictate, however reluctant it may be to me.

I declare to you then, Sir, and beg of you to declare to the magnificent council, that I for ever resign my right to the burghership of the city and republic of Geneva. Having fulfilled to the utmost of my power the duties of that station, without reaping any advantage from it, I don't think myself in arrears to the state at the time of my quitting it. I endeavoured to honour the Genevan name, I tenderly loved my countrymen, and omitted nothing to render myself beloved by them; nobody could have succeeded worse in his endeavours. I will even gratify their hatred. The last sacrifice that remains for me to make, is that of a name which was so dear to me. But, sir, though my country become strange, it cannot become indifferent to me. I shall remain attached to it by a tender remembrance, and shall forget nothing but the outrages I have received from it. May it continue to prosper, and its glory increase! May

it abound in better citizens, and may they especially be more happy than myself! I beg you will accept of the assurances of my most profound respect, &c.”

The council having assembled upon this occasion, some of the members were of opinion to act vigorously with regard to this letter, as containing expressions reflecting upon the republic; but it was resolved by the majority to accept of Monf. Rousseau's resignation simply, without taking further notice of it; and to insert his letter in the registers of the republic.

All the principal officers of the British troops, sent to the relief of Portugal, on taking leave of his most faithful majesty, were honoured with presents, according to their rank, expressive of that monarch's sense of their services; Prince Charles of Mecklenburgh with his majesty's picture, very richly set with diamonds; general Townshend, with a diamond ring, a pair of diamond buckles, and a gold snuff box, the whole worth 3000*l.* and those, who embarked for Minorca, with swords of different values, with the arms of Portugal, and a motto in the Portuguese language, signifying, *English true faith and bravery, the defenders and security of Portugal.*

A gentleman in France having last year lost his hair by a fit of sickness, recovered it lately in a surprising manner; and it being a very curious case, we have given it a place in our article of Natural History.

The wife of the parish clerk of Clunn, in Shropshire, was lately delivered of two children at the age

age of fifty; the husband sixty-two.

The wife of a labouring man, at Hadlow in Kent, of three boys.

A weaver's wife in Spitalfields, of two boys and a girl.

Died lately. Mr. King, in King-street, Westminster, aged 100.

Margaret Kraisiowna, in Poland, aged 108. (See our article of Natural History.)

Rachael Wetherby, near Stockton, Durham, aged 110.

J U L Y.

1st. Francis Caswell, William Fitzgerald, and John Sullivan, were discharged from Newgate, where they had long lain under sentence of death for a rape, his majesty having been pleased to grant them his free pardon.

Came on at the mansion-house a hearing relating to the seizure of some Irish butter, lately imported contrary to act of parliament, when it appearing to be good and wholesome butter, 100 firkins of it were condemned; one half of which were given to the informer, and the other half to the parish where the said seizure was made.

A patent is granted to Alexander Cockburn, of Berwick upon Tweed, fishmonger, for his new method of curing salmon with spices.

2d. A tender arrived in the Maese from the Dutch herring fishery off Shetland, with 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels of the first caught herrings this season, two of which were sold for 570 guilders, and the others 460 guilders the barrel, which is about 100 guilders more than they were sold for last year. 570 guilders is 52 l. and 460 is about 42 l. sterling.

The new church of West Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire, was opened. This church, erected, furnished, and endowed, at the sole expence of lord Le Despencer, is built of stone, on a very high eminence, where the old church stood. The pavement is Mosaic, and the roof stucco, ornamented with emblematical figures. There are no pews, but seats covered with green cloth, and hassocks to kneel on. The men sit on one side, and the women on the other. The pulpit stands by itself, and is adorned with a large spread eagle on a ball, both made of brass, and finely gilt. The reading desk, and the desk for the clerk, both stand separate from each other. In the center of the church stands a font of inimitable workmanship; four carved doves seem to be drinking out of it, one dove appears going up by the side, and a serpent following it; and the basin where the water is kept, with the cover to it, is of solid gold. Near the altar is a fine picture representing our blessed Saviour at his last supper. To complete the whole there is a fine new organ.

Baron Breidbach of Burriem, great dean of the chapter, was unanimously chosen by them archbishop and elector of Mentz.

Was tried by a special jury, before lord chief justice Mansfield, an action brought against a custom-house officer for false imprisonment, and a verdict given for the plaintiff, with 300 l. damages. The plaintiff had been committed to Newgate, and tried at the Old Bailey for stealing sugar out of a ship,

ship, on the information of the defendant.

Came on at Guildhall, before lord chief justice Pratt, a cause, wherein William Huckell, one of the journeymen printers, apprehended on account of the 45th No. of the North Briton, was plaintiff, and the king's messengers defendants, when, after a hearing of near twelve hours, in which many learned arguments were used on both sides, the jury after withdrawing a few minutes, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, in 300l. damages and full costs of suit. The plaintiff's council were Mr. serjeant Glynn, mess. Stow, Dunning, Wallace, and Gardiner; his attorney, Mr. James Philips, of Cecil-street. The defendant's council, the attorney and solicitor-general, serjeants Whitaker, Naires, Davy, and Mr. Yates; their attornies, Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; and Mr. Secondary Barnes.

And next day came on, in the same court, a cause, wherein James Lindsay, another of the journeymen printers, was plaintiff, &c. when he had 200 l. damages given him, with full costs of suit. By agreement of the council on both sides, this verdict determined all the other actions depending against the messengers, for the same offence, which were twelve. The names of the special jury on the two trials are Peter Cazalett, foreman, Richard King, William Bond, Thomas Dickens, Thomas Selwin, John Daniel Cotin, John Wekett, Joseph Mico, James Randall, Frederick Teush, Peter Deschamps, Benjamin Watkinson.

And a motion having been since

made in the court of Common Pleas, in behalf of the king's messengers, that these verdicts obtained against them might be set aside, on account of excess of damages, the court granted rules for the plaintiff to shew cause why new trials should not be entered. But when the matter came to be argued, the motion was set aside, and the former verdicts confirmed.

A final dividend of the Hermione prize money was made at the ship tavern, behind the Exchange. This being so rich a prize, we have, for the entertainment of our readers, inserted the account sales of it in the Appendix to this part of our work.

One of the Gloucestershire militia, for a wager of 300 l. having undertaken to walk from London to Bristol in twenty hours, set out at 12 at night, and arrived at Bristol the next evening about 35 minutes after seven, having performed it with ease in 19 hours and 35 minutes.

About one o'clock in the morning, a most dreadful 10th. fire broke out, near New Crane stairs, Shadwell, which, in a few hours, consumed 114 houses, besides warchouses, &c. a dock, and a ship just finished therein. Several lives were lost on this occasion. But no less than six hundred pounds was soon after collected for the relief of the sufferers.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, at which ninety 11th. prisoners were tried; and four, one a boy of 15, for footpad robberies; three, for privately stealing in several dwelling houses; one for house-breaking, and one for personating a sailor, in order fraudulently to receive some prizemoney

money due to him, received sentence of death; of which number five were soon after executed. Forty-two were sentenced for transportation for seven years, one was branded, and one whipped. Among those tried for felony, and acquitted, was one Lee, tried on the Black Act, for maiming his wife. It appeared he had cut her throat whilst she was sleeping, with a razor, about three inches in length; but this maiming did not come within the descriptions of the act on which he was tried. The reason of his acquittal was, That in all penal laws the letter of the law is to be adhered to; and in the act 22 & 23 G. II. c. 1. on which the prisoner was tried, the maiming made capital is thus described; 'If any person, on purpose, and by malice forethought, and by lying in wait, shall unlawfully cut or disable the tongue, put out an eye, slit the nose, cut off a nose or lip, or cut off and disable any limb or member of any subject, with intention in so doing to maim or disfigure him; the person so offending, his counsellors, aiders, and abettors, (knowing of, and privy to the offence) shall be guilty of felony, without benefit of clergy.'

This act is called the *Coventry Act*, because it was made on Sir John Coventry's being assaulted in the street, and having his nose slit, on the following occasion:

In the committee of ways and means it had been resolved, That towards the supply, every one that resorts to any of the play-houses, who sits in the box, shall pay one shilling; every one who sits in the pit, shall pay sixpence; and every

other person three-pence. This resolution (to which the house disagreed upon the report) was opposed in the committee by the courtiers, who gave for a reason, "That the players were the king's servants, and a part of his pleasure." To this Sir John Coventry, by way of reply, asked, *Whether the king's pleasure lay among the men, or among the women players.* This being reported at court, was highly resented, and a resolution was taken to set a mark on Sir John, to prevent others from taking the like liberties. December 20, the night that the house adjourned for the Christmas holidays, twenty-five of the duke of Monmouth's troop of life-guards, and some few foot, lay in wait from ten at night till two in the morning by Suffolk-street, and as Sir John returned from the tavern where he supped, to his own house, they threw him down, and with a knife cut the end of his nose almost off; but company coming, made them fearful to finish it. The debates which this affair occasioned in the house of commons, may be seen in Anchitel Grey's debates lately published. One of the members emphatically called the attack on Coventry, "a horrid un-English act." During the debate, Dr. Arras made an extravagant motion for a bill to punish any man, that should speak reflectively on the king. By some he was called to the bar, but his explanation and excuse were admitted of. He said, 'He was the only physician of the house, and, *humanum est errare*; he hoped he should be pardoned.'

At Aix, in France, they had a shock of an earthquake, attended with an extraordinary

dinary noise, which was felt at the same time in different parts of the province, particularly at Tarascon, where, it is assured, that several clocks struck, and bells rang, from the violence of it.

13th. There happened a great storm of thunder at Barle-duc, Ligney, and the neighbouring villages. The ground was covered with hail to the height of eleven inches, the trees, &c. torn down, part of the land, the vines, and their supports carried away; the fields, meadows, and gardens, all covered with the trees, &c. that were torn up; in a word, in several places there remain no hopes of any harvest of any sort: all the houses of Ligney were laid under water. The hail-stones were so large, and came with such force, that the walls are marked by them, as if bored by musquet balls. The damage is computed at 600,000 livres.

14th. Came on at Chelmsford, before lord chief justice Pratt, two trials, in which Mr. Bamber Gascoyne was plaintiff, and some freemen of Malden defendants, for bribery at the last election, when verdicts were given for the plaintiff, with costs of suit.

15th. Came on at the assizes of Winchester, before a special jury, a cause, wherein George Dawson, late a soldier in the 85th regiment of foot was plaintiff, and Robert Wylde, Richard Lucas, Charles Williams, Richard Gough, Robert Temple, James Johns, and Collin Mackenzie, Esqrs. lieutenants, and Thomas Prowse, Thomas Frazer, and John Higgins, drummers, defendants. The action was brought for trespass, assault, and false imprisonment of the soldier. In the

course of the evidence it appeared, that the defendant, Wylde, had caned and imprisoned the plaintiff without just cause, and that the plaintiff received 300 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails at the halberts, under colour of the sentence of a court martial, of the proceedings of which no evidence was given by the defendants; and after a long hearing, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with 300 l. damages, *viz.* against Mr. Wylde, 200 l. and against Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Gough, 50 l. each.

Mr. Thomas Brown, a gentleman farmer of Minety in Gloucestershire, being, with six of his servants, in a ground about a mile from his house, a violent storm of thunder arose, which drove Mr. Brown and his servants to a hawthorn tree for shelter; but, unhappily for them, a terrible clap broke over their heads, which killed Mr. Brown and one of his servants on the spot. The other five were dangerously wounded. It is thought the open air is, on these occasions, the safest place, as the wet received by the cloaths has a great tendency to divert the lightening another way.

Such a violent storm of hail fell at Bensançon in France, and in upwards of two hundred communities of the province, that it laid waste the whole country, which before gave hopes of a very plentiful harvest. The wind was so high at the same time, that several very large trees, and likewise several houses, were blown down; many persons that were out in the fields were dangerously wounded, and some killed by the hail-stones, most of which were larger than a hen's egg.

During

23d. During the time of divine service, a fire-ball fell upon the church of Hertford, penetrated the same, and greatly terrified the congregation. It burst in the blue coat boys-gallery, with a terrible noise, that was heard in every house in the town, but did no other damage than singeing a boy's hair.—The like accident has happened to several other churches, particularly that at Mangotsfield in Gloucestershire, and Wilbraham church near Cambridge.

A house in Queen-street, Lincoln's inn-fields, which had been lately repaired, and two in Gracechurch-street, which shewed no signs of craziness, suddenly tumbled down to the ground; those in Gracechurch-street, without any other notice than a loud crack, which however was sufficient to alarm the inhabitants, so that no lives were lost.

One Richard Watson, tollman of Marybone turnpike, was found barbarously murdered in his toll-house; upon which, and some attempts made on other toll-houses, the trustees of turnpikes have come to a resolution to increase the number of toll-gatherers, and to furnish them with arms, strictly enjoining them, at the same time, not to keep any money at the toll-houses after 8 o'clock at night.

Came on, at Bury St. Edmund's, the trial of Philip Thickness, Esq; lieutenant-governor of Land-guard fort, for a libel, reflecting on the military conduct and personal courage of the right honourable lord Orwell, colonel of the eastern battalion of the Suffolk militia; when it appearing that a wooden gun had been sent to provoke his lordship to a breach of the peace, and

the fact being clearly proved by the gunner of the fort, the jury, after staying out some time, found him guilty.

At Maidstone assizes eight prisoners were capitally convicted, all for the highway.

At Croydon eight persons were capitally convicted, six (one a boy of seventeen, who at the place of execution, is said to have owned the murder of a man and a woman) for the highway; one for a rape, and the other, a woman, for burglary.

At the assizes at Buckingham, one for robbery, and one for horse-stealing, received sentence of death.

At the assizes for the county of Devon, fifteen persons received sentence of death for various crimes; some for highways, some for private robbery, some for murder, some for burglary, some for cattle-stealing, and one, a lad of eleven years old, for setting fire to his master's house.

At the assizes for the city and county of Bristol, three men were capitally convicted.

At the assizes at Wells for the county of Somerset, three persons received sentence of death, all of whom were reprieved.

At Gloucester assizes four received sentence of death, among whom was the highwayman who cut his throat on being apprehended.

At the assizes at Durham, a girl received sentence of death for the murder of her bastard child, and was executed accordingly.

At the assizes at Coventry, three received sentence of death. They belonged to a large and dangerous gang, consisting of men and women, who used to travel from place to place, in search of opportunities to plunder the weak and the unwary;

wary; and from being discovered at Coventry, were called the Coventry Gang.

At Leicester assizes five persons received sentence of death, among whom was one for returning from transportation, one for forgery, and one for the highway.

At Lancaster one only was capitally convicted;—his crime—returning from transportation.

At Ely assizes a girl of sixteen was capitally convicted of robbing her master's house, and setting it on fire, by which it was entirely consumed.

At Winchester assizes, fourteen (one of them for the murder of his wife) were capitally convicted, ten of them were reprieved; at Worcester three, two of whom were reprieved; at Chelmsford five, two of whom were reprieved; at Aylesbury two, one of whom was reprieved; at Dorchester two; at Shrewsbury one; at Stafford, one, but reprieved; for Yorkshire three, two of them were reprieved; at Derby two; at Monmouth one, but reprieved; at Warwick three, two of them were reprieved; Norfolk, Norwich, Huntingdon, Horsham, Northampton, Oxford, and Abingdon, proved maiden assizes.

The judges have been pleased to order, that prosecutors who come to prosecute felons at a distance, shall be allowed moderate travelling charges, which are to be paid by the treasurer of the county, on producing a certificate from the clerk of the assize.

A cause was lately tried in the sheriff's court in Ireland, in which a merchant was plaintiff, and the creditors of one Maybury defendants. The merchant had sold Maybury two bales of silk for

ready money, which, on delivery, was seized in execution before the money was paid. The jury gave a verdict in favour of the merchant.

By virtue of a search warrant, some valuable MSS. that had been stolen from a public office by a woman who used to sweep the room, were lately recovered at a grocer's shop, where she had sold them for waste-paper at two-pence a pound. On her examination it appeared, that she had practised this fraud at the same office a year and a half, in which time she had disposed of an incredible number of papers, many of which are never to be retrieved.

Arrived in the port of Liverpool, from June 1762 to June 1763, 752 vessels, exclusive of those which arrived in ballast.

The Venetians, in consideration of an immediate payment of 50,000 ducats, and an annual payment of 5000, have obtained leave from the Algerines for 15 of their ships to trade freely in the Mediterranean.

By the Georgia Gazette, it appears, that from the 5th of January, 1762, to the 5th of January, 1763, the exports of that province amounted to 7440 whole, and 119 half barrels of rice; 9633 lb. of indico; 96 hhds. 832 bundles of deer skins; 13 bundles of beaver skins; 417,449 feet of pine timber; 292 barrels of pork; 688,045 shingles; 359,002 slaves and heading; 38 barrels of beef; 1250 bushels of Indian corn; 776 bushels of rough rice; 246 barrels of tar; 1602 fides of tanned leather: 10,500 hoops; 1050 handspikes; and 2033 bars.

Paris, July 15. The following ordonnance was this day published here.

here. 'When young fellows of family shall be guilty of irregularities, capable of wounding the honour, or disturbing the quiet, of their families, or which are reprehensible by the police, without being crimes punishable by law, it shall be lawful for their parents to ask the secretaries of state in the department of war and of the marine, to transport them to the island of Desirade. If the proofs which they shall be obliged to deliver for that effect, are found just, an order shall be delivered to them from the king, by virtue of which they may conduct, at their own expence, those young fellows to the port of Rochefort, where they shall be detained in prison, and maintained at the king's expence, till they be put on board a packet-boat, the commander of which shall be answerable to his majesty for their safe custody. During the voyage they shall mess with the common sailors, and at their arrival at Martinico, the captain shall consign them to the governor-general of the island, and take a receipt for them, which, at his return to France, he shall deliver to the secretary of state. The young fellows shall be sent to prison by the governor-general, and dieted as the common soldiers, till they be sent to Desirade. On their arrival there, the commandant, to whom they shall be delivered, shall station them in a fruitful, healthy part of the island. They shall be lodged in cabins built on purpose for them. He shall forbid them the use of any sort of arms, and take all necessary precautions to prevent their making their escape. They shall be fed as the common

soldiers are, and shall be furnished *gratis* with instruments for tilling the earth, and seed to sow it, and the produce shall be for their own benefit. They shall be newcloathed every year; and in case of sickness received into the hospital as soldiers. They shall be distributed into classes as soon as they discover any signs of amendment; and the commandant shall give an account to the minister at war and of the marine, that he may inform the parents. In case it should be discovered that their families, notwithstanding their reformation, want to keep them abroad, that they may enjoy their estates; the young fellows shall be assisted to recover them, if they choose to remain in the colonies, or they shall even be allowed to return to France, to take care of their affairs in person.'

The wife of Mr. Priestly of Rosemary-lane, was lately brought to bed of two boys and a girl.

Died lately. William Pickworth, near Lynn, Norfolk, aged 102.

John Baxant, of Laxfield, Suffolk, aged 102.

John Bates, near Wem, Salop, aged 103.

A U G U S T.

The collection of the anniversary feast of St. Luke's hospital, amounted to three hundred and sixty pounds.

About six in the evening there arose, at Anderlicht, about a league from Brussels, a conflict of several winds, borne upon a thick fog. This conflict lasted four or five minutes, and was attended with a frightful hissing noise, which could

could be compared to nothing but the yellings of an infinite number of wild beasts. The cloud then opening, discovered a kind of very bright lightening, and in an instant the roofs of one side of the houses were carried off and dispersed at a distance; above a thousand large trees, were some broke off near the ground, others towards the top, and others torn up by the roots; and many, both of the branches and of the tops, carried to the distance of sixty, a hundred, or a hundred and twenty paces; whole coppices were laid on one side, as corn is by ordinary winds. The glass of the windows, which were most exposed, was shivered to pieces. A tent in a gentleman's garden was carried to the distance of four thousand paces; and a branch torn from a large tree struck a girl in the forehead, as she was coming in to town, at the distance of forty paces from the trunk of the tree, and killed her on the spot. Some days before, there was a heavy rain which overflowed, in the same direction, the very space of ground which the whirlwind has since ravaged.

Lord chief justice Pratt 10th. having taken his residence at Southampton for the recovery of his health, he was there waited upon by the gaoler of Northampton, with three persons brought by habeas corpus from that prison, to which they had been committed for six months, or until they should pay twenty pounds each, as penalties for non-attendance as militia men, at the annual exercise at Northampton; when his lordship, after hearing counsel, remanded them back to prison.

This morning about ten 16th. the queen was happily delivered of a prince, at her majesty's palace in St. James's Park; and on the 14th of September, his royal highness was christened at St. James's, in the great council chamber, by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. His royal highness was named Frederick; and the sponsors were his royal highness the duke of York, represented by the earl of Huntingdon, groom of the stole; his most serene highness the duke of Saxe-Gotha, represented by earl Gower, lord chamberlain; and her royal highness princess Amelia, in person.

The propriety of the words "chosen to defend," in the following address to the king on this occasion, having been much canvassed, we thought it would not be disagreeable to our readers to see the whole piece.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most gladly embrace this joyful occasion of approaching your sacred person, with our sincerest and warmest congratulations on the safe delivery of the queen, and the auspicious birth of another prince; firmly trusting, that every increase of your royal family will prove an additional security to our religion, and that great charter of liberty, which, in
confe-

consequence of the glorious revolution, your illustrious house was chosen to defend.

Your majesty's ever loyal and faithful citizens of London, exceeded by none of your subjects in honest and anxious zeal for your majesty's happiness, and the glory and prosperity of your reign, rejoice in every event which augments your majesty's domestic felicity.

Permit us, royal sir, to intreat your majesty's acceptance of our faithful assurances that we will, at all times, be ready, cheerfully to render to your majesty every instance of allegiance and duty, which affectionate and loyal subjects can pay to the best of princes.

Signed by order of court,

James Hodges.

To which address his majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I thank you for this loyal address; and for the satisfaction you express on the increase of my family. The religion and liberties of my people always have been, and ever shall be, the constant objects of my care and attention. I shall at all times depend upon the assurances, which you give me, of your allegiance and duty."

They were most graciously received; and had the honour to kiss his majesty's hand.

About twelve at noon 19th. the sky, for several miles round London, was overcast in such a manner, that the darkness exceeded that of the great eclipse in 1748, greatly resembling that which preceded the last great earthquake at Lisbon. This darkness was occasioned by a black sulphu-

reous cloud, which arose in the north-west, and attended with hail, rain, wind, and lightning, drove furiously over London, and then discharged itself chiefly on the county of Kent, where in rapidity and fierceness the storm resembled a tornado, so as to kill fowl, and even sheep, and, in near twenty parishes, destroy all hopes of any kind of crop, to the amount of near 50,000 l.

After the storm was over, the hail and rain water, with which the earth was covered, formed a kind of jelly, so slippery, that it was difficult to walk over them. The hail stones measured from two inches to ten inches in circumference, and some taken up on the 4th of September, still measured four inches and a half round.

Of the stones, some were globular, others like flat pieces of ice frozen together; heaps and ridges of them lay by the hedges three and four feet deep.

But the most surprising circumstance that attended this phenomenon, was the sudden flux and reflux of the tide in Plymouth pool, exactly corresponding with the like agitation in the same place, at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon.

As several honest and industrious farmers were known by this storm to be entirely, in a manner, disabled from being any longer serviceable either to themselves or the community, lord Romney and several other noblemen and gentlemen, from a principle of humanity and public spirit, invited all such to bring in an account of their losses, and set on foot a subscription for their relief. And by

the account since published it appears, that the whole loss of these useful members of society amounted to 5185 l. 5 s. 1 d.; and the benefactions, for their relief, to 2156 l. 4 s. 2 d.

This storm made such an impression on the ignorant populace assembled to see a criminal executed for a rape on Kennington common, that the sheriff was obliged to apply to the secretaries of state for a military force to prevent a rescue, so that it was near eight in the evening before he suffered.

Most of the English members, who voted against the new excise on cyder, have been thanked for it by their constituents, and welcomed home with the greatest demonstrations of joy. On the other hand, many of those, who voted for it, have been received with shouts of contempt and hisses. And almost all the counties, &c. of England, have instructed their members to endeavour its repeal. One county, indeed, has exhorted its members to support it, as tending, they say, to make the burdens of the state lie equally on the subject.

21st. Died the right hon. the earl of Egremont, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of a fit of the apoplexy.

A very smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Augusta, in Georgia.

24th. As soon as the execution of several criminals condemned at the last sessions at the Old Bailey was over at Tyburn, the body of Cornelius Saunders, executed for stealing about 50 l. out of the house of Mrs. White, in Lamb-freet, Spitalfields, was carried and laid before her door;

where great numbers of people assembling, they at last grew so outrageous, that a guard of soldiers was sent for to stop their proceedings; notwithstanding which, they forced open the door, fetched out all the salmon tubs, most of the household furniture, piled them on a heap and set fire to them; and to prevent the guards from extinguishing the flames, pelted them off with stones, and would not disperse till the whole was consumed.

By the India ships lately arrived from St. Helena we hear, that the Egmont, captain Mears, by making, or running down, the island, in the direction of the meridian due north, arrived at the said island ten or twelve days sooner than she would by the usual way of making it due west; and that this method was used in consequence of instructions given to the captain by the rev. Mr. Maskelyne, and to the chief mate by Mr. Waddington.

The whale fishery has been very successful this year. One ship belonging to London brought home nine whales.

Within these few weeks two Guinea ships have been destroyed by the accidental firing of their powder, one at Dublin, the other at Liverpool; and the crews of both, all to one man, perished.

Two children belonging to Mr. Bale, of Lincoln cathedral, were unhappily poisoned by eating some gingerbread nuts bought of a quack, and given them by a lad who did not know but they were wholesome: the eldest, about three years old, recovered, but the youngest died.

Since the middle of July, near

150 persons have been committed to New Prison and Clerkenwell Bridewell, for robberies, and other capital offences.

27th. The earl of Bute was with his majesty till late at night.

28th. Early this morning his lordship was again in conference with his majesty.

29th. Mr. Pitt was in conference with his majesty above two hours. No person was present except the duke of York.—From this circumstance a rumour prevailed, that he was again to be made secretary of state.

At Duna, in Russian Lithuania, 700 houses have been lately destroyed by fire; and at Kchelín, in Poland, the whole city reduced to ashes.

They write from Germany, that the empress queen (whose dominions are said to have lost fifty millions of florins, and half a million of men by the last war) and the king of Prussia, seem to vie with each other in rewarding military merit; granting immunities from taxes, materials for building, and horses for country work, to such of their subjects, as by their sufferings during that calamitous period seem to deserve, or stand in need of it; and likewise in endeavouring to repeople their wasted dominions, by pardoning such deserters and exiled persons, &c. (except only the baron Warkotsch, who formed a plot to deliver the king of Prussia up to the queen of Hungary) as may think proper to return home; and even inviting strangers. The king of Prussia, in particular, has ordered the pictures of all those brave generals who fell in his service, to be hung up in a

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hall, which has been opened for that purpose, and is to be called the Hall of Heroes. He has likewise enfranchised such peasants of his dominions, as shewed an extraordinary degree of zeal to promote his success; and to encourage manufactures as well as agriculture, has forbid the importation into his electoral dominions of any silk, chintz, or cottons, and ordered all that are there already to be exported, under the penalty of 100 crowns for each ell.

On the other hand, these powers have been no less attentive to inquire into and punish such misbehaviour in their officers, as was attended with any considerable influence upon their affairs.

At Berlin, general Zastrow, who commanded at Schweidnitz, when that fortress was surprised by general Laudohn, has been dismissed the service, with all the officers that commanded under him, General Finck, and the two major-generals Rebentesch and Gersdorf, who commanded at Maxen, are condemned, the first to lose his post, and suffer one year's imprisonment; the second, to be imprisoned six months; and the third, broke, and to suffer imprisonment for two years. The castle of Spandau is the place appointed for their confinement. General Finck's regiment has been given to general Wunsch, who, at that memorable affair, proposed to the Prussian generals to cut their way thro' the Austrian army, and offered himself to be the first to clear the passage; but eight general officers opposed this advice, as seeming to them too hazardous.

At Vienna, general Brunian has
[H] been

been degraded from all his honours and dignities, and condemned to imprisonment for life at Kuffstein in Tyrole; and baron de Wargotsch, who formed the plan for seizing the king of Prussia in his camp near Breslau, has been rewarded with a considerable pension.

In Russia, too, they have been making some inquiry into the conduct of the late war; and the famous partisan, general count Totleben, having been found guilty of several treacherous and oppressive practices, has been condemned to forfeit his estate, his honour, and his life; but the last part of his sentence has been remitted by the Czarina, upon condition of his retiring from, and never again appearing in, her dominions, on pain of death; and as to his estate, she has given it up to his creditors, and those who have been any way injured by him, upon due proof of the justice of their demands upon him.

Dublin, August 20. On the 8th instant, our weavers, on occasion of Mr. Cottingham, an eminent mercer in this city, importing a large quantity of French silks, assembled riotously in great numbers, and after leading his effigy in a cart by his own door, hanged it on the common gallows. They then threatened to rattle and pull down his house, and probably would have done so, if a guard of soldiers had not been sent to protect it; however, they most unreasonably destroyed a great number of looms belonging to him, which he had for several years kept constantly employed in weaving silks; not reflecting that they also hurt

themselves by it. He published an apology, setting forth, that in order to be as early at market as the London manufacturers, with French patterns, of which the ladies of Ireland were so very fond, he had, for a few hundred pounds, engaged persons at Lyons to send him over two thousand pieces of different patterns every six months, as less than a piece could not be obtained. But this was rather adding fuel to the flame, than extinguishing it, as it must be obvious he would not re-export those silks, and by the sale of them at home, the demand for Irish, or even English silks, must be greatly lessened.

Mrs. Clements, of Billiter-lane, was lately delivered of three boys.

A washerwoman, of Whitecross-street, of two girls and a boy.

Died lately. Edward Colston, Esq; in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, who has left 2800 l. to St. Bartholomew's, and 1000 l. to the Foundling Hospital.

James Barton, of Orton, Suffolk, aged 106.

Mr. Osbaldeston, near Whaley, Lancashire, aged 115.

S E P T E M B E R.

Was seen throughout the whole kingdom of Sweden, a 2d. globe of fire, with a long bright tail like a comet, which soon disappeared.

The Reverend Mr. Entick, Mr. Beardmore and his clerk, and Messrs. Wilson and Fell, have, in pursuance of notice some time since given, commenced their actions against lord Halifax and the king's messengers, for false imprisonment.

Four

6th. Four disorderly women being sent to Bridewell, a parcel of sailors assembled in Rosemary-lane, with an intent to rescue them; upon which a file of musqueteers was sent for from the Tower, and the sailors continuing obstinate in their purpose, the soldiers fired, when four were killed on the spot, and many mortally wounded, who died in a few days in the hospital.

8th. A most dreadful fire broke out at Shadwell dock, which burnt thirty houses before it could be extinguished, among which was Stocker's brewhouse, and divers others of great value. Fifteen hundred pounds have been since collected for the unhappy sufferers by this fire.

We cannot help observing on this occasion, how many lives might be saved in case of sudden fire, had every floor a front and a back door-window, as then those, who could not get down stairs, might much better come at ladders fixed to receive them, and throw out beds, and jump out with a much greater certainty of falling upon them, than can be done by means of mere windows, as is plain from the unhappy fate of those involved in the great fire at lady Molefworth's.

10th. Robert Wood, Esq; resigned his place of one of the under secretaries for the southern department.

The following lines, engraved on the tomb-stone of a person lately deceased, in St. James's church-yard, (having given offence) were erased by order of the bishop;

Return'd to earth, within this dirty hole,

Lies a lifeless mortal, body and soul,

'Till Christ, his God, shall to this world descend,

Eternity to fix, all time to end;

Whose powerful word shall raise the general dead;

First those, elect by him, shall rear each head,

With him above eternally to dwell;

Leave the reject eternal here in hell.

The earl of Northumberland, with his family, set 17th. out for Ireland, and arrived at Dublin the 20th.

Trial has been made before the society for encouragement of arts, of an improvement of the guitar, by adding some new strings, which gave great satisfaction.

The sea at Weymouth rose 18th. 10 feet instantly, and went back as suddenly; probably owing to an earthquake in some other part of the globe.

At the quarter sessions held at Manchester, John Unsworth, bellman, was tried and found guilty, for robbing the charity-box belonging to the society of free-masons, of which he had one key in his possession, and obtained the other two by fraud. These boxes being common property, it has been a question, whether the taking the money could be deemed robbery, which this verdict seems to have decided.

The honourable commissioners of longitude have appointed the reverend Mr. Nevil Maskelyne, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and of the royal society, and Mr. Charles Green, assistant observer at the royal observatory at Greenwich, to proceed for Barbadoes in the Princess Louisa, commanded by captain Tyrrel, in order to settle the longitude of that island by

astronomical observations; for the trial of Mr. Harrison's longitude watch; and likewise to try, in the course of the voyage, Mr. Meyer's method of finding the longitude by the distances of the moon from the sun and fixed stars, with a curious Hadley's sextant, executed by Bird; and the goodness of Mr. Irwin's marine chair, in making observations of eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, and occultations of stars by the moon, for the same purpose.

19th. The high constable, and upwards of one hundred petty constables, by an order from the justices in Southwark, went to Suffolk Place, adjoining to St. George's Fields, and caused the persons who had erected booths and stalls there, to pull them down, as they had no lawful authority for keeping any fair; so that Southwark fair may now be considered as entirely abolished.

20th. Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, at which 168 prisoners were tried, and a woman for murder, eight persons for street robberies, a woman for shoplifting, one for forgery, one for personating a sailor, to defraud the government, and one for returning from transportation before the expiration of his time, received sentence of death; ten of whom, including the woman for murder, suffered soon after; two were sentenced to be transported for fourteen years, forty-one for seven years, one to be whipped, and three were branded.

23d. His royal highness the duke of York embarked for Lisbon, at Plymouth, on board the Centurion man of war.

Some antiquities were lately

found in new paving the cathedral of Exeter, of which the reader will find an account in our article of Antiquities.

Her royal highness the prince of Brazil was delivered of a prince, but he died within a fortnight. It is very remarkable, that one of the many names given this young prince at his baptism, was Francis Xavier, after St. Francis Xavier, the first disciple of St. Ignatius, founder of the Jesuits.

Captain Sampson had the honour to present an elephant, brought by him from Bengal, to his majesty, at the queen's house. It was conducted from Rotherhithe in the morning at two o'clock, and two blacks and a seaman rode on his back.

He is seven years old, has five toes on each fore foot, and four toes on each hind foot. The dimensions of his several parts are as follows.

	Feet.	Inch.
Height - - -	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length from the tip of his trunk to the tip of his tail	13	1
Length of his body from behind his ears to the root of his tail - -	6	1
Ditto of his neck from between his ears to his shoulders - - -	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of his face from between his ears to the beginning of his trunk -	2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of his trunk - -	2	3
Ditto of his tail - -	2	7
Ditto of the trunk of his body from his shoulder to his tail - -	4	6
Circumference of his body behind his fore legs -	7	0
Ditto		

Ditto of the middle of his body - - -	8	1
Ditto of his body just be- fore his hind legs - -	8	4
Ditto of his neck - -	4	4
Breadth of his body in the widest part - - -	3	5
Ditto of his face between his ears - - -	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto of ditto between his eyes - - -	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of one of his fore legs - - -	2	10
Circumference of ditto in the largest part - -	2	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto in the smallest part -	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
The length of one of his hind legs to the huckle bone - - -	3	9
Circumference of ditto in the largest part - -	3	0
Ditto in the smallest part -	1	10
Ditto of his trunk in the largest part - - -	1	6
Ditto of ditto in the smallest	0	8
Length of one tooth - -	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Circumference of the largest part - - -	0	6
The distance of the two outer points of his teeth	1	2
Length of one ear - -	1	6
Breadth of ditto - -	1	2
Length of the bottom of one of his fore feet - -	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Breadth of ditto - -	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Length of the bottom of his hind ditto - - -	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Breadth of ditto - -	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Distance between the two eye-brows - - -	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Breadth of the upper part of the forehead - -	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$

While he was waiting in the Green Park for their majesties coming, he broke the rope by

which he was fastened, upon which a great number of labourers, then at work there, immediately dispersed in the greatest confusion. But captain Sampson being informed of it, immediately pursued him, and leaping on his back with surprising agility, brought him under by sticking a tuck into his neck, as practised in the East-Indies.

William Bridgen, Esq; alderman of Farringdon With-
out, was elected lord mayor of London for the year ensuing.

It was thought, and with great reason, that the wise measures taken by the government of Ireland to suppress the riotous proceedings of the people called White Boys, or Levellers, in the south, would have had a salutary influence over all the other parts of the kingdom; when, to the surprise of every one, fresh disturbances broke out in the north, where it was expected the people were both less ignorant of their duty, and better disposed to practise it; and where the labour of the common people, as being chiefly employed in the linen manufactory, is of such importance to the welfare of the whole nation. The inhabitants of a certain tract, conceiving themselves injured by some new roads made there, assembled, in order to compel the gentlemen of the country to promise them redress in that particular; and from the facility with which they were gratified in those instances, declared against the clergy's smaller tythes and church dues, and opposed the payment of them by force. They called themselves Hearts of Oak, carrying sprigs of that tree in their hats to distinguish them-

selves. But the lords justices having sent some troops against them, and at the same time issued a proclamation, promising indemnity to such as should return to their duty, except those against whom bills of indictment had been already found, and a reward for taking those who should not, they were speedily dispersed, though not without some skirmishes with the army, in which some of them were killed and wounded. Many associations were entered into upon this occasion all over the kingdom, particularly in those counties which were, or lay near, the scene of disturbance.

They write from Charles Town in South Carolina, that one Jeffreys, an Indian trader, having sold to the Cherokees several garments of red baize, much in the nature of the Highlanders uniform, for which he had a valuable return of furs and deer-skins; and his excellency the governor finding these things liked, and the Indians not a little proud of their new dress, has ordered a very magnificent suit of rich scarlet, in the same form, and trimmed with silver tassels, to be presented to each of their chiefs; so that if this humour holds, they might soon see the whole Cherokee nation clad in regimentals; which may probably extend all over North America.

Upon this letter we cannot help remarking, that as change of dress has been ever deemed a step, at least, towards a change of manners, it would, perhaps, be well worth the while of our colonies to supply all the savages in general, even *gratis*, with garments of this kind. It would probably have one good

effect, if it had no other, that of rendering them in time dependent upon us, by creating amongst them a want, which neither themselves, nor any European nation, but the English, could supply.

There has been lately at Amsterdam, Hamburgh, and some other of the principal towns of Germany, a surprising number of bankruptcies. They began at Amsterdam about the 29th of July, by the bankruptcy of two brothers named Neufville, who failed, as was said, for above 330,000 guineas, and a Jew, who a few days before failed for between 30 and 40,000. This was followed by a stoppage of payment by no less than eighteen houses in that city; and soon after by a much greater number at Hamburgh and other places; which put such a stop to private credit, that no business was for some time transacted but for ready money; but the Lombard houses at Amsterdam and Hamburgh having supplied with large quantities of cash such as could give real or personal security, many, who must otherwise have stopped, were thereby enabled to stand the run; and no bankruptcy having happened for some weeks past, private credit begins to revive, and trade to go as formerly.——On this occasion several merchants, on shewing their books to persons appointed to examine them, were protected from arrests by the magistrates. The king of Prussia, finding that some of his subjects had deposited large sums of ready money in the hands of some bankers of Hamburgh, took proper measures to prevent its going towards

towards the payment of their other creditors.

Various have been the conjectures concerning the cause of these bankruptcies; some have attributed them to the large sums of money left unpaid by the English and French armies; and others, to these merchants being disappointed in their expectations of the several German princes who had issued base money during the late war, calling it in again, if not at the rate at which it was originally paid away, and for some time circulated, at least at a much greater than what themselves had bought it up at.

The season continues so mild, that an apple-tree near Piper's-Inn, in the road to Bridgewater, is in full blossom, and three at Bell-Hall, near York. A pear-tree at Warminster, Wilts, bore a second crop of fruit. An elder-tree, at Weston in Yorkshire, ripe berries, green berries, flowers full blown, and buds beginning to flower.

Paris, Sept. 10. I must not omit mentioning to you a discovery made here by the sieur l'Hôte, his most christian majesty's chemist; it is the secret of rendering water so pure as to be incorruptible. Many attempts of this nature have been hitherto made, but none of them have succeeded. It is necessary to separate the heterogeneous particles that cause the water to corrupt; this the sieur l'Hôte does, without the help of fire, and without any extraneous mixture whatsoever.—The method he uses is, in fact, so easy, that a child may put it in practice. He has kept water thus purified, by him, in various sorts

of vessels, for ten years, without perceiving any sensible alteration in them, either by fermentation, or otherwise; he has also caused this water to be, in the heat of summer, transported to a considerable distance, and it has still retained its purity. This water, thus purified, will, it is thought, prove an excellent antiscorbutic. The inventor is sensible that this water, though to so great a degree purified, may ferment in long sea voyages, in passing the line particularly; but he is certain no putrefaction will ensue, neither will it be at all injured. It must be put into new casks, which should not be quite filled; but, what is still more surprising than any thing I have told you, is, the inventor will discover his secret on very reasonable terms.

Bayonne, Sept. 1. Our ministry are wholly attentive to the re-establishment of the marine, and have lately turned their attention to a forest of pines fit for ships masts, which grow in the valley d'Aspe, in Bearn. The expence of carriage was so great, that none of them have, till now, been used in the navy, though they are of the best kind, and fit for any shipping whatever. We formerly used annually to buy great numbers of masts from foreigners, but this trade is now at an end, for the river Cave is made navigable, by which a communication is effected betwixt the Valley d'Aspe and this city. Several floats, of various sizes, are already come, and we daily expect great numbers more. Considerable quantities are ordered to be sent, for the use of the royal navy, to every dock-yard o

the coasts of Province, Britany, and Normandy, and, doubtless, every other royal harbour will soon be supplied with them; for there is such plenty of pines, fit for the purpose in this forest, that we shall not only have enough for the consumption of the whole kingdom, but be able to supply, at a reasonable rate, our allies the Spaniards. The price of masts is already fallen, and those from d'Aspe are of the most ready sale. The selling and bringing down this timber is undertaken by a company of merchants, who will, it is said, make immense fortunes out of the profits; it was they who made the river Cave navigable, for the purpose of bringing down their floats of timber.

Died lately, Mrs. Eliz. Club, of Barking in Essex, aged 100.

George Wilson, at Allenton, Northumberland, aged 104.

John Waters, at Wells, Somersetshire, aged 106.

Reverend Peter Alley, 73 years rector of Donamore in Ireland, in the 111th year. He did the duty of his church till within a few days of his death.

Nicholas Gallagher, at Cattleknock, in Ireland, aged 113.

O C T O B E R,

2d. Arose a most violent storm of wind and rain, whose dreadful effects were felt in almost every part of the three kingdoms, particularly Ireland, where seven bridges in the county of Kilkenny, and seventeen in the county of Wicklow, with numbers of houses, cattle, &c. were swept away by the violence of the floods. In the former of these counties, one little rivulet

rose upwards of twenty feet; and in the latter, a mountain called Knockacree, within two miles of Tenehinch, burst with a prodigious noise; and poured out a torrent, which, in its way to a neighbouring river, bore down every thing it met with. Many lives were lost on this occasion. One of the bridges fell while it was crowded with people going to the relief of a poor family, surrounded by the water, and upwards of 70 persons perished.

But perhaps the most melancholy scene of all was that on board a ship going from Chester to Dublin. Her provisions, already, it is probable, too little for the vast number of souls she took out with her, were rendered still less by many more who afterwards crowded on board her; and this scanty stock, to make room for the passengers, was obliged, along with the sea stores most necessary in a storm, to be placed upon the deck, from whence every thing was soon after washed, before the captain and crew, surprised by the suddenness of the storm, had time to look about them. What followed may be better imagined than expressed. The wretches crammed into the hold, without light or air, and all on board the ship without bread or water, with scarce any other prospect of seeing an end to their sufferings but by the ship's foundering; an event, which the impossibility of getting rid of the masts, now become a most dangerous incumbrance, for want of proper instruments to cut them away, seemed to render almost unavoidable. Providence, however, brought them, in about 48 hours, into a small port

port in Wales, but without putting a final end to their distress, the place being too little to afford immediate relief to so many new and unexpected guests.

The earl of Northumberland, besides doing for the sufferers on shore all that could be expected from so public-spirited a governor, gave them, in his private capacity, one thousand pounds. And, as soon as the Irish parliament met, they took care to prevent, as much as possible, the same calamity happening at sea again, on board any ships coming to, or going out of, the Irish ports, by obliging the masters, under severe penalties, to man, victual, and otherwise provide themselves in proportion to the length of the voyage, and number of passengers, with proper allowance for accidents of every kind.

3d. Several thousand journey-men weavers assembled in Spitalfields and in a riotous and violent manner broke open the house of one of their masters, destroyed his looms, and cut a great quantity of rich silk to pieces; after which they placed his effigy in a cart, with a halter about his neck, an executioner on one side, and a coffin on the other. They then drove it through several streets, hanged it on a gibbet, and burnt it to ashes; which having proved a sufficient vent for their fury, they dispersed of themselves without further mischief.

4th. The earl of Bute set out for Luton-Hoo, in Bedfordshire, to take possession of a large estate, which his lordship has lately purchased there.

5th. Died at Dresden, Augustus III. king of Poland, and elec-

tor of Saxony. His majesty was tall, and had a handsome face, but he was short necked and very lusty. He was good-natured, magnificent, generous, and affable; but too easily guided by his ministers. Some time before his death, he was troubled with an almost continual drowsiness. The physicians and surgeons, who were present at opening his body, remarked, 1. Several stones in the gall-bladder. 2. Some appearance of a polypus on the heart. 3. A considerable quantity of water between the skull and the brain, the sudden effusion of which is thought to have been the immediate occasion of his death.

Seventeen prisoners made their escape out of White- 13th. chapel gaol, and all, except one, who happened to be hindmost, and was shot, got clear off.

The fruit of the Passiflora 16th. was cut in high perfection, at Castle-Howard, in Yorkshire, and eat by a number of gentlemen and ladies, who gave it the greatest commendations for its most excellent acid and flavour. It weighed one pound and a quarter, and may justly be ranked amongst the best of the tropical fruits, but never ripened to perfection in that county before.

A large number of sailors 17th. having riotously assembled, and seized on a register-office keeper and a publican, for defrauding them, as they alledged, under pretence of getting their R's off at the pay-office, were, after letting the delinquents escape, dispersed by a party of soldiers. But gathering together again in greater number, they attacked the soldiers, left at the publican's request to guard his house at Spitalfields, with such

injury,

fury, as to make it absolutely requisite for the men to fire in their own defence, upon which the sailors thought proper to retire. But the populace on recovering from their fright, finding that, of four persons killed on the occasion, two were innocent spectators, renewed the attack in so desperate a manner, that the soldiers were obliged to send for a new reinforcement, and remain on the spot till next morning, when all was quiet.

An extraordinary luminous appearance was observed in Scotland about seven at night. It proceeded with great velocity from N. to S. and with such splendor, as to illuminate the whole country equally as in broad day. Such another phenomenon was observed in France.

A man was robbed and barbarously murdered by ruffians, who attacked him in the road to Ratcliff-Cross. Finding but two pence half-penny in his pocket, they first broke one of his arms, then tied a great stone about his neck, and threw him into a ditch, having first shot at, and mangled his face in a most horrid manner. The unhappy man had, notwithstanding, scrambled out of the ditch into the road, but expired soon after he was found. And ten days after another man was found murdered in the Mile-end-road.

At St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, at 45 minutes past seven, was observed an uncommon meteor to the south of Capella, (a star of the first magnitude, in the left shoulder of Auriga, in 43 deg. 44 min. and 6 seconds of north declination) from whence issued a fire-ball, which seemed about nine inches diameter, direct-

ing its course towards the earth; its motion continued about twenty-six seconds, and fell about two miles off Bedford, as confirmed by two gentlemen who were returning from Bedford to St. Neot's, and were terribly alarmed by the sudden light, and the ball falling near them, but providentially neither of them received any hurt.

A shovel-mouthed or cow-bellied shark, peculiar on the coast of Africa, was lately killed by some fishermen on the coast of Ireland. Its length was five feet; its breadth four. It had three rows of teeth, paps under its fins; and its maw could be seen distinctly into three feet deep, and big enough to hold a man.

A curious halo appeared round the moon; its semi-diameter, from the lower limb of the planet, to the opposite arch of the phenomenon, was very near twenty-one degrees and a half. The halo was exceedingly bright, and lasted from half past ten, till within one minute of eleven, when it was entirely dissipated.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when one for murder, seven for divers burglaries and robberies, two for personating seamen in order to receive their wages, and one for forgery, received sentence of death, which the murderer, three of the robbers, the forger, and one of those cast for personating seamen, accordingly suffered. One was sentenced for transportation for 14 years, 24 for 7 years, two to be branded, and one to be whipped.

Lisbon, Oct. 5. I have the satisfaction to acquaint your lordship, that his royal highness the duke of York arrived here in perfect

feet health, on Monday the 3d instant, in his majesty's ship the *Centurion*. His royal highness is pleased to make use of his title of Earl of Ulster, under which name his arrival has been notified to the court. His royal highness proposes staying about eight days, and will then proceed from hence to Gibraltar. In the mean while, their most faithful majesties, and their ministers, do every thing in their power to make his royal highness's residence as agreeable to him as possible.

Captain Forbes, an officer in the French service, having lately made his appearance in London, in order, as it was thought, to fight Mr. Wilkes, for challenging whom, as author of the *North Briton*, in Paris, he was obliged to fly that country, the ministry, it is said, on getting notice of his arrival and intentions, very prudently caused it to be insinuated to him, that his presence on such an errand could not but be very disagreeable; upon which the captain thought proper to leave the kingdom, and a great deal of mischief, in all probability, was prevented.

The English merchants trading to Russia have shipped off for that country a set of dressing plate as a present to the czarina, which cost near two guineas an ounce, and amounted, in the whole, to 4000*l*. The workmanship is so curious, that the royal family were pleased to have it brought to them to view.

A horse patrolle, under the direction of Sir John Fielding, is fixed upon the several roads near this metropolis, for the protection of his majesty's subjects. This patrolle consists of eight persons well mounted and armed.

From the Dublin Journal.

To Mr. FAULKNER.

Urney, near Strabane, Oct. 9.

Dear Sir,

"Yesterday I went to Castlefynn, a town adjoining to my parish of Urney, to visit an honest and industrious countryman, William Kemp, and his family, lying in great misery. The occasion of their misery was this: He had some time ago admonished, for his dishonest tricks, Charles Wright, who attended about the mill of Castlefynn, whereupon Wright was heard to say, "he would give him a posset;" Kemp, suspecting no harm, brought a peck of shelling to the mill to have it ground. Wright ran to the apothecary's bought rat's bane, and threw it into the hopper with the shelling; Kemp carried home his meal, and had part of it made into stirabout, which he supped up greedily, being very hungry, his family, being nine in number, took share with him, but more sparingly; six other persons also who came into his cabbin got part of this fatal dose. They were all immediately seized with violent gripings and vomiting; the doctor being called in pronounced that they were poisoned, and the apothecary had remembered, that Wright got the poison at his shop. In this confusion Wright made his escape; but it is hard to express the misery these innocent people have suffered; they who only got a small dose struggled through with life, but the old honest man, Kemp, whose death is hourly expected, lies one of the most miserable spectacles I have ever seen; his eyes, tongue, and cheeks, full of ulcers, his throat and bowels parched up,

his

his anguish inexpressible, the hopes of death his comfort. In these deplorable circumstances I received from his own mouth this shocking story, which all the neighbours attested. It now is found out, that this same villain, about a year ago, poisoned James Devanny, and his family, all of whom, six in number, died in cruel torments.

Charles Wright, who committed these murders, is about five feet seven inches in height, has fair hair, and fair complexion, somewhat freckled, has grey eyes, little and hollow, heavy eye brows, a very thin beard, a rough mole on one of his cheeks, the scar of a wound on his right hand; he is thirty years of age, and well proportioned to his height; was bred a weaver, but of late has acted as a mill porter; he wore a blue coat and fustian breeches when he fled. I should offer a large reward, but every human creature is called on to seize this monstrous enemy of mankind. I am, dear Sir, your most obedient servant,

WM. HENRY.

We have inserted the above letter at length, in order to contribute, if possible, towards the apprehension of so detestable a monster.

Extract of a letter from on board the *Britannia*, of Bristol, lately arrived, after losing thirty-six men out of forty-four, at St. Thomas's on the coast of Africa, through the assistance of the General Murray, another Bristol ship.

“The slaves attempted twice to get possession of the ship in the river, which obliged us to kill about thirty of them; but, what is amazing, when the General Murray fell in with us, the slaves did just as

they pleased on board, and yet did not attempt to destroy us, though undoubtedly in their power.”

The Metz stage coach to Paris was lately stoppt by a gang of ruffians, who murdered the coachman and postillion, six passengers, and a child. Some of this gang had the audacity to write upon the gate of the Grand Chatelet, ‘We are 500, and are not afraid of 1000.’

Du Lyon, a French assassin, was lately broke upon the wheel, having first had his right hand burnt off with brimstone, for his ingenious device in murdering his own brother, by directing a box of gun-powder for him, in which were two loaded pistols, which as soon as he opened the box, went off and killed him on the spot.

A youth of 17 years of age, of a genteel family of Abbeville in France, having poisoned both his father and mother, determined, on quarrelling with a man who always had been his friend, to poison him also. Being invited to a neighbour's house to dine, where this gentleman was to be one of the guests, he went thither before dinner to excuse himself; and going into the kitchen, threw a paper of arsenic into the pot, the consequences of which were terrible; out of 14, the number who dined at his neighbour's table, ten died almost instantly; the other four languished in great agonies; and the young villain being apprehended on the evidence of a child, who said he saw him *salt the pot*, has confessed all, and will, no doubt, suffer accordingly.

Brest, Sept. 24. This day the *Calypso* returned into our port in a shattered condition, being sent
to

to sea to make a trial of sails of a new construction, invented by Le Roy, son of the famous watchmaker of that name; but they were so far from succeeding, that the ship lost her masts, and was in danger of sinking.

Constantinople, Sept. 1. The late news from Smyrna has alarmed us very much; about ten days ago the ambassadors and ministers here received from thence the account of a very extensive and devouring fire, which by some fatal accident, broke out on the 6th of last month, at midnight, and lasting 26 hours, involved in its progress the whole quarter of the city, called the Frank-quarter, inhabited entirely by the different factories of the several nations trading there, particularly the English, French, Dutch, Venetian, Imperial, Swedish, Danish, and Ragusan. By the English consul's account, not a merchant's or consul's house is left standing, except his own, and that not entire, nor without suffering great damage. Even their magazines, the repositories of all their various merchandise (which had hitherto been looked upon as fire-proof) burst, through the intense violence of the flames. The scene of desolation is on all sides terrible. The loss sustained is reckoned, by a gross computation, at a million and a half of Turkish dollars, or near 200,000l.

As by the accounts received from thence, the behaviour of the Turkish officers, during the fire, gave the greatest cause of complaint to the sufferers by it; all the christian ministers residing here have presented memorials to the Porte on that occasion.

Kerim Kan has made himself

master of all Persia by the defeat of Fat-ali-Kan, by which happy event that vast empire, after being long rent and ravaged by a crowd of petty tyrants, seems to be on the point of recovering, under the wise and vigorous administration of Kerim Kan, its ancient splendor. Though this prince has no competitors, he has declined the title of king; styling himself only Master of the present times.

Charles-town, July 6. In the garden of William Bull, esq; lieutenant-governor of this province, in St. Andrew's parish, an aloe of the arborescent kind is now in flower, and makes a most beautiful appearance. The flower-stem has grown about 24 feet in the last five months; the plant is about 29 years old.

Died lately, Charles Savage, esq; in Bedford-row; who has left 1500l. to each of the following hospitals, viz. St. Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, Bridewell and Bethlem, St. Luke's, the London, and the Foundling.

Jane Grey, at Wem, Shropshire, aged 100; her husband, a shepherd, is still living, aged 98.

Mary Ives, of Hanham in Gloucestershire, aged 104.

N O V E M B E R.

The honourable Charles 1st.
Yorke, esq; his majesty's
attorney-general, resigned that employment.

The affair between the mas- 2d.
ter taylors and journeymen
was finally settled at Hicks's-hall,
when it was agreed that the men
shall have 2s. 6d. and three half-
pence for porter, per day, from
Lady-day to Midsummer, and 2s.
2d.

2d. and three halfpence for porter, the rest of the year.

The journeymen taylors at Leipzig, on the death of the king of Poland, having refused to work at the accustomed wages, were all clapt into prison at Glatz, and fed on bread and water till they thought fit to work at the wages allowed by the magistrates.

Letters from New York mention the lucky thought of a negro in saving a ship in distress, by launching a hundred and fifty fathom hauser, with a spare boom fastened to it; the ship, by this means, riding head-a-wind during the storm, as at anchor, after having cut away the main-mast.

On petition of the Spanish 4th. merchants, his majesty was graciously pleased to order the quarantine to be taken off from all Spanish ports in the Mediterranean, Gibraltar and Mahon included.

Two women were found 8th. dead in an empty house in Stonecutter-street, Shoe-lane. It appeared on the coroner's inquest, by the deposition of two women and a girl, found in the house at the same time, that the deceased women, being destitute of lodging, got into the house, being empty and open, and being sick perished for want of necessaries and attendance. The poor wretches who gave this evidence were almost in the same condition.

Soon after another woman was found starved to death in an empty house in the same neighbourhood.

There is, near Glasgow in Scotland, a coal pit which has been burning under ground for some years, and near it is an old pit full of water, which, by the force of

the fire underneath, boils like a cauldron. Into this boiling pit a man lately fell, in the darkness of the night, and next morning was found by his friends so boiled, that, on taking him out, his flesh fell from the bones.

The right hon. William 9th. Bridgen, esq; was sworn in as lord mayor of this city, before the barons of the court of Exchequer, Westminster, with the usual formalities. In the afternoon there was a grand entertainment at Guildhall, at which were present the great officers of state and other persons of distinction; and the evening concluded with a ball.

The Blue Anchor, a public 12th. house near the king's yard, Deptford, known by the name of the Red-house, fell entirely to the ground; there were several lodgers in it, two of whom were unfortunately killed; divers were dug out of the ruins much bruised, and three children, who happily received no hurt. Two days before two old houses and a new house fell down of themselves in London, but fortunately without doing any mischief.

His majesty went to the 15th. house of peers, and opened the session with a most gracious speech.

The sheriffs of London 16th. attended the hon. house of commons, and presented the petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of that city, in common council assembled, praying a repeal of so much of the late cyder act as subjects the makers of cyder and perry to the excise laws, &c.

A duel was fought between Samuel Martin, esq; member for Camelford, and late secretary to

the treasury, and John Wilkes, esq; when the latter was wounded dangerously in the belly by a pistol-bullet.

His grace the Duke of Bolton, the right hon. Earl Temple, and Mr. Pitt, &c. waited on Mr. Wilkes the moment he was carried home, after receiving his wound.

The tide in the river 18th. Thames at eleven o'clock, when it was flowing, suddenly stopped, and ebbed for the space of an hour; after which it returned, and flowed the usual time.

The following note was received by a gentleman of Islington. "Up the passage by the Duke's head, near the stand of coaches, lives one Mrs. Porte.

"This poor woman, who has five small children, the eldest about ten years of age, now lies light-headed in a high fever: nobody to look after her but the eldest child, without blanket or sheet to the bed, without meat, drink, fire, or money, and the youngest child dead in the room."

The gentleman prevailed on a friend to go and see this poor object, who found the contents of the above note to be literally true; and says, that he never saw, in the whole course of his life, a scene of such poverty, misery, and real distress.

Whitehall. The lords 21st. commissioners for trade and plantations having received information, that many persons are desirous of grants of land in his majesty's provinces of East Florida and West Florida in America, in order to the cultivation of the same, for the raising of silk, cotton, wine, oil, indigo, cochineal, and other commodities,

to which the said lands are adapted; their lordships, therefore, to avoid any delay in the making such settlements, do, by his majesty's command, give public notice, that his majesty has been pleased to direct, that the lands in his majesty's said provinces of East Florida and West Florida shall be surveyed and laid out into townships, not exceeding twenty thousand acres each, for the convenience and accommodation of settlers; and these townships, or any proportions thereof, will be granted, upon the same moderate conditions of quit-rent and cultivation as are required in other colonies, to such persons as shall be willing to enter into reasonable engagements to settle the lands within a limited time, and at their own expence, with a proper number of useful and industrious protestant inhabitants, either from his majesty's other colonies, or from foreign parts; and all persons who shall be willing to obtain such grants, are desired to send their proposals in writing to John Pownall, esq; secretary to the said lords commissioners for trade and plantations.

The court of Common 23d. Pleas was moved for an attachment against the publisher of a new paper called the *Moderator*, in which the justice and dignity of that court was attacked, in respect to the enlargement of Mr. W—, on his plea of privilege; and the defendant was ordered to have due notice given him to shew cause why the attachment should not be granted.

At a general court held 24th. in Christ's hospital, a donation of 200l. from the reverend Mr. Trigg, was presented to the gover-

governors, as a testimony of his gratitude for the education he received from that foundation.

Was tried, at the bar of 29th. his majesty's exchequer, the great question which has been long depending between the king and the West-India merchants, concerning the powers of the officers of the customs to rummage ships with lights, by means of which many had taken fire. After a long hearing, the jury gave a verdict for the crown.

There are two pear-trees in full bloom, one at Guildford, and the other at Lambeth. On the 13th at Castle Sowerby, in Cumberland, a hive of bees swarmed.

A young married lady, who died a few days since, was, at her own request, buried in all her wedding garments, consisting of a white negligee and petticoats which were quilted into a mattress, pillows, and lining to her coffin; her wedding shift was her winding sheet, with a fine point lace tucker, handkerchief, ruffles, and apron; also a fine point lace lappet head, and a handkerchief tied closely over it, with diamond ear-rings in her ears, and rings on her fingers, a very fine necklace, white silk stockings, silver spangled shoes, and stone buckles.

Newcastle, Nov. 12. In Jaroe church a stone was lately found, with the following inscription; which shews its antiquity superior to any in this country.

DEDICATIO. BASILICAE.
SCI. PAVLI. VIII. KL. MAII.
ANNO. XV. EGFRIDI. REG.
CEOLFRIDI. ABB. EIVSDEM.
Q. ECCLES. D. O. AVCTORE.
CONDITORIS. ANNO. IIII.

By this it appears, that this church was dedicated to St. Paul

on the 9th of the kalends of May, in the 15th year of the reign of king Egfrid; and that Ceolfrid, the abbot thereof, founded it in the fourth year of the said king's reign. Egfrid, (or Ecfrid) king of Northumberland, began his reign A. D. 670. The church was founded in the fourth year of his reign, 674; dedicated in the fifteenth, 685, which is 1089 years since its foundation.

Remarkable proceedings of the Irish house of commons.

Nov. 8. A motion was made to suspend the payment of all pensions granted by the crown, till it should be legally determined, Whether the revenues of the crown, that have been granted for public uses, ought, or can, by law, be applied to pensions. It passed in the negative.

Nov. 10. Several petitions having been presented, praying encouragement to carry on particular manufactures, &c. it was unanimously resolved, That no more money shall be granted this session for the encouragement or support of any manufacture whatever.

Nov. 24. A motion was made humbly to beseech his majesty to recall the pension of 1000*l.* a year, for thirty-one years, in trust for the Sardinian minister, as a reward for negotiating the late treaty of peace with France and Spain. It passed in the negative.

The cunette of Dunkirk is entirely filled up, excepting a trifling part, for which there was no earth; and three hundred men are employed in the demolition of the king's bastion.

The Dutch consul having lately complained to the emperor of Morocco of a Dutch vessel being carried

ried into Algiers, that prince, in the presence of the consul, struck off the head of the captor, and threw it over the battlements; and gave orders at the same time, to pull out the teeth and pluck off the beard of another captain, who had taken an English vessel, telling him, that his meeting with this lenity was owing to his bravery on former occasions.

They write from Madrid, that Mr. Wall, his catholic majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has resigned that high post, and is retired from court, with a pension of 10,000 crowns a year, to which his majesty has since added the pay of a lieutenant general, in actual service, besides continuing to him all the honours and prerogatives he before enjoyed. Mr. Wall is succeeded by M. Grimaldi, some time ago minister from the court of Madrid to that of Versailles, and the projector and negotiator of the late famous treaty called the Family Compact.

Letters from Quebec take notice of a revolt among the common men of the garrison there. And as a mutiny among English troops is so uncommon a thing, and the behaviour of these mutineers had, besides, something very characteristic in it, we shall give a full account of the whole affair in the Appendix to this part of our work, it being rather too long to be inserted in this place.

The powder magazine of Fort Augusta (the best fortress in Jamaica) blew up by lightning; the explosion was so violent, that not a single stone of the foundation could be observed on the place where the magazine stood, which

is so hollowed as to form a large pond upwards of twenty feet in depth, fifty in breadth, and at least one hundred in length, from whence many springs of water issue. Most of the guns, twenty-four pounders, on a bastion contiguous, were dismounted, part almost buried in the rubbish, and one carried more than one hundred yards from its place. Within the fort every thing was terribly shattered; the commandant's house, the officers barracks, a fine brick building, and all the small houses in and about the garrison were rent to pieces. A great number of men, women, and children, were killed and wounded within the works, and two soldiers far up the bay were killed, and some wounded at the distance of a mile. Captain Talbot, lieutenant Dunbar with his lady, and ensign Keating, perished in the ruins; the lieutenants Dunn and Mansell were much bruised, the latter is since dead. The killed are computed at thirty whites, and eleven negroes. The magazine and fort were built by admiral Knowles, and esteemed the best in the West Indies; the walls were sixteen feet thick. The loss sustained, exclusive of 2850 barrels of gunpowder, is supposed to amount to upwards of 15,000 l. The concussion was felt ten miles round.

Berlin, Nov. 9. This day Achmet Effendi, the Turkish internuncio to the court of Prussia, made his public entry into Berlin on horseback, attended by a numerous retinue, and accompanied by his Prussian Majesty's equipages and officers of state, who made a most splendid appearance. His excel-

lency was afterwards received by his Prussian majesty, and all the royal family, with every possible mark of distinction.

Milan, October 11. About the middle of last month, the duke of Modena caused his eldest son to be arrested and committed close prisoner to the castle of Saffawolo, under a guard of 100 grenadiers; but we since learn, that the prince having written a letter to his father, submitting entirely to whatever arrangements he might think proper, and expressing his sorrow for having opposed his intentions, the reigning duke, affected with this act of humiliation and obedience, immediately sent to Modena an order to set him at liberty, and reinstate him in his honours and privileges, assuring him, at the same time, of the continuation of his favour and paternal tenderness.

Naples, Oct. 22. A cause has just been tried here, which makes a great noise. One of the farmers of tobacco, having employed, in vain, all the usual methods to seduce the daughter of a farmer, had recourse to the following stratagem. He caused some of his people to lay some tobacco privately in the farmer's garden, and then ordered the house to be searched for smuggled tobacco. The tobacco was found where it had been laid. The innocent farmer and his daughter were immediately hurried to prison, where the seducer went, and offered the girl her's and her father's liberty, if she would consent to what he required. The offer was rejected with greater indignation than ever; and the girl having acquainted her lawyer with

this circumstance, he, by that means, laid open the drift and plot of the prosecution. The accused were set at liberty, and the financier condemned to pay all costs of suit, to deposit 600 ducats (109l. 16s. 6d.) as a fortune for the young woman, and to allow her seventeen livres per month till she is married. His clerk, being found a principal agent in the business, was condemned to serve four days on board the galleys, and to pass the rest of his days in prison.

A soldier's wife was lately brought to bed of three boys.

Died lately. A labourer at Wells, aged 106.

DECEMBER.

At night arose a most furious storm of wind and rain, 1st. which did vast damage by sea and land, all over Great Britain and Ireland; the firmest buildings, and stoutest cables and anchors, giving way to the fury of the wind, and the highest and strongest banks to that of the floods occasioned by the rains. Many steeples suffered as much as chimneys do in common storms. The S. W. side of the west isle of the old abbey at Whitby, though supported by more than twenty Gothic arches, gave way, tumbled to the foundation, and not a stone of it remained standing.—The Hanover packet from Lisbon, with 17,000l. in money, was lost in the North channel, off Padstow, and the captain, crew, and all the passengers perished, except two men and a boy, to the number of sixty. In a word, it would take up several pages to

particularize the melancholy effects of this almost irresistible hurricane.

2d. His majesty having been graciously pleased to communicate to both Houses of parliament the intended marriage of her royal highness princess Augusta, with the hereditary prince of Brunswick, the house of commons waited this day on his majesty with their address of thanks for such communication; as did the house of lords on the 5th. The dowry allowed by the house of commons to her royal highness, in pursuance of his majesty's message, as usual on such occasions, is 80,000 l.

6th. St. James's. The most christian king having, upon his ambassador count de Guerchy's arrival here, sent to the chev. d'Eon de Beaumont, who had the character of minister plenipotentiary at this court, his revocation from hence, with a letter addressed to his Britannic majesty; and, having been informed, that M. d'Eon persisted in refusing to pay obedience to his orders, and to present the king his master's letter: his said most christian majesty thereupon wrote a second letter to the king, and commanded his ambassador to present the same immediately; which having been accordingly done, his majesty has been pleased to declare, that the said M. d'Eon has no longer any character here, and has forbid him the court.

10th. Came on at Guildhall, before the lord chief justice Prat, and a special jury, a cause, wherein Mr. Leach, the master printer, who was arrested as the supposed printer of the North Britain, No. 45, was plaintiff, and

three of the king's messengers defendants; when, after a hearing of seven hours, a verdict was given for the plaintiff, with four hundred pounds damages, and full costs of suit.

Immediately after the verdict was pronounced, the gentlemen concerned for the plaintiffs declared, "that as they had the happiness of seeing vindicated, asserted, and maintained, all the great and constitutional points of liberty, which had been so solemnly debated and determined, they were willing to accept nominal damages (which carry costs of suit) in the next five causes." Which generous proposition was readily acquiesced in by the council for the crown, commended by the court, and applauded by the whole audience.

Bills of exceptions, however, are brought in this and nineteen other causes, determined in favour of the printers.

Ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when three men 12th. and two women for several robberies, and one man for house-breaking, received sentence of death; which one of the women and three of the men soon after suffered; two to be transported for fourteen years, thirty-six for seven years, three were branded, and one whipped. William Lee, who had been tried on the Coventry act, as already-mentioned, for cutting his wife's throat, was sentenced to suffer two years imprisonment in Newgate.

The mercury in the barometer was observed to sink, at Plymouth, so low as 28°. In the diagonal barometer, it got as far back as the bend of the tube. The wind

was all day variable and unsettled at that place, but mostly to the eastward.

Some persons being lately employed to kill a deer in Sir Harry St. John's park, at Crondal in Essex, one of them creeping round the thicket, was mistaken by his fellows for a deer, and shot dead upon the spot.

A foot-match was lately run on Moulsey hurt by a shepherd against time. He was to run fifteen miles in an hour and a half, and performed it in an hour and twenty-eight minutes.

15th. A cause was tried in the court of Common-pleas at Guildhall, on the statute of bribery and corruption at the late election for Malden in Essex, when a verdict passed against the defendant in 500l. damages.

19th. The king went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills:

The bill for granting an aid to his majesty of 4s. in the pound by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1764.

The bill for continuing the duties on malt for 1764.

The bill for building a bridge over the river Thames, at or near Shillingford Ferry, in Oxfordshire.

The bill for naturalizing Peter Hafenclever, and Johan Peter Rucker.

And to several other road and naturalization bills.

Two spermaceti whales have been caught on the Essex coast, each 65 feet long, and brought to Greenland dock.

20th. In conformity to the eighth and tenth articles of the late definitive treaty, notice was

given in the London Gazette for merchants, &c. concerned in the trade to the places restored to the French, that they should send in the names of the vessels that they intend to send thither, to bring away the persons and effects of his majesty's subjects within the time limited, with the tonnage of each, to lord Halifax's office, in order to enable his lordship to make application to the courts of France and Spain for passports for the said vessels respectively.

India stock fell five per cent. on a rumour that the Dutch had made some extraordinary motions in that part of the world.

At a meeting of the society for the encouragement of 21st. arts, manufactures, and commerce, captain Blake made his report of the state of the land carriage fishery, to the 30th of September last; and it was unanimously resolved that the thanks of the society should be given to captain Blake, for his great assiduity and upright conduct.—We shall insert this report in our Appendix, for the satisfaction of those who wish well to that laudable undertaking.

Some days before the society resolved to give a premium of 100l. for making bay salt, and another of 200l. for a cheap and effectual process for making mortar for building.

The fine paintings of the cartoons by Raphael are brought from the palace of Hampton-court to the queen's house in St. James's park, and are put up in the great saloon there.

The wind was so high, that a house in St. Giles's 17th. was blown down, and a woman and two children killed.

General

General Amherst, commander in chief of the troops in North America, arrived lately from thence at Falmouth, and having waited on his majesty was most graciously received.

By the registry of the infant parish poor for the last six months of 1762, it appears, that, out of 115 sent into the country to be nursed (though part of these were not sent out of the smoke of London) thirty-two were dead, viz. twenty-seven and nine elevenths of a hundred : but out of seven hundred thirty-two kept in town (exclusive of one hundred and seventeen delivered to mothers and friends) two hundred sixty-nine were dead, which is thirty-six and six-sevenths of a hundred, notwithstanding the youngest, and those most in danger of death, were of the number sent into the country ; whence one may easily conclude, how greatly the advantage turns in favour of country nursing.

A valuable addition has lately been made to the British museum of many volumes of scarce tracts, and not a few manuscripts. These tracts were collected by a private gentleman, by command of king Charles II. who, after the gentleman had, with the greatest assiduity, diligence, and fidelity, completed his task, offered him such a price for the collection as he could not accept of. The books remained in the collector's family till 1761, when they were purchased by lord Bute for between three and four hundred pounds. But as it was much to be regretted, that such a valuable collection should be shut up in any private library, to which no access can be had, as there may be to several no-

blemens libraries at Paris, his majesty returned to lord Bute the money he gave for the books, and presented them to the British museum. The following is a particular account of this royal present to the public.

An exact collection of all the books and pamphlets on both sides, printed from the beginning of the year 1641, to the coronation of king Charles II. 1661. And near one hundred manuscripts never yet in print. The whole containing upwards of thirty thousand books and tracts uniformly bound, consisting of 3,000 volumes, dated in the most exact manner, and so carefully preserved as to have received no damage. The catalogue of them makes twelve volumes in folio ; and they are so marked and numbered, that the least treatise may be readily found, and even the very day, on which they became public, is written on most of them.

This collection cost great pains and expence, and was carried on so privately as to escape the most diligent search of the usurper, who, hearing of them, used his utmost endeavours to obtain them. They were sent into Surry and Essex, and at last to Oxford, the then library keeper, Dr. Bailon, being a friend to the collector : and under his custody they remained, till the doctor was made bishop of Lincoln.

Having, in our last year's Chronicle, given a specimen of the hardships, our forces both naval and military were then suffering on their return from the conquest of the Havannah ; and having, besides, in the course of the present, taken notice of what the king of Prussia and

the empress queen have done in favour of their disbanded soldiers, we should think ourselves very remiss, did we pass by in silence the attention paid by our own government and even individuals to those brave men, who, in the height of the most destructive war, secured us from the distresses in which all the other nations engaged in it were involved, and prevented our feeling any burthen by it but that of supporting them. Not to mention the usual parliamentary leave of freely dealing and working in every corporate town, selling liquors in Oxford and Cambridge only excepted, his majesty, besides ample grants of land in the new conquered countries, and which, no doubt, they will be enabled to occupy and improve, has been graciously pleased to order that those sailors, who had deserted from one of his majesty's ships to another, should receive the wages which they had forfeited by such desertion; and even issued proclamations for pardoning and setting at liberty, both in Great Britain and Ireland, all deserters that were in gaol, without fee or reward, whose names have been given in to the secretary at war.

The marine society not only kindly received all those boys, under sixteen, of their sending to sea, who thought proper, on being discharged from the king's service, to apply to them for assistance, but even invited them to apply, and put out

- 15 To fishermen.
- 71 To mechanic trades.
- 17 To manufacturers.
- 6 To public houses.
- 29 To the merchants service.
- 80 To the king's sea officers, who engaged to keep them 3 years.

9 Sent home to their friends in Scotland and Ireland.

20 Sent home to their friends in England.

1 To agriculture.

9 To watermen and lightermen.

17 Assisted to procure masters for themselves; which, with those who clothed and provided for themselves, makes in all 295.

The Dublin society proposed to the first hundred soldiers or sailors who served his majesty out of Great Britain or Ireland, and producing their discharge from the service, who should take leases of lives of any lands in the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, not less than five or more than twenty acres, in the year 1763, and hold the same one year from their taking possession of the said lands, producing a certificate of their industry, and being likely to continue, by the clergyman of the parish, or two neighbouring justices of the peace, five pounds each.

And to the first ten landlords of the provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught who should let such farms to such tenants as above, not less than five farms by each landlord, a gold medal. This and the above to be determined in September 1764.

The trustees for the forfeited estates in Scotland, promised, not only land, but materials for building upon and cultivating it; with fishing boats, tackle, &c. and even money to such reduced soldiers and sailors as should settle on these estates. And sir Ludowick Grant and Mr. Grant of Grant, in the same kingdom, invited them to settle on their new ground in the counties of Inverness, Murray, and Banff; promising them from five

to fifteen acres of land, rent free for seven years, (afterwards paying 1 s. per acre per annum for twelve years,) timber for building, moss or peat ground for firing, and lime stone from the quarries.

We wish we could at the same time inform our readers, that any effectual step had been taken to procure some relief for the widows, orphans, and poor relations of those gallant men, who assisted in reducing the Havannah, but fell before it surrendered, and thereby lost all that share in the plunder, which, by merit, they had so good a title to; and likewise for a great number of both officers and common men belonging to the navy, and their representatives, who forfeited their shares of prize money to the amount of several thousand pounds, to Greenwich Hospital, because they had not claimed them within three years, whereas their being tied down to the service of the public, and that in very distant and unhealthy climates, was the only thing that prevented their making such claim.

His royal highness the duke of York was lodged at Lisbon, in the secretary of state's house, and had the use of the king's equipages, but refused to have any guard. He was afterwards entertained successively by the chief ministers, and some of the chief nobility; and soon after his first arrival waited on by the British consul, and by four or five of the members deputed by the British factory, who paid their compliments in a respectful address; and then entertained his royal highness with a supper and ball. On the 28th of October his royal highness embarked again on board the Centurion, accompanied by the

Thames frigate and Vulture sloop, and sailed for Gibraltar, from whence, after a stay of two days, he sailed for Portmahon, where he continued till the 17th ult. and then set sail for Genoa, where he arrived on the 28th; and his arrival being notified to the master of the ceremonies, that officer went immediately on board, to offer the palace prepared by the republic for his reception; but as his royal highness appeared only as earl of Ulster, this honour he was pleased to refuse, as also all other public honours, except a deputation of six noblemen, who waited on him the next morning with the republic's compliments upon his arrival at their capital. On the 30th the republic sent him a magnificent present, consisting, according to custom, of all sorts of provisions, and at night the six noblemen deputed to wait on him, invited him to an elegant supper, which was followed by a most brilliant ball.

Advice has been received of the first ship bound with new settlers to Florida, being wrecked about two in the morning of the 14th of October last, on a ledge of rocks near Madeira; by which about two hundred passengers and sailors were unfortunately drowned.

Lord Rothes's house at Lesley, in Scotland, has been burnt to the ground, and all the valuable furniture consumed. The loss sustained by this accident is computed at 60,000 l. besides that of a valuable collection of MSS.

The amount of linen cloth stamped for sale in Scotland, from Nov. 1, 1762, to Nov. 1, 1763, is 12,399,656 yards, which exceeds that of the preceding year by

1,096,419 yards. The increase in value is 77,473 l. 15 s. 8 d.

Great mobs and riots have lately arisen at Edinburgh, on occasion of the scarcity of meal. By the prudent behaviour of the magistrates, the rioters were dispersed, after doing considerable mischief.

It is said that, when the parliament granted, a few years ago, the free importation of provisions from Ireland, the retailers, in order to defeat the intentions of the legislature, laid by the worst provisions of the various kinds imported, and sold them for Irish, by which means they brought those, that were really Irish, into such discredit, that scarce any one would purchase them; so that the importers were, in many instances, losers by their laudable industry.

Paris, Nov. 20. On the 16th the parliament of Rouen, all the chambers assembled, passed an arret annulling the transcriptions and erasures made by violence in their register, by the duke de Harcourt, to the prejudice of the laws of the realm, by virtue of a pretended arret of council, which carried no mark of the royal authority; wherefore the parliament, adhering to their former arrets and resolutions, order, that the edicts and declarations of the month of April shall not be executed under pain of the punishment of peculation, and resolved, that repeated remonstrances be presented to the king.

And from the same place we hear, that all the members of this parliament have resigned, rather than consent to register the king's edicts and declarations issued at his last bed of justice; but that his majesty had refused to accept of their resignation, and had assured

them that he will make some alterations in these edicts; and as all the parliaments of France have now declared against them, the king, it is said, has resolved to call an assembly, consisting of a deputation from every parliament in that kingdom, in order to consider of a general reform in the management of the finances; which seems, indeed, to be necessary; for the province of Normandy have made it appear, that of above 60 millions of livres which they pay annually in taxes, about seventeen millions only have been received yearly by the king's treasury. In the mean time however, the duke of Fitz-James has put all the members of the parliament of Toulouse under arrest, for remonstrating against, and refusing to register those edicts.

Paris, Dec. 13. The archbishop of Paris having lately published a mandate, or pastoral letter, to the people of his diocese, in which were some expressions in favour of the jesuits, the parliament of Paris being informed thereof, complained of it to the king, as a seditious writing. His majesty bid them apply to the archbishop, that he might call it in. The prelate refused. The parliament complained again to the king, who finding the archbishop inflexible, banished him to his abbey of Conflans.

Paris, Dec. 19. The judgment pronounced against several of our officers employed in Canada, and who misbehaved there, is made public: most of them are condemned to banishment for a certain time, some more, some less; except the Sieur Bigot, intendant of that province, whose banishment is

is made perpetual. They are moreover condemned to make restitution of several sums in proportion to the frauds they have been found guilty of: the Sieur Bigot is to restore 4,500,000 livres; the Sieur Varin, director of the marine at Montreal, 800,000. M. Bread, comptroller of the marine, 800,000; M. Cadet, purveyor-general of the army, 6,000,000; Pennyfiant, Maurin, and Corpion, commissaries under Cadet, 200,000 each; Estabe and Martel, keepers of magazines, the former 30,000, and the latter 200,000; the commandant, Laudriere, 5000; Dechainaux, secretary to the intendant Bigot, 30,000. In all, 12,965,000 livres.

As soon as the English merchants, trading to Canada, who are largely concerned in the paper money of that colony, heard of these fines, which, it is said, have been since paid, they applied to the secretaries of state to obtain the fulfilling of his most Christian majesty's declaration, with regard to the bills of exchange, drawn by the government of Canada on that of Old France, a short history of which may not be disagreeable to the reader.

Canada, in the possession of the French, was undoubtedly an annual loss to the government, although the trade of that country was very profitable to individuals and to the kingdom in general.

The method the French government took to pay to the subjects of Canada the balance due to them, was by giving them either bills of exchange on the royal treasury in Old France, or what they call ordonnances, of which the following is the form.

20 Sols.—COLONIES 1757.

Dépenses générales.

No. 44195.

Il sera tenu compte par le roi, au mois d'Octobre prochain, de la somme de vingt sols, valeur en la soumission du Tresorier, restée, au bureau du contrôle.

A Quebec, le premier Juin, 1757.

BIGOT.

These bills were given from a thousand livres to seven-pence half-penny, and were preferred by the inhabitants to current coin, and answered all the purposes. In the month of October of every year, every one was at liberty to bring these ordonnances to the intendant's office, and had a right to demand bills of exchange on Old France in payment. This right gave the paper currency even a preference over ready cash, for the government would not take cash for bills of exchange.

Although the inhabitants might have brought all their ordonnances to the year 1759 for payment, yet being as current and more useful than cash, considerable quantities always remained in the country, and, as a proof, there are still extant some of these ordonnances of the year 1729.

In the year 1759, the intendant and others concerned in the government of Canada, issued out very considerable quantities of bills of exchange, which they pretended were for the use of the government; but as the French court charged them with mal-administration, this point continued in dispute till the above sentence. However, the poor Canadians, who knew that Bigot, who signed these bills, had full powers from the court of France so to do, took them as usual and

and in general paid the full value for them. It is said there is upwards of two millions and a half sterling of this paper unpaid.

At Ledbury in Herefordshire, there are now living one Price and his wife, whose ages together make 210 years; the man 107, the woman 103.

On a tomb-stone in Heydon church-yard, near Hull, in Yorkshire, is the following inscription: "Here lies the body of William Sturt, of Patrington, buried May 18, 1685, aged 97 years. He had children by his first wife 28; by his second 17; own father to 45; grandfather to 86; great grandfather to 97; great great grandfather to 23; in all 251.

Mrs. Salvador, of White-hart-court, was lately delivered of a son and heir, after being married twenty-five years.

Died lately. Thomas Blundell, Esq; aged 85. He was born deaf and dumb, but could converse by signs.

John Dodley, at Worcester, aged 90; he was born with a contraction of the tendons in one of his hams, and was obliged to make use of a wooden leg thirty years; but in endeavouring to recover a bell, which happened to overset, the rope pulled him up with such velocity as to break the bandages that fastened the artificial leg; and, in the same instant, rendered his natural one useful.

At Holt, near Wenbourn, Dorsetshire, the great Mr. Benjamin Bower, so called from his enormous size; he weighed thirty-four stone and four pounds, yet was a lively active man, and travelled to London in a stage-coach but a few days before his death, which was occa-

sioned, it is said, by his drinking a gallon of cyder at an inn on the road to keep off a fit of the gout. Part of the wall of the room where he died was obliged to be taken down to get the corpse out, and no hearse being wide enough to admit the coffin, it was placed on the carriage.

At Marlborough in New England, in the 94th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Hapgood. His posterity were very numerous, viz.

- 9 Children.
- 92 Grand children.
- 208 Great grand children.
- 4 Great great grand children.

313 in the whole.

His grand children saw their grand children and their grandfather at the same time.

Baron de Wessienstein, governor of Bon, aged 100.

Mr. Goring, a quaker, at Chertsey, aged 102.

Jacob Salm, a Dutch soldier, aged 111.

Mr. Wallace, at Paris, aged 112.

Peter Schurman, at Groningen, aged 113.

Jane Blake of Northweeds, in Yorkshire, aged 114.

A general bill of christenings and burials in London from December 14, 1762, to December 13, 1763.

Christened		Buried	
Males	7761	Males	13147
Females	7372	Females	12996

15133 26143
Decreased in the Burials this year 183.

Among the deaths were no less than 105 drowned.

Died

C H R O N I C L E. [123]

Died under 2 years of age	8200
Between 2 and 5	2963
5 and 10	1346
10 and 20	996
20 and 30	2144
30 and 40	2404
40 and 50	2736
50 and 60	1894
60 and 70	1689
70 and 80	1314
80 and 90	564
90 and 100	91
100	1
102	1
	<hr/>
	26143

Barcelona, Births 2608. Deaths 1976.
 Hague, Buried 1674. Increased in burials 319.
 Vienna, Christened 5741. Buried 6196.
 Königsberg in Prussia, Married 603. Born 1685. Died 2792.
 Altona, Christened 436. Buried 636.
 Stockholm, Christened 2237. Died 3092.
 Gottenburgh, Christened 256. Died 153.
 Copenhagen. Married 825. Births 2289. Died 4512.

At Manchester, Christened males 338; females 392. In all 667. Marriages 363.

At Newcastle on Tyne, Christened 711. Buried 747.

At Amsterdam, Buried 7204.

At the Hague, Buried 1267.

At Leipzig in Saxony, 866 children born; 1614 persons died; 348 couple married.

At Hall in Saxony, 521 born; 905 died.

In the dominions of the king of Denmark, Born 47393. Died 59228. Increase in deaths 11835.

Supplement to the bills of mortality, &c. at the end of our last year's Chronicle.

Glasgow, Buried 173 men, 189 women, 697 children, total 1059. Increased in the burials 159.

Boston in N w England, from Jan. 4, 1762, to Jan. 3, 1763, buried whites, 370. Blacks, 66. Baptized, 418.

Paris, Christened 11809. Buried 1997. Married 1113. Foundlings 5289.

N O R W A Y.

Dioceses.	Christenings.	Deaths.
Wybourg,	1805	1419
Rypen,	8470	2973
Aggerhus,	10691	7190
Dronhem,	5400	3703
Christianand,	3711	2978

[In the diocese of Aggerhus, it appears that two women were each delivered of three children at a birth; and another woman of five children in one year only. Among other singularities, they reckon 150 married couples, who have lived together 80 years and upwards; 70 others who have lived together 90 years and upwards; twelve marriages from 100 to 105 years standing, and another of no less than 110 years. They have also recorded the following case of a woman, remarkable for her piety and her misfortunes, who died last year aged seventy eight. Her husband drowned himself; her second son lost himself in the mountains; her only remaining son kindled a pile of wood in a forest, and leapt into the flames; and her daughter, who

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who was married, flung herself into a river.]

BIRTHS for the year 1763.

Jan. 1. Countess of Fingal of a daughter.

23. *lately* countess of Elgin of a son and heir.

lady Packington of a da.

lady Dick of a son and heir.

lady Bagot of a daughter.

Feb. 16. Lady Torpichen of a son.
viscountess Folkeston of a son.

Mar. 1. Lady Burdett, of a da.

4. lady of the hon. Everard Arundel, of a son and heir.

15. lady St. John of a daughter.

20. lady Lester, of a son and heir.

lady Beauchamp Proctor, of a daughter.

23. countess of Selkirk, of a son and heir.

Ap. 6. Cts. of Egremont of a son.

May 1. Lady Bruce, of a daughter.

10. countess of Ashburnham, of a daughter.

13. lady Harpur of a son and heir.

June 1. *lately* countess of Mornington, of a son and heir.

25. lady Willoughby de Broke, of a son.

July 6. Lady of lord Charles Spencer, of a son.

lady Char. Murray, of a da.

20. Countess of Hertford, of a son.

23. lady Ludlow, of a daughter.

lately lady of the hon. and rev.

Mr. Cholmondeley, of a daughter.

Aug. 10. lady of the hon. capt. Colville, of a son and heir.

lady of sir Rich. Temple, of a daughter.

16. Her majesty, of a prince.

Sept. 1. Lady Petre, of a son and heir.

4. lady of col. Fitzroy, of a son.

5. lady Betty Chaplain, of a daughter.

Oct. 7. Cts. of Hopetoun, of a daughter.

countess of Balcarrafs, of a daughter.

9. Lady Gosling, of a son.

lady of sir John Tyrrel, bart. of a daughter.

22. marchis, of Kildare, a son.

27. duchess Marlborough, a da.

Nov. 11. Duchess of Manchester, of a son and heir.

lady Monro of Foulcs, of a son and heir.

lady Carberry, of a son.

Dec. 12. Lady of sir John Webb, of a daughter.

14. visctss. Weymouth, of a da.

lady of the bp. of St. David's, of a son.

20. visctss. Bolingbroke, a son and heir.

28. countess of Egmont, of a daughter.

lady of lord G. Lenex, of a son.

lady Dixon Dyke, of a son.

lady of sir John Tho. Stanley, bart. of a daughter.

lately lady Brabazon, of a da.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3. Sir J. Blois, of Cockfield-hall, Suffolk, to miss Thornhill of Didington, Huntingdonshire.

16. Gen. Montague, to the dowager lady Grandison.

20. The hon. John Fitzmaurice, to the hon. miss Lyttleton.

Ap. 19. Hon. Wilmot Vaughan, esq; to miss Shafto, sister to R. Shafto,

- R. Shafto, memb. for Durham.
 —Butler of Kilkash, esq; heir to the late E. of Arran, to miss Stracey, niece to E. Powis.
20. Sir John Thomas of Alderley, Cheshire, bt. to miss Owen of Penthurst.
- May 2. James Townshend, esq; to the hon. miss Hare, only daughter of the late lord Coleraine.
4. Hon. Aubrey Beauclerk, son to lord Vere, to lady Catharine Ponsonby, daughter to the E. of Beiborough.
20. Visc. Downe, member for Cirencester, to miss Burton.
21. Sir Booth Williams, bart. to miss Fonnereau.
lately lord Will. Campbell, son of the duke of Argyle, to miss Sarah Izard, of Charlestown, South Carolina.
28. Lord Grey, eldest son to the E. of Stamford, to lady Harriet Bentinck, sister to the duke of Portland.
31. Lord Arundel, of Wardour, to miss Conquest, of Great George-street.
- June 20. Sir Wm. Lee of Hartnell, Bucks, bart. to lady Eliz. Harcourt.
21. William Augustus Pitt, esq; memb. for Wareham, to miss Howe, sister to Lord Howe.
27. Sir Billingham Graham of Norton Conyers, bart. to miss Hudson of Bridlington, Yorkshire.
- July 2.—Earl of Rothes, in Scotland, to miss Lloyd, daughter to the countess of Haddington.
 Tho. Cheape, esq; consul at the Madeiras, to miss Stewart, niece to the E. of Moray.
7. Sir John Davie, bart. to miss Stokes of Lincoln's-inn-fields.
- Aug. 27.—Rt. hon. earl of Portmouth, to miss Fellows, of Hampstead.
- Sept. 4.—Ld. Digby, to miss Fielding, niece to E. Winchelsea.
20. Col. James Stuart, to lady Margaret Hume Campbell, daughter to E. of Marchmont.
 Major Geo. Lambton, to lady Lucy Lyon, sister to the earl of Strathmore.
- Oct. 1.—Hon. capt. Hamilton, to miss Chamberlayne, niece to the duke of Chandois.
12. Sir Edw. Clive, one of the judges of the Common Pleas, to miss Judith Clive.
21. Sir Henry Paulet St. John of Dogmersfield, Hants, bart. to miss Tucker of Brackworth-castles, Surrey.
- Nov. 3.—Sir T. Salusbury, judge of the court of Admiralty, to the hon. Mrs. King.
12. Sir David Dalrymple of Hailes, bart. to miss Brown, daughter of lord Coalstoun.
23. Hon. col. Somerville, at Lydered, Somersetshire, to miss Eliz. Lothbridge.
28. Sir George Pocock, admiral of the blue, to the widow of commodore Dent.
- Dec. 14.—Visc. Boyle, eldest son to the earl of Shannon, to miss Ponsonby, daughter to the speaker of the house of commons of Ireland.

PROMOTIONS for the YEAR 1763, from the London Gazette.

- Jan. 1. Christopher D'Oyley, esq; deputy secretary at war.
- Jan. 4. Henry Osborne, esq; vice-admiral of Gr. Britain, lieut. of the admiralty thereof, and lieut. of the navies and seas of the said kingdom, void by the death of G. lord Anson.

Anton —Sir Edward Hawke, kt. of the bath, rear-admiral of Great Britain, and of the admiralty thereof, and rear-admiral of the navies and seas in the said kingdom, in the room of sir William Rowley, knight of the bath, appointed admiral and commander in chief of his majesty's fleet.—James Rivers, esq; one of the clerks of his majesty's signet, in the room of Cha. Delafaye, esq; deceased.

Jan. 10. The right hon. Humphry Morrice, esq; comptroller of his majesty's household, and sir John Philipps, bart. privy counsellors.

Jan. 10. His Grace Evelyn duke of Kingston, lord lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, and of the town of Nottingham, and county of the same.

Jan. 18. Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, in the county of Cardigan, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Jan. 21. The honble. Wilmot Vaughan, esq; lieutenant of the county of Cardigan.

Jan. 22. Jarrit Smith of the city of Bristol, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

Jan. 29. His grace the duke of Kingston, steward and keeper of the forest of Sherwood and park of Polewood, in Nottinghamshire.—Henry, earl of Darlington, master of his majesty's jewels.—Lord Cha. Spencer, superintendant of the king's gardens in England, and out-ranger of Windfor forest.

Feb. 1. Edward Younge, John Trenchard, and Thomas Windham, together with William Blair, Daniel Bull, George Blount, and Thomas Bradshaw, esqrs, to be his majesty's commissioners for taxes.—George earl of Oxford, ranger

and keeper of the park called St. James's park.

Feb. 8. Charles lord Maynard, lieutenant of, and in the county of Suffolk.—Earl of Pomfret, ranger or keeper of the little park at Windfor.—John Barnard and Robert Thompson, esqrs, together with sir James Caldwell, bart. Edward Tucker, and Marmaduke Gwynne, esqrs, commissioners for managing the duties on stamp vellum, parchment and paper.—Frederic Frankland, esq; comptroller of the duties of excise.—John Paul Yvounet, Edward Montague, Robert Coney, and John Cowslade, esqrs, together with Marmaduke Sowle, esq; commissioners for appeals, and regulating the duties of excise.—Henry Talbot, esq; inspector of the out-ports collectors accounts.—David Mallet, esq; keeper of the book, or books, wherein entries are, or should be made, of all ships coming into the port of London, and of all warrants of the customs in the said port.—Richard Price, and Henry Lyte, esqrs, auditors of revenues within the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Chester; and also auditors of the accounts of money arising by writs of covenant, &c. in the alienation office.—George Barnard Kennet, esq; serjeant at arms in ordinary to attend upon his majesty's royal person.

Feb. 15. William Burton, John Orlebar, John Wyndham Bowyer, David Papillon, William Cayley, George Lewis Scot, and Thomas Bowlby, esqrs, together with Henry Vernon, and John Bindley, esqrs, his majesty's commissioners of excise.

Feb. 19. John, earl of Sandwich, ambassador extraordinary and

and plenipotentiary to the catholic king, and Richard Phelps, esq; secretary to the embassy.

Feb. 21. William Levinz, esq; receiver general and cashier of his majesty's customs.—Christopher Rigby, and John Kenrick, esqrs, receivers general of the duties on stamped vellum, parchment, and paper, &c.

Feb. 26. Stanier Porten, esq; consul general at Madrid.—James Tilson, esq; at Cadiz and Port St. Mary.—James Banks, esq; at Galicia and the Asturias.—Francis Aiskell, esq; at Malaga.—Thomas Coxon, esq; at Alicant.—Thomas Cheap, esq; consul at the islands of Madeiras, in the room of Matthew Hiccox, esq; deceased.

March 1. The right hon. Cha. Townshend, Soame Jenyns, Edw. Elliot, Edward Bacon, and the hon. John Yorke, esqrs, sir Edmund Thomas, bart. George Rice, esq; and the right hon. Francis baron Orwell, his majesty's commissioners for trade and plantations.—Rich. Pottenger, esq; one of the clerks of his majesty's privy seal, and register of the court of requests, in the room of Thomas Ratcliff, esq; deceased.

March 8. Joseph Miller, gent. consul at Barcelona; and Albert Nisbett, gent. his consul in the Canary islands.

March 15. Samuel Mead, Edw. Hooper, Claudius Amyand, Henry Pelham, John Frederick, Henry Bankes, esqrs, Sir William Muttgrave, bart. Joseph Pennington and Corbyn Morri, esqrs, commissioners of the customs.

March 16. Hen. Hill, esq; gent. usher of the scarlet rod of the order of the bath, and herald at arms, in the room of the great master of the falconry, by the name of Brunswick.

—Henry Pujolas, esq; bluemantle pursuivant at arms, Richmond herald at arms.

March 22. Philip Stanhope, esq; late his majesty's resident with the Hans towns, his majesty's envoy extraordinary to the diet of the empire assembled at Ratisbon.—Ralph Woodford, esq; late his majesty's secretary of embassy to the court of Spain, his majesty's resident with the Hans towns, in the room of Philip Stanhope, esq;

April 16. The right hon. Geo. Grenville, lord North, sir John Turner, bart. Thomas Orby Hunter, and James Harris, esqrs, commissioners of the treasury.—Right hon. George Grenville, chancellor and under treasurer of the exchequer.—The right hon. Henry Fox, and his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title, of lord Holland, baron of Foxley, in the county of Wilts.

April 15. Sir Matt. Blackiston, knt. and his heirs male, a baronet of Great Britain.—John Fleming, of Brumpton-park, in the county of Middlesex, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of Great Britain.—Wm. Mayne, of Marston Morlain, in the county of Bedford, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of Great Britain.

April 16. The right hon. James Stuart Mackenzie, esq; keeper of his majesty's privy seal of Scotland, in the room of James duke of Athol, appointed keeper of his majesty's seal in Scotland, in the room of Charles duke of Queensberry, appointed his majesty's justice-general in Scotland, in the room of John Marquis of Tweedale, deceased.—Henry Home, esq; one of the commissioners of his majesty's justice.

justiciary in Scotland, in the room of Charles Erskine, esq; deceased. And John Campbell, jun. esq; one of the ordinary lords of the session in Scotland, in the room of the said Charles Erskine, esq; deceased.

April 19. To the right hon. sir Francis Dashwood, bart. only son of lady Mary Fane, eldest sister of John earl of Westmoreland, deceased, a confirmation of the ancient barony of Le Despencer; and a writ of summons hath been issued forth accordingly.—The right hon. John viscount Ligonier, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of lord Ligonier, baron of Ripley, in the county of Surry.

April 20. Hugh earl of Northumberland, lieutenant-general, and general governor of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland.—William earl of Shelburne, lord Charles Spencer, comptroller of his majesty's household, Richard Rigby, and James Oswald, esqrs, privy counsellors.

April 22. His grace George duke of Marlborough, keeper of the privy seal.—The right hon. Stephen earl of Ilchester, a privy counsellor.

April 23. John lord Ward of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, and his heirs male, a viscount of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of viscount Dudley and Ward, of Dudley in the county of Worcester.—Matthew, baron Ducie of Morton, in the county of Stafford, and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, then to Thomas Reynolds, esq; nephew of the said Matthew, baron Ducie of Morton, and to

his heirs male, and in default of such issue, then to Francis Reynolds, esq; brother to the said Thomas Reynolds, and also nephew to the said Matthew, baron Ducie of Morton, and his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of lord Ducie, baron Ducie of Trosworth, in the county of Gloucester.—John earl of Sandwich, George Hay, L. L. D. the right hon. Hans Stanley, esq; John lord Carysfort, Richard viscount Howe, Henry lord Digby, and Thomas Pitt, esq; commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c. &c.—The right hon. William earl of Shelburne, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, Edward Bacon, hon. John Yorke, and George Rice, esqrs, Francis baron Orwell, and Bamber Gascoyne, esq; commissioners of trade.—Sir Richard Lyttelton, lieutenant-general of his majesty's forces, captain-general and governor in chief of Minorca, and the town and garrison of Port Mahon, and the castles, forts, and other works and fortifications thereunto belonging.—James Johnston, esq; lieutenant governor of the said island.—W. Courtenay, esq; commissary general of his majesty's stores of war in the said island.—Zachariah Moore, gent. commissary of the musters of all his majesty's forces in the said island; and also deputy judge advocate of the forces in the said island.—John Burrows, esq; secretary to the governor and commander in chief of the said island.—John Morgan, clerk, chaplain to the governor and commander in chief of the said island.—Mordaunt, Cracherode, esq; lieutenant

tenant governor of Fort St. Philip, in the said island—Robert Framp-ton, esq; captain of the ports of Fort St. Philip in the said island; and John Gore, esq; fort major of the fort of St. Philip in the said island, and also fort adjutant of the said fort.—William Sharp, D. D. Greek professor in the university of Oxford, void by the resignation of Samuel Dickens, D. D.—Robert Murray, esq; receiver general and cashier of his majesty's customs in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, and also receiver general of his majesty's duties on salt made in Scotland.

April 23. Granville Leveson, earl Gower, lord chamberlain of his majesty's household.

April 30. The right honourable Joseph, viscount Ruxborough, of the kingdom of Ireland, and his heirs male, an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of earl of Miltown, in the county of Dublin.—The right honourable Robert, viscount Farnham, and his heirs male, an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title, of earl of Farnham, in the county of Cavan.—The right honourable Robert, baron Luxborough of Shannon, and his heirs male, a viscount of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of viscount Barrels; and likewise an earl of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title, of earl of Catherlough, in the county of Catherlough.—James Cotter, of Rochforrest, in the county of Cork, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the said kingdom.—The right honourable William Gerard Hamilton, chancellor of his majesty's court of exchequer in the said

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kingdom, void by the resignation of the right honourable sir William Yorke, bart.—The right honourable Anthony Malone, esq; præ-audience, place, and precedence of his majesty's prime serjeant, attorney and solicitor general, and of all other his majesty's council learned in the law, in all places, and upon all occasions, as well in all his courts, as elsewhere in the said kingdom.—Dr. John Oswald, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, bishop of Dromore.—Dr. Cumberland, bishop of Clonfert and Kilmacduagh.

May 3. The right honourable Francis baron Le Dispencer, keeper of his majesty's great wardrobe.

May 7. The right honourable lord viscount Stormont, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the emperor and empress of Germany; and Benjamin Langlois, secretary to his majesty's embassy at that court.—James Porter, esq; his majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of Brussels.

May 7. Mansfield Cardonnel, Alexander Legrand, Joseph Tuder, and Robert Montgomery, esqrs; together with George Clerk Maxwell, esq; commissioners for the receipt and management of his majesty's customs and other duties in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.—Sir Edmund Thomas, bart. surveyor-general of his majesty's woods, in the several parks, forests, and chaces, and in the lands of the ancient inheritance of the crown, on the north and south sides of the river Trent.—Benjamin Bathurst, esq; out-ranger of his majesty's forest of Windsor.—John Marihe Dickinson, esq; su-

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perintendent

perintendent of all gardens belonging to all and every his majesty's royal palaces and houses of access, within that part of Great Britain called England.

May 9. The right hon. the lord Le Dispencer, lord lieut. and custos rotulorum of the county of Buckingham, in the room of the earl Temple.

May 10. John Stratford, esq; and his heirs male, a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title, of baron of Balinglass, in the county of Wicklow.—Usher St. George, esq; and his heirs male, a baron of the said kingdom, by the name, stile, and title of lord St. George, baron of Hattley St. George, in the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim.

May 14. The right honourable John Manners, commonly called marquis of Granby, lieutenant general of his majesty's forces, master general of his majesty's ordnance, arms, armouries, and habiliments of war.—The right honourable George Townshend, major general of his majesty's forces, lieutenant general of his majesty's ordnance, munition, provisions, stores, and habiliments of war.

June 1. The earl of Hertford was sworn of the privy council.

June 7. The right hon. baron Montmorres, and his heirs male, a viscount of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of viscount Montmorres, of Castlemorres, in the county of Kilkenny.—Robert Blackwood, of Balliliddy, in the county of Down, in Ireland, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the said kingdom.—James May, of Mayfield, in the county of Waterford, esq; and his heirs male,

a baronet of the said kingdom of Ireland.

June 18. The earl of Rochford, ambassador extraordinary, &c. to the court of Spain.

July 20. Lord Stormont was sworn of the privy council.

July 23. Lord Tyrwaley, field marshal of his majesty's forces.

Aug. 2. Dr. John Oswald, bishop of Dromore, bishop of Raphoe in Ireland, vacant by the death of Dr. Downes.—Dr. Edward Young, Dean of St. Martin Clogher, bishop of Dromore.

Aug. 9. Thomas Charles Bunbury, esq; secretary to the extraordinary embassy to the most christian king.—Edward Ligonier, esq; secretary to the extraordinary embassy to the catholic king.

September 2. John duke of Bedford, lord president of his majesty's most honourable privy council.—John earl of Sandwich, one of his principal secretaries of state.—Lord Hyde, a privy councillor.

September 10. John earl of Egmont, and baron Lovel, and George Hay, L. L. D. the right hon. Hans Stanley, John lord Carysfort, Richard viscount Howe, Henry lord Digby, and Thomas Pitt, esq; commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of the kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.—William earl of Hillsborough, and baron of Harwich, Soame Jenyns, Edward Elliot, Edward Bacon, the hon. John Yorke, and George Rice, esqrs. Francis baron Orwell, and Bamber Gascoyne, esq; commissioners of trade and plantations.—Thomas baron Hyde, of Hindon, and Robert Hampden, esq; post-masters

masters general.—Dudley Alexander Sidney Cosby, esq; resident at the Court of Denmark.—Emanuel Mathias, esq; his majesty's agent in Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck.

September 10. Henry Talbot, Joshua Churchill, John Milbanke, Denzil Onslow, esqrs; together with Henry Fane, esq; in the room of Edward Aftley, esq; deceased, his majesty's commissioners for the duties on salt.

James Porter, esq; his majesty's minister plenipotentiary in the Austrian Netherlands, and late ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, a knight bachelor.

October 8. Montagu Wilmot, esq; his majesty's captain general and governor in chief in and over his majesty's province of Nova Scotia in America, in the room of Henry Ellis, esq; who has requested leave to resign that government.—The honourable James Murray, esq; his majesty's captain-general and governor in chief in and over his majesty's province of Quebec in America.—James Grant, esq; his majesty's captain-general and governor in chief in and over his majesty's province of East Florida in America.—George Johnstone, esq; his majesty's captain-general and governor in chief in and over his majesty's province of West Florida in America.—Robert Melvill, esq; his majesty's captain-general and governor in chief in and over his majesty's islands of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominico, St. Vincent, and Tobago, in America, and of all other islands and territories adjacent thereto, and which now are, or heretofore have been dependent thereupon.

October 18. His grace the duke of Richmond, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Suffex.—Sir James Lowther, bart. custos rotulorum of Cumberland.

October 29. The right honourable James viscount Charlemount, and his heirs male, an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, stile, and title, of earl of Charlemount in the county of Armagh.

Nov. 9. William Fawkener, esq; one of the clerks of the privy council.

Nov. 15. Arthur Brooke, of Colebrooke, in the county of Fermanagh, esq; and his heirs male, a baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.

Nov. 29. Gregory Sharpe, L.L.D. master of the Temple; in the room of Dr. Nicolls, deceased.

Dec. 13. Col. Edward Hervey, adjutant general.

DEATHS. 1763.

January 2. Right honourable the earl of Granville, knight of the garter, and president of the privy council; his lordship was born in 1691, and succeeded his father in the barony of Carteret in 1695; and on the death of his mother in 1744, he became earl Granville; he married the only daughter of sir Robert Worsley, by whom he had issue one son, now earl of Granville, and four daughters; he married secondly lady Sophia, eldest daughter of the earl of Pomfret, by whom he has no living issue.

5. General Handasyd, colonel of the sixteenth regiment of foot; one of the oldest generals in the service.

8. Thomas Howard, esq; at
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Beckenham, Norfolk, next heir to the title of the duke of Norfolk; he was the eldest son of Philip, youngest brother to the present duke.

11. Mrs. Palmer, mother of sir Thomas Palmer, bart.

12. Sir Archibald Stewart, of Scotland, bart.

15. Count Gastaldi, late minister from Genoa to this court, at St. Omer's.

18. Sir Henry Slingsby, bart. member for Knaresborough.

20. Hon. Mrs. Hammond, at Wotton, Norfolk; sister to the late sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford.

22. Sir Nathaniel Ogle, of Kirkhay, in Northumberland, bart.

Lady Penelope Compton.

General la Fausille, colonel of the 66th regiment, on board the Marlborough, two days before she foundered.

31. Lady viscountess Longueville, aged 98, at Brandon in Warwickshire, where she resided for the last forty years of her life, and kept up the spirit of old English hospitality, by relieving all her poor neighbours and every indigent person that applied at her gate.

February 1. Sir John Swinburne, bart. at Paris.

6. Relict of Sir Thomas Palmer, near Canterbury.

8. Lady viscountess dowager Barrington.—Countess of Cassils in Scotland.

12. Hon. John Finch, esq; brother to the earl of Winchelsea.

14. Countess dowager of Coventry, at Snitfield, in Warwickshire, aged 90.

15. Sir Francis Pool, bart. member for Lewes.

16. Viscount Pulteney, only son to the earl of Bath, a lord of the bed-chamber, member for Westminster, and colonel of the royal volunteers, at Madrid in Spain: His lordship went over with his regiment in the defence of Portugal.—Lady of the bishop of the Isle of Man.

20. Admiral Toms.

22. Hon. Mrs. Fitzgerald in Dublin; she has left only one daughter, to whom the estate of the late lord Kingston descends.

28. Hon. Mr. Charles Erskine, advocate at Edinburgh.

March 1. Sir William Wentworth, at Bretton-hall, Yorkshire, bart.—Sir John Whistford, bart. at Edinburgh.

7. Lady Cath. Jones, daughter of the earl of Tyrone.

18. Sir Matthew White, of Northumberland, bart.

25. Lord Aston, baron Forfar, of Scotland; he was a few years ago cock to sir — Mordaunt, bart. when the title descended to him; he is succeeded by Mr. Walter Aston, a watch-maker.

26. James Stewart, esq; eldest son of Lord Blairhall, in Scotland.—Countess dowager of Northesk, Edinburgh.

April 3. Right hon. sir Marcus Beresford, earl of Tyrone.

8. Right hon. James earl of Waldegrave, lord steward of Cornwall, lord warden of the flannaries, and one of the tellers of the exchequer, a knight of the garter, one of the privy council, and F. R. S. of the small-pox, in the 50th year of his age.

Right hon. Charles Erskine of Alva, at Edinburgh, one of the lords of session, and justice clerk.

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10. The only daughter of lord Fitz williams.

13. The countess of Northampton, at Venice; she was sister to the duke of Beaufort.

23. Sir Arthur Haslrigge, of Northampton, bart succeeded by his eldest son, now sir Robert.—Lady of lord Brownlow Bertie.

30. Lady Riverstone, sister to the earl of Tyrone.

May 1. Hon. Henry Reginald Courtenay, esq; uncle to viscount Courtenay, and member for Honiton.

The countess of Upper Ossory, sister to earl Gower, and wife of Richard Vernon, esq; at Bourdeaux.

18. Right honourable Anthony Duncombe, lord Feverham, baron of Downton, in Wilts, so created in 1747. The title, for want of issue male, is extinct.

19. Lady of sir John Russel, bart.

Lately. Hon. Mrs. Child, daughter of lord Luxborough.—Right hon. and rev. doctor George Ingram, viscount Irwin, succeeded in title and estate by his nephew, Charles Ingram, Esq; now lord viscount Irwin.—Lady Hartup, relict of the late sir John Hartup, bart.—Right rev. doctor George Marlay, bishop of Dromore, in Ireland.—Lady Gairlies of Edinburgh.—Sir Philip Anstruther of Balkaskie, bart.—Right hon. Chaworth, earl of Meath, &c.

June 29. Sir Thomas Webb of Great Canford, Dorset.—Sir Monoux Cope of Hanwell, Hants, bart.

July 2. Right reverend doctor Downes, bishop of Rapho, in Ireland.

6. At Geneva, lord Mahon, eldest son of the earl of Stanhope, aged 17.

14. Sir John Evelyn, bart. F. R. S. at Wotton, Surry; he was post-master general in the reigns of queen Anne and king George I. and afterwards a commissioner of the customs.

20. Lady of sir William Gage, at Bury.

Hon. James De Burgh, uncle to the earl of Clanrickard.

26. Lady Charlotte Anne Chichester, only child of the earl of Donegal.

August 5. Lady of sir John Guyse, bart. at Mungwell.

13. Prince Louis Ernest, third brother to the duke of Saxe Gotha, and to the Princess Dowager of Wales, aged 55 years.

15. Hon. Mrs. Sherrard, sister to the earl of Harborough.

21. Right hon. Charles earl of Egremont, baron of Cockermouth, and baronet, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Cumberland, and one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. His lordship married, March 12, 1751, Alicia Maria, daughter of George lord Carpenter, by whom he had issue Geo. now earl of Egremont, born Dec. 7, 1751; three daughters, and two other sons. He was son of the great sir William Wyndham, chancellor of the exchequer in the reign of queen Anne.

Sept. 3. Hon. Robert Butler, capt. of the Battle-axe guards at Dublin.

26. Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, bart. member for Kent.

30. Lady of sir Edward Williams, bart. at Langoyd castle, Breconshire.

Countess of Darlington, mother of the present earl, and sister to the duke of Cleveland.

The earl of Fife, at Rothmay, Scotland.

October 1. Sir James Fleming, bart.

9. Countess dowager of Glencairn, aged 81.

10. The right hon. the earl of Northampton, at Lyons, on his return from Venice to England; he married, Sept. 13, 1759, lady Anne Somerset, daughter of the late duke of Beaufort; by this lady, who died a short time before him at Naples, he had only one daughter, born June 26, 1760; so that dying without issue male, his title descends to his only brother the hon. Spencer Compton, esq; member for Northampton.

11. Lady Lucy Clinton, sister of the earl of Lincoln.

18. Sir Henry Elves, bart. at Stoak, Suffolk.

28. The countess of Home, at Harfield, Scotland.

Nov. 6. Sir John Fleming, bart.

7. Sir Michael Foster, knight, one of the justices of the king's bench, and formerly recorder of Bristol.

The only son of the late hon. but most unfortunate James Annesley, esq; by whose death, his right to the whole Anglesey estate, in England and Ireland, devolves on his two sisters, the surviving daughters of the said James An-

nesley. This youth, being the last of the male line of the body of Arthur the first earl of Anglesey, the honours of earl of Anglesey, and baron Newport Pagnel, in England, and of viscount Valentia and baron Altham, in Ireland, are extinct by his death; Richard the last earl of Anglesey, who died about two years ago, having left only three daughters by Anne countess of Anglesey, his wife, but no legitimate male issue.

19. Right hon. Thomas Howard, earl of Effingham, deputy earl marshal of England, colonel of the first troop of horse grenadier guards, a lieutenant general, and one of the searchers of the port of London; he hath left issue Thomas lord Howard, born Jan. 13, 1746-7, and Richard, born Feb. 21, 1747-8, and four daughters.

21. Lady Jane Erskine, in Scotland.

Dec. 17. Field marshal count Seckendorf, aged 91.

The elector of Saxony, of an apoplexy, aged 41, succeeded by his eldest son, aged 15.

18. Lady of sir Neville George Hickman, bart.

21. Sir William Lowther of Swillington, in Yorkshire, bart.

The countess of Abingdon.

24. Lady of sir Francis Blake Delaval, bart.

25. Lady Dyke, of Lullingstone castle, Kent.

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE.

An account of the proceedings in relation to John Wilkes, Esq; member of parliament for Aylesbury, as author of the North Briton, No. XLV. &c.

St. James's the twenty-sixth day of April in the third year of his majesty's reign.

signed Dunk Halifax.

directed to Nathan Carrington John Money James Watson and Robert Blackmore

Four of his Majesty's messengers in ordinary.

When the officers had entered Mr. Wilkes's house, and produced this warrant, he excepted to the generality of it, and his name not being mentioned in it, threatened the first who should offer violence to his person in his own house at that unseasonable hour of the night, upon any pretended verbal order which they might or might not have received for that purpose; upon which the messengers thought proper to retire, and to defer the execution of their warrant till next morning, when they took him into custody without opposition, but used some force in putting him into a hackney-coach, which carried him before his majesty's secretaries of state for examination.

On the intimation of Mr. Wilkes's being in custody, a motion was made in the court of Common Pleas, then sitting in Westminster-hall, for a *habeas corpus*, which was granted, though by reason of the prothonotary's office not being open, such *habeas corpus* could not be sued out till four o'clock in the afternoon.

In the mean time, the messengers being in possession of Mr. Wilkes's house, several gentlemen, his friends and acquaintance, applied for admittance, which was then peremptorily refused, upon pretence of an order from the secretaries of state,

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which

IN the night between Friday the 29th and Saturday the 30th of April, three of his majesty's messengers, by virtue of the following warrant, entered the house of Mr. Wilkes, with a design to seize his person, and keep him in custody:

George Montagu Dunk Earl of Halifax Viscount Sunbury and Baron Halifax one of the lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council Lieutenant General of his Majesty's forces and principal secretary of state.

These are in his majesty's name to authorize and require you (taking a constable to your assistance) to make strict and diligent search for the authors printers and publishers of a seditious and treasonable paper entitled *the North Briton* No. XLV. *Saturday April 23, 1763, printed for G. Kearsly in Ludgate-street, London,* and them or any of them having found to apprehend and seize together with their papers and to bring them in safe custody before me to be examined concerning the premises and further dealt with according to law. And in the due execution thereof all mayors sheriffs justices of the peace constables and all other his majesty's officers civil and military and loving subjects whom it may concern are to be aiding and assisting to you as there shall be occasion and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at

which order, though repeatedly requested, was not produced.

As no proper or legal authority appeared to countenance such refusal, the gentlemen thought themselves not obliged to obey the commands of officers acting only under verbal authority, and entered, without further question or molestation from those officers.

Mr. Wood, the deputy secretary of state, being sent for, and demanding the reason of such forcible entry, it was replied, that no force had been used, and that the gentlemen thought themselves legally justified in what they had done.

Soon after this, (whether sent for or not does not appear) Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; solicitor to the treasury, came into the house, and some private conversation between him and Mr. Wood having past, the latter asked, if any gentleman then present would attend or inspect the officers, while they were sealing up the papers, or words to that or the like effect.

Mr. Wilkes, brother to the prisoner, having declined this offer, no person then present thought himself authorized to take upon him such inspection.

Though it was well known that the court of Common Pleas had granted an *habeas corpus*, and Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; at that time at lord Halifax's, was then well assured of the fact; yet Mr. Wilkes was committed to the Tower of London.

His solicitor and one of his council, soon after they heard of such commitment, went to the tower, in order to consult with him about the legal methods to be pursued for his enlargement, but were denied admittance; major Ransford in-

formed them that he had received orders from the secretaries of state not to admit any person whatsoever to speak with or see Mr. Wilkes; adding, that he had just before refused the right honourable the earl of Temple such admittance.

On Sunday, May 1, the same gentlemen, between the hours of twelve and one, called again upon major Ransford on the same occasion, but were again denied admittance, as were soon after many noblemen and gentlemen of the first distinction, and Mr. Wilkes's own brother. After such denial, Mr. Wilkes's solicitor demanded of the major a copy of the warrant under which Mr. Wilkes was committed to the Tower, which was readily granted by the major, and is as follows:

Charles Earl of Egremont and George Dunk Earl of Halifax Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council and principal Secretaries of State.

These are in his majesty's name, to authorize and require you to receive into your custody the body of John Wilkes, Esq; herewith sent you, for being the author and publisher of a most infamous and seditious libel, entitled the North Briton, No. XLV; tending to inflame the minds and alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, and to excite them to traiterous insurrections against the government. And to keep him safe and close until he shall be delivered by due course of law, and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at St. James's, the 30th of April 1763, in the third year of his majesty's reign.

Signed EGREMONT, L. S.
DUNK HALIFAX. L. S.
To

To the right honourable John lord Berkeley of Stratton, warden of his majesty's tower of London, or to the lieutenant of the said tower, or his deputy.

Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; being then present in major Ransford's room, Mr. Wilkes's council and solicitor applied to Mr. Webb for admittance to Mr. Wilkes.

Mr. Webb desired major Ransford to allow such admittance, for which he would indemnify him; the major replied, he could not disobey orders.

Mr. Webb re-answered, He believed here must have been a mistake in the orders, and if either of the secretaries of state were in town, he would apply to them, and obtain such admittance as aforesaid; and that he would either send or bring an order for such admittance in the afternoon.

Upon this assertion, Mr. Wilkes's council and solicitor, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening of the same day, again went to the tower, and applied for admittance as before: the major having received no instruction from either of the secretaries of state, or Philip Carteret Webb, Esq; still persisted in his refusal.

On the morning of Monday May 2, the court of Common Pleas ordered a return to their writ of *habeas corpus*; which return not then appearing to the court to be sufficient, the court ordered that this return should not, at present, be filed; but, upon motion, granted another *habeas corpus*, directed to the constable, and so forth, of the tower of London.

Mr. Wilkes's council, this same day, between the hours of two and three, again went to the tower, and

made application to major Ransford for admittance to Mr. Wilkes, but were refused, major Ransford declaring that he had received no orders from either of the secretaries of state for that purpose: there appeared upon the table a written order for him to take down the names of all persons applying for admittance to col. Wilkes.

On Tuesday May 3, at half an hour past ten in the morning, Mr. Wilkes was brought to the bar of the court of Common Pleas, where he made the following speech:

" My Lords,

" I feel myself happy to be at last brought before a court, and before judges whose characteristic is the love of liberty. I have many humble thanks to return for the immediate order you were pleased to issue, to give me an opportunity of laying my grievances before you. They are of a kind hitherto unparalleled in this free country, and I trust the consequences will teach ministers of Scottish and arbitrary principles, that the liberty of an English subject is not to be sported away with impunity, in this cruel and despotic manner.

I am accused of being the author of the North Briton, No. 45. I shall only remark upon that paper, that it takes all load of accusation from the sacred name of a prince, whose family I love and honour as the glorious defenders of the cause of liberty, and whose personal qualities are so amiable, great, and respectable, that he is deservedly the idol of his people. It is the peculiar fashion and crime of these times, and of those who hold high ministerial offices in government, to throw every odious charge from themselves upon majesty: the author

thor of this paper, whoever he may be, has, upon constitutional principles, done directly the reverse, and is therefore in me, the supposed author, meant to be persecuted accordingly; the particular cruelties of my treatment, worse than if I had been a Scots rebel, this court will hear, and I dare say, from your justice, in due time redress.

I may, perhaps, still have the means left me to shew that I have been superior to every temptation of corruption. They may, indeed, have flattered themselves, that when they found corruption could not prevail, persecution might intimidate. I will shew myself superior to both. My papers have been seized, perhaps with a hope the better to deprive me of that proof of their meanness and corrupt prodigality, which it may possibly, in a proper place, be yet in my power to give."

The case was then learnedly argued by eminent lawyers on both sides, and when they had finished, the court, after making a polite excuse to Mr. Wilkes for the delay, took time to consider the case, and to give their opinion; therefore they remanded him prisoner to the tower till Friday the 6th of May, at which time he was ordered to be brought up, that the affair might be finally determined; but directions were given, that in the mean time, both his friends and lawyers should have free access to him.

Next day lord Temple received the following letter:

"Whitehall, May 4, 1763.

"My Lord,

"The king having judged it improper that John Wilkes, esq; should any longer continue to be colonel of the militia for the county of Buck-

ingham, I am commanded to signify his majesty's pleasure to your lordship, that you do forthwith give the necessary orders for displacing Mr. Wilkes, as an officer in the militia for the said county of Buckingham.

I am, my lord, &c.

EGREMONT."

In consequence of which letter, his lordship immediately wrote the following to Mr. Wilkes:

"Sir, Pall-Mall, May 5, 1763.

"At my return last night from the tower, I received the inclosed letter from the earl of Egremont: in consequence of his majesty's commands therein signified, you will please to observe, that you no longer continue colonel of the militia for the county of Buckingham.

I cannot, at the same time, help expressing the concern I feel in the loss of an officer, by his deportment in command endeared to the whole corps. I am, Sir, &c.

TEMPLE."

To which Mr. Wilkes made the following return:

"My Lord, Tower, May 5, 1763.

"I have this moment the honour of your lordship's letter, signifying his majesty's commands, *that I should no longer continue colonel of the militia for the county of Buckingham.* I have only to return your lordship my warmest thanks for the spirit and zeal you have shewn in the support of that constitutional measure from the very beginning. Your lordship will please to remember, that I was among the foremost who offered their services to their country at that crisis. Buckinghamshire is sensible, and has always acknowledged, that no man but your lordship could have given
success

success to that measure in our inland county. I am proud of the testimony your lordship is pleased to give me; and am happy, in these days of peace, to leave so amiable a corps in that perfect harmony which has from the beginning subsisted. I am, my lord, &c.

JOHN WILKES."

The earl Temple himself was soon after removed from being lord lieutenant of the county of Buckingham.

On Friday, May 6, about eight in the morning, Mr. Wilkes was brought from the tower, and reached Westminster-hall about nine. The lord chief justice, and the other judges, came about ten, when Mr. Wilkes said,

" My Lords,

" Far be it from me to regret that I have passed so many more days in captivity, as it will have afforded you an opportunity of doing, upon mature reflection and repeated examination, the more signal justice to my country. The liberty of all peers and gentlemen, and what touches me more sensibly, that of all the middling and inferior class of people, who stand most in need of protection, is in my case this day to be finally decided upon: a question of such importance as to determine at once, whether English liberty be a reality or a shadow. Your own free-born hearts will feel with indignation and compassion all that load of oppression under which I have so long laboured. Close imprisonment, the effect of premeditated malice, all access for more than two days denied to me, my house ransacked and plundered, my most private and secret concerns divulged, every vile and malignant insinuation,

even of high treason itself, no less industriously than falsely circulated by my cruel and implacable enemies, together with all the various insolence of office, form but a part of my unexampled ill-treatment. Such inhuman principles of *star-chamber* tyranny will, I trust, by this court, upon this solemn occasion, be finally extirpated; and henceforth every innocent man, however poor and unsupported, may hope to sleep in peace and security in his own house, unviolated by *kings messengers*, and the *arbitrary mandates* of an over-bearing secretary of state.

I will no longer delay your justice. The nation is impatient to hear, nor can be safe or happy till that is obtained. If the same persecution is after all to carry me before another court, I hope I shall find that the genuine spirit of *Magna Charta*, that glorious inheritance, that distinguishing characteristic of Englishmen, is as religiously revered *there*, as I know it is *here*, by the great personages before whom I have now the happiness to stand; and (as in the ever-memorable case of the imprisoned bishops) that an independant jury of free-born Englishmen will persist to determine my fate, as in conscience bound, upon constitutional principles, by a verdict of *guilty* or *not guilty*. I ask no more at the hands of my countrymen."

When Mr. Wilkes had made an end, lord chief justice Pratt stood up, and delivered the opinion of the court on the three following heads, which were chiefly insisted on by council:

First, The legality of Mr. Wilkes's commitment.

Secondly, The necessity for a
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specification of those particular passages in the 45th number of the North Briton, which had been deemed a libel. And,

Thirdly, Mr. Wilkes's privilege as a member of Parliament.

In regard to the first, his lordship remarked, that he would consider a secretary of state's warrant through the whole affair, as nothing superior to the warrant of a common justice of the peace: and that no magistrate had, in reality, a right *ex officio*, to apprehend any person, without stating the particular crime of which he was accused; but at the same time he observed there were many precedents where a nice combination of circumstances gave so strong a suspicion of facts, that though the magistrate could not be justified *ex officio*, he was, nevertheless, supported in the commitment, even without receiving any particular information for the foundation of his charge. The word *charge*, his lordship took notice, was in general much misunderstood, and did not mean the *accusation* brought against any person taken up, but his *commitment* by the magistrate before whom he might be brought. Upon the whole of this point, according to the customary rule which had been for a series of years observed by the sages of the law, even in the reign of Charles the second, when this matter was so frequently contested, his lordship was of opinion, that Mr. Wilkes's commitment was not legal.

In relation to the next article, which required a specification of the particular passages in the North Briton which were deemed a libel, his lordship took notice that the insertion of these passages, so far as

they related to the point in question, was not at all necessary; for even supposing the whole of the 45th North Briton had been inserted in the body of the warrant, yet it by no means came under his lordship's cognizance at that time; for the matter in consideration then was, not the nature of the offence, but the legality of the commitment; the nature of the offence not resting in the bosom of a judge without the assistance of a jury, and not being a proper subject of enquiry, till regularly brought on to be tried in the customary way of proceeding.

With respect to the third and last point, how far Mr. Wilkes had a right to plead his privilege as a member of parliament, his lordship remarked, that there were but three cases which could possibly affect the privilege of a member of parliament, and these were *treason*, *felony*, and the *peace*. The *peace*, at it is written in the institutes of the law, his lordship explained to signify a *breach of the peace*. He remarked, that when the seven bishops were sent to the tower, the plea which was used when the spiritual lords contended for their privilege, was, that they had *endeavoured to disturb the peace*. This, at that arbitrary time, was judged sufficient to forfeit their privilege; but his lordship took notice, that, out of the four judges then upon the bench, there was but one honest man, Powel, and he declined giving any opinion. His lordship then observed, that the privilege of parliament should be held sacred and inviolable, and as there were but three particular cases in which that privilege was forfeited, it only remained

ained to examine how far Mr. Wilkes's was endangered. Mr. Wilkes stood accused of writing a libel; a libel in the sense of the law was a *high misdemeanor*, but did not come within the description of *reason, felony, or breach of the peace*; it most it had but a tendency to *disturb the peace*, and consequently could not be sufficient to destroy the privilege of a member of parliament.

Thus was the point of privilege determined, and Mr. Wilkes immediately discharged. He had not, however, quitted the court, when a gentleman of eminence in the law stood up, and told the lord chief justice that he had just received a note from the attorney and solicitor-general, to intreat his lordship not to give Mr. Wilkes leave to depart till their coming, which would be instant, as they had something to offer against his plea of privilege. The motion was, however, rejected; upon which Mr. Wilkes stood up and said:

“ My Lords,

“ Great as my joy must naturally be at the decision which this court, with a true spirit of liberty, has been pleased to make concerning the unwarrantable seizure of any person, and all the other consequential grievances, allow me to assure you that I feel it far less sensibly on my own account, than I do for the public. The sufferings of an individual are a trifling object, when compared with the whole, and I should blush to feel for myself in comparison with considerations of a nature so transcendently superior.

I will not trouble you with

my poor thanks.—Thanks are due to you from the whole English nation, and from all the subjects of the English crown. They will be paid you, together with every testimony of zeal and affection to the learned serjeant*, who has so ably and constitutionally pleaded my cause, and in mine (with pleasure I say it) the cause of liberty. Every testimony of my gratitude is justly due to you, and I take my leave of this court with a veneration and respect, which no time can obliterate, nor can the most grateful heart sufficiently express.”

When Mr. Wilkes had ended, the audience expressed their satisfaction by an universal shout, which was often repeated. Mr. Wilkes staid some little time in a room adjoining to the court, in expectation that the crowd would disperse; but finding it to no purpose, he walked out of the back door of the Common Pleas, and was received by a prodigious multitude of people, who attended him to his house in Great George-street, Westminster, where being entered, he went into his dining-room fronting the street, and throwing open his windows, paid his compliments to the populace.

The next day the following letter was printed, and some thousands of it dispersed.

“ Great George-street, May 6, 1763.

“ On my return here from Westminster-hall, where I have been discharged from my commitment to the tower, under your l——s warrant, I find that my house has been robbed, and am informed that the stolen goods are in the possession of one or both of your l——ps.

* Serjeant Glyan.

I therefore insist that you do forthwith return them to

Your humble servant,
J. WILKES."

In a day or two the following answer appeared in the public papers:

"Sir,

"In answer to your letter of yesterday, in which you took upon you to make use of the indecent and scurrilous expressions of your having found your house had been *robbed*, and that the *stolen goods* are in our possession; we acquaint you that your papers were seized in consequence of the heavy charge brought against you, for being the author of an infamous and seditious libel, tending to inflame the minds, and alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, and excite them to traitorous insurrections against the government; for which libel, notwithstanding your discharge from your commitment to the tower, his majesty has ordered you to be prosecuted by his attorney-general.

We are at a loss to guess what you mean by *stolen goods*; but such of your papers as do not lead to a proof of your guilt, shall be restored to you: such as are necessary for that purpose, it was our duty to deliver over to those whose office it is to collect the evidence, and manage the prosecution against you.

We are your humble servants,

EGREMONT.

DUNK HALIFAX."

This was soon succeeded by the following reply:

"My Lords,

"Little did I expect, when I was requiring from your lordships

what an Englishman has a right to, his property taken from him, and said to be in your lordships possession, that I should have received, in answer, from persons in your high station, the expressions of *indecent* and *scurrilous* applied to my legal demand. The respect I bear to his majesty, whose servants, it seems, you still are, though you stand legally convicted of having in me violated, in the highest and most offensive manner, the liberties of all the commons of England, prevents my returning you an answer in the same *Billingsgate* language. If I considered you only in your private capacities, I should treat you both according to your deserts; but where is the wonder that men, who have attacked the sacred liberty of the subject, and have issued an illegal warrant to seize his property, should proceed to such *libellous* expressions? You say, *that such of my papers shall be restored to me as do not lead to a proof of my guilt*. I owe this to your apprehension of an action, not to your love of justice; and in that light, if I can believe your lordships assurances, *the whole* will be returned me. I fear neither your prosecution nor your persecution, and I will assert the security of my own house, the liberty of my person, and every right of the people, not so much for my own sake, as for the sake of every one of my *English* fellow-subjects.

I am, my lords, &c.

J. WILKES."

Soon after this, Mr. Wilkes having caused a printing press to be set up, under his own direction, at his house in Great George-street, Westminster, advertised the proceedings of the administration,

tion, with all the original papers, at the price of a guinea; and the North Briton again made its appearance.

But this shaft seemed to make little impression on those it was aimed at; for an information was filed against him in the court of King's Bench, at his majesty's suit, as author of the aforesaid North Briton, No. XLV. And, as usual in such cases, on the meeting of parliament a message was sent to acquaint the lower house with the informations his majesty had received, that John Wilkes, Esq; a member of that house, was the author of a most seditious and dangerous libel; and with the measures that had been taken thereupon; and the examinations and proofs of said libel were likewise laid before the house, and the North Briton, No. XLV. was adjudged, "a false, scandalous, and seditious libel, containing expressions of the most unexampled insolence and contumely towards his majesty, the grossest aspersions upon both houses of parliament, and the most audacious defiance of the authority of the whole legislature, and most manifestly tending to alienate the affections of the people from his majesty, to withdraw them from their obedience to the laws of the realm, and to excite them to traitorous insurrections against his majesty's government;" and ordered it to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

On the same day Mr. Wilkes complained of breach of privilege, by the imprisonment of his person, the plundering of his house, the seizing of his papers, and the serving him with a subpoena upon an information in the court of King's Bench, &c.

But Samuel Martin, Esq; mem-

ber for Camelford, and late secretary of the treasury, having been grossly affronted in the North Briton, and presuming, by what had passed, and other informations received, that Mr. Wilkes was the author of that abuse, took an opportunity of demanding satisfaction; on which a duel ensued, and Mr. Wilkes received a dangerous wound in the belly with a pistol-bullet. This occasioned various speculations, and men of moderate principles were willing to hope, that the divisions, by which the nation in general was agitated, would immediately subside by his death, which they looked upon as certain, and that all parties and disputes would cease, within doors and without, when that event happened. However, his indisposition made no other alteration in the course of proceedings, than to disable him, if it had been so determined, to answer to a complaint exhibited against him in the upper house for affixing the name of a member of that house to a most infamous, wicked, and blasphemous book, intitled, 'An Essay on Woman;' which book was publicly produced, to the eternal disgrace of every person concerned in writing and printing it. As to publishing this extraordinary performance, it did not appear that there was any intention to expose it to sale. But about a dozen copies of it were printed for the use, it was said, of a select club, to which Mr. Wilkes had the honour to belong; and this too, with so much secrecy, that it was by mere chance some scraps of it got out of the printer's house, and with the greatest difficulty a complete copy of it was procured.

But to return. In the course of business, his majesty's message continued

tinued to be considered, and the important question, whether privilege of parliament extends to the writing and publishing seditious libels, or ought to be allowed to obstruct the ordinary course of the laws in the speedy and effectual prosecution of so heinous and dangerous an offence, was finally determined in the negative; by which the authority of warrants from his majesty's principal secretaries of state, and the commitments thereupon, seem, on all similar occasions, to be established.

So solemn a decision concerning privilege will, it is hoped, be attended with this good effect, that the ordinary employers of the press will be more cautious in their publications, when they perceive that even the great senators of the realm are not permitted to patronize seditious writings.

When the sentence, passed on the North Briton, came to be executed at the Royal Exchange, a great mob assembled there, who not only pelted the executioner, the constables, and the inferior officers, with filth and dirt, but insulted the chief officers present in the grossest manner; the fore-glass of the chariot of Mr. Harley, one of the high sheriffs and a member of parliament for the city of London, was broken by a billet thrown at his person, which was taken from the fire that was kindled to consume the North Briton. Mr. Harley being slightly wounded, and observing the spirit of licentiousness that prevailed among the multitude, hastened to the mansion-house to apprise the lord mayor of the danger. The hangman thinking it his duty to follow the high sheriff, made his retreat too as soon after as he could; and the constables, most of their slaves being broken

by the furious resistance they had made, mixed among the crowd, and marched off without further opposition. However, one of the rioters was taken, and the North Briton was partly consumed by means of a lighted link on which it was placed by the zeal of the proper officers. The scraps of it rescued from the flames by the violence of the assailants, were, it is said, carried off in triumph, and in the evening displayed at Temple Bar, where a bonfire was made, and a large jack-boot committed to the flames in the room of them, amidst the acclamations of a vast concourse of people.

The house of commons having taken cognizance of this riot, thanked the sheriffs of London for their spirited behaviour on the occasion, and addressed his majesty that he might order the offenders to be brought to justice.

In consequence of this address, a warrant was sent from the secretary of state's office to the lord mayor, directing diligent search to be made after the rioters; but it does not appear that any have yet been discovered in consequence of this warrant.

The city of London did not appear to consider the affront thus offered to their officers in as heinous a light, as the house of commons did that offered to their order; for when, some days after, at a court of common council, a motion was made "That the thanks of this court be given to the hon. Thomas Harley and Richard Blunt, Esq; sheriffs of this city, for their spirited conduct in executing the order of both houses of parliament, and vindicating the honour and authority of the magistracy of this city, in the late dangerous riot in Cornhill, on Saturday last; and that Mr. William Hufley,

Huffey, the city's solicitor, do prosecute John Franklin, now a prisoner in Newgate, for the insolent assault committed by him upon the said sheriffs in the execution of their duty; it passed in the negative.

Mr. Wilkes, not content with the complaint, which he had made to the house of commons, of a breach of their privilege in his person, commenced an action in the court of Common Pleas against Robert Wood, Esq; the under secretary of state, for seizing his papers; and, on the 6th of December, this cause was tried before lord chief justice Pratt, and a special jury, at the defendant's desire, when, after a hearing of near 15 hours, a verdict was given for Mr. Wilkes with 1000*l.* damages; and full costs of suit. The counsel for Mr. Wilkes were, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, the recorder of London, Mr. Stow, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Gardiner. For Mr. Wood, Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr. Serjeant Nares, Mr. Serjeant Davy, and Mr. Yates.

It is said the following words closed the charge to the jury on this important occasion:

“ This warrant is unconstitutional, illegal, and absolutely void: it is a general warrant, directed to four messengers, to take up any persons, without naming or describing them with any certainty, and to bring them, together with their papers. If it be good, a secretary of state can delegate and depute any one of the messengers, or any, even from the lowest of the people, to take examinations, to commit or release, and, in fine, to do every act which the highest judicial officers the law knows can do or order. There is no authority in our law books that mention these kinds

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of warrants, but in express terms condemn them.

Upon the maturest consideration I am bold to say, that this warrant is illegal; but I am far from wishing a matter of this consequence should rest solely on my opinion; I am only one of the twelve, whose opinions I am desirous should be taken in this matter, and I am very willing to allow myself the meanest of the twelve. There is also a still higher court, before which this matter may be canvassed, and whose determination is final; and here I cannot help observing the happiness of our constitution in admitting these appeals, in consequence of which material points are determined on the most mature consideration, and with the greatest solemnity. To this admirable delay of the law (for in this case the law's delay may be styled admirable) I believe it is chiefly owing that we possess the best digested and most excellent body of laws which any nation on the face of the globe, whether ancient or modern, could ever boast of. If these higher jurisdictions should declare my opinion erroneous, I submit as will become me, and kiss the rod; but I must say, I shall always consider it as a rod of iron for the chastisement of the people of Great Britain.”

Soon after this verdict was given for Mr. Wilkes, a man knocked at his door, desiring to speak with him on particular business; but it appearing by his dialect, that he was a Scotchman, and being besides an entire stranger, he was refused admittance; on which he went away to a coffee-house, near Parliament street, where a person made an affidavit that he overheard him declare, that himself and ten more men were determined to

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cut Mr. Wilkes off, let the event be what it would, and next morning gave information of it by letter to Mr. Wilkes, desiring him to be on his guard. Accordingly on Thursday morning, the person sworn against, as is supposed, bringing a letter to Mr. Wilkes's house, signed Alexander Dun, the purport of which was to beg an interview with him on an affair of the most interesting nature, he was desired to call again at one o'clock, which he did accordingly; and seven o'clock being then appointed, as he was going out at the parlour door, into Mr. Wilkes's bedchamber, two gentlemen, who had placed themselves behind it, seized him by each arm and flung him on his back. On searching him a new penknife was found in his pocket, which he pretended he had purchased about nine months ago; on being farther questioned, he said six months; and at last owned he bought it at Chatham about a fortnight since. Upon this, he was taken immediately into custody by a tipstaff then present for that purpose, was carried next morning before one of the judges; and a complaint likewise exhibited against him in the house of commons, who thereupon ordered the tipstaff, in whose custody he was, to bring him to the bar; but when he was there, the house received such proofs of his being insane, as engaged them to discharge him from any further appearance.

When Mr. Wilkes had been wounded, as we have already related, he gave notice of it to the house of commons, who thereupon gave him time for his appearance, and afterwards enlarged it on the report of his physician and surgeon; but beginning at last to suspect some collusion between him and

them, on the 16th of December, they ordered Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins to attend him, in order to observe the progress of his cure, and to report the same to the house.

In consequence of this order, Dr. Heberden next day sent the following letter to Dr. Brocklesby, Mr. Wilkes's physician:

"Dear Sir, Cecil-street, Dec. 17.

An order of the house of commons is come to Mr. Hawkins and me, to attend Mr. Wilkes from time to time, in order to observe the progress of the cure, and to make a report to the house together with you and Mr. Graves. You will oblige us by acquainting Mr. Wilkes with this; and if you will let us know at what time you intend to see Mr. Wilkes on Monday, we will be ready to meet you there. Mr. Hawkins desires that the appointment may be for some hour after twelve.

I am yours, W. Heberden."

And Dr. Brocklesby inclosed the above letter, with the order of the house, to Mr. Wilkes, in the following letter:

"Dear Sir,

Late last night I received the inclosed letter from my most ingenious and worthy friend Dr. Heberden, and also the inclosed copy of an order of the house of commons, to report upon your case on the 19th of January. I am therefore to entreat you to fix the hour for our attendance at your house on Monday, and I will take care to appoint Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins.

Yours, &c. R. Brocklesby."

In answer to these letters, Mr. Wilkes sent the following cards to Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins.

The card to Dr. Heberden was as follows:

"Mr.

“ Mr. Wilkes presents his compliments to Dr. Heberden, and is duly sensible of the kind care and concern of the house of commons, not only for his health, but for his speedy recovery. He is attended by Dr. Brocklesby, of whose integrity and ability he has had the experience of many years, and on whose skill he has the most perfect reliance. Mr. Wilkes cannot but still be of opinion, that there is a peculiar propriety in the choice he at first made of Dr. Brocklesby, for the cure of what is called a gunshot wound, from the circumstance of the doctor's having been several years physician to the army; but at the same time entertains a real esteem for Dr. Heberden's great merit; and though he cannot say that he wishes to see the doctor at present, he hopes in a few weeks he shall be well enough to beg that honour to eat a bit of mutton in Great George-Street.”

And that to Mr. Hawkins:

“ Mr. Wilkes presents his compliments to Mr. Hawkins. He some time ago, from motives of humanity, readily consented, at the request of Mr. Martin, to receive the visits of Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins. He is now acquainted that the honour Mr. Hawkins intends him, of a visit to-day; is not at the desire of Mr. Martin; and therefore he begs that it may be deferred till he is more capable of enjoying company. He has every reason to continue perfectly satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Graves, a military surgeon of eminence, who extracted the ball. He hopes, in a few weeks, to be so well recovered, as to be able to receive Mr. Hawkins in Great George-street; and shall be impatient for an oppor-

tunity of shewing the just regard he will ever pay to so distinguished a character. Monday, Dec. 19.”

In justification, however, of the characters of Dr. Brocklesby and Mr. Graves, Mr. Wilkes sent for Dr. Duncan, one of his majesty's surgeons in ordinary, and Mr. Middleton, one of his majesty's serjeant surgeons, who attended him accordingly.—The reason he humorously gave to these two gentlemen, it is said, for sending to them was, *That as he found the house thought it proper that he should be watched, he himself thought two Scotchmen most proper for his spies.*

This attention, however, of the house of commons to Mr. Wilkes's health seems, alone, to have had a happy influence upon it, for on the 24th he suddenly set out for France, to visit his daughter, as he himself gave out, then dangerously ill at Paris, and arrived there on the 26th.

Heads of an Act for granting to his Majesty several additional Duties upon Wines imported into this kingdom, and certain Duties upon all Cyder and Perry.

THAT from and after the 31st day of March, 1763, the following additional duties shall take place, *viz.*

On French wine and vinegar imported 8l. per ton; and all other wines and vinegar imported, 4l. per ton; to be collected, levied, and paid, as expressed in the act of Jacobus 11. or in any other act by which the duties thereby granted are made perpetual.

Damaged and unmerchantable wines shall be exempted from these additional duties.

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The said duties shall be under the management of the commissioners of the customs; and shall be paid over weekly by the receiver general into the Exchequer, apart from all other monies, and shall be entered accordingly in proper books to be provided there for that purpose.

No allowance shall be made for leakage, but upon wines imported directly from the country or place of their growth, &c. Madeira wines from the British plantations in America excepted.

From and after July 5, 1763, an additional duty shall be laid on all cyder and perry, viz. on all cyder and perry imported 40s. per ton; and upon all cyder and perry made within Great Britain, 4s. per hhd. to be paid by the maker.

The duties upon cyder and perry made in England, to be under the receipt and management of the commissioners and officers of excise there, and those in Scotland under like officers there. The commissioners shall appoint a sufficient number of officers, and the duties shall be paid into the Exchequer apart from all other monies.

The makers of cyder and perry (not being compounders) shall enter their names, and the mills, presses, or other utensils, store-houses, and other places to be made use of, at the next office of excise, ten days before they begin to work, under the penalty of 25l. for using any unentered place.

The officers of excise, upon request made, shall have free access in the day-time, to all places entered or made use of for making or keeping perry or cyder, and shall gauge, and report the contents to the commissioners, leaving a copy for the maker. The duties shall be paid

according thereto, within six weeks from making such charge; and the usual allowances shall be made in respect thereof.

Persons intending to sell or remove any cyder or perry in their possession, made before July 5, 1763, shall send a signed particular thereof to the next office of excise, ten days before the said 5th of July, that the officer may attend, and take an account thereof, and grant certificates occasionally for the removal of a like quantity, without charging the duty, &c.

No cyder and perry exceeding six gallons shall be removed, &c. without a certificate, on forfeiture thereof, with the package. Officers of excise may seize the same. A time shall be limited, for which the certificate shall be in force.

Persons making cyder or perry to be consumed in their own private families only, shall be admitted to compound for the duties, they giving in a list of the number in family, and paying at the rate of 5s. *per head per ann.* This composition shall be renewed annually, and the money paid down at the same time. The houses, &c. of persons, who shall thus compound, shall be exempted from survey or search. But upon increase of the family, a new list shall be given in, and 5d. *per month per head* shall be paid for the additional number, during the subsisting unexpired term of the year. Compounders neglecting to deliver in such lists, and to pay their composition money, shall be charged with the duty, and become liable to a survey. Persons delivering false or defective lists, &c. shall forfeit 20l.

Children under eight years of age shall not be inserted in the lists.

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Compounders may sell, dispose of, or remove any cyder or perry more than sufficient for their own use, giving two days notice to the proper officer, who shall attend, and take an account thereof, and charge the duties, and report the same to the excise office, leaving a copy with the compounder. Such cyder or perry shall not be afterwards removed without a certificate. Compounders being guilty of any fraud, or in selling, exchanging, or delivering out cyder or perry, shall forfeit 20l.

No compounder shall let out or lend his mill, or other utensils for making cyder or perry, without giving three days previous notice to the proper officer to attend, and charge the duties; unless the cyder or perry be the property of another compounder, or of some person not liable to the duty; and no part of it shall be removed without a certificate, under a penalty of 10l.

Persons using their own mills, &c. or procuring cyder or perry to be made at the mill, &c. of any other person, shall be deemed makers.

Compounders for malt shall not be liable to compound, or pay duties, for cyder or perry to be made and consumed in their own families, unless they shall sell or otherwise dispose of any part thereof; in which case they shall comply with the directions given with respect to compounders in like circumstances.

Occupiers of tenements not rated above 40s. *per ann.* to the land tax, and not making more than four hogsheads of cyder and perry in the whole year, shall be exempted from duties, or compounding.

These new duties on cyder and perry shall be drawn back on ex-

portation; and upon distillation thereof into low wines and spirits; and upon the same being made into vinegar, and charged with the duties as such.

The penalty of opposing an officer in the execution of his office, or of rescuing or staying any cyder or perry after any seizure thereof, shall be 50l. for every such offence. Informations for offences against this act, by the makers of cyder or perry, shall be laid within three months after being committed; and notice thereof shall be given them.

Persons aggrieved by the judgment of any justice of the peace, touching the duties or penalties, may appeal to the quarter sessions; and the determination of the said court shall be final.

Appellants shall give notice to the other parties, and the court shall award costs as they see fit, to be levied by distraint.

For want of sufficient time intervening, an appeal may be made to the second quarter sessions.

A re-hearing shall be had of the merits of the case upon appeals; and defects of form in the original proceedings may be rectified by the court.

All powers, rules, methods, penalties, and clauses in act 12 Car. II. or in any other act relating to the revenue of excise, where not altered by this act, shall be put into execution with respect to the duties on cyder and perry.

The penalties and forfeitures relating thereto, shall be recovered or mitigated, as by the laws of excise, or in the courts at Westminster, or the court of Exchequer in Scotland, and shall be employed half to the use of the king, and half to him that shall sue.

The duty on cyder and perry brought from Jersey, Guernsey, Sark or Alderney, shall be paid by the importer before landing, on penalty of being seized and forfeited.

The monies arising by the respective duties granted by this act, shall be entered in proper books in the auditor's office separately from each other, and from all other monies; and shall be a fund for the payment of the annuities chargeable on the principal sum of 5,000,000*l.* borrowed on the credit of this act.

Heads of the Act passed this Session for explaining and amending the foregoing Act.

WHEREAS by an act made in the last session of parliament, a duty of four shillings per hogshead was granted upon all cyder and perry made in Great Britain, over and above all other duties; and it was thereby directed, that the said duty should be paid within six weeks, from the time of making the charge by the officers of excise; and all makers of cyder and perry were thereby authorised to compound for this duty, in respect of the cyder and perry to be consumed in their own private families. And whereas it would be a great relief to the persons subject to the said duty, or to the composition in lieu thereof, many of whom are industrious persons, with large families, if the time for payment of the said duty was enlarged, and the composition of five shillings, authorised to be made by the said act, was lowered.

From and after the 5th day of July 1764, the time limited by the former act for payment of the duties, shall be extended to six

months; after the expiration of which they shall be recovered and levied, as hereby directed.

In lieu of the former composition, officers of excise are authorised to compound with private families, at the rate of 2*s.* per head, per ann. for each person of eight years old and upwards, in the lists delivered in to them, which composition shall be renewed annually; and in case of an increase in the family during the year, an additional list shall be given in, and 2*d.* per month paid for every person added during the subsisting unexpired term of such year. The compositions shall be applied as the duties. Other parts of the former act relating to compositions, shall continue in force.

Makers of cyder at other presses than their own, not being compounders, shall enter their names at the next office of excise, ten days previous to such making; together with the mills, and owners thereof, and the cellars or storehouses for keeping such cyder, under a penalty for their using any unentered mill, storehouse, &c. of 25*l.* Officers of excise shall have free access to the said mills, storehouses, &c. in the day time, to gauge the cyder, &c. and to make and report the charge, leaving a copy with the maker; who shall pay the duty according to such charge.

Proprietors of cyder mills, &c. so lent out, shall not be obliged to give notice thereof.

Where the compounder intends to sell or dispose of cyder, &c. immediately from the mill, the officer shall deliver to him blank certificates and counter-parts for the purpose, to be filled up occasionally; which shall protect the removal of such cyder. The counter-part shall be

be filled up and signed, at the same time with the certificates, and shall be returned to the officer, and a receipt shall be given him for the certificates. The certificates and counter-parts not used, shall be produced when called for. The quantities sold, and certified for, shall be verified on oath. Returns of the quantities disposed of, as aforesaid, shall be made by the officers of excise to the commissioners of excise, and the duties charged from the counter-parts; a copy of which returns shall be left with the maker, who shall pay the duty accordingly within six months from thence. A maker of cyder or perry not complying with these regulations, or being guilty of any fraud, shall forfeit 25 l. Certificates for the removal of cyder from the mill, shall be in force, but between 1 Sept. and 13 Dec. yearly. Blank certificates and counter-parts shall be delivered up within ten days after, on penalty of 25 l.

The penalty of obstructing an officer in his duty, shall be 50 l. If any officer of excise shall refuse or wilfully neglect to leave a true copy of his report in writing, or to grant a certificate for the removal of any cyder or perry, upon reasonable request made for that purpose, or if any maker of cyder or perry, authorised to compound, shall offer to make such composition, and if any such officer shall refuse or wilfully neglect to accept such composition, he shall, for each refusal or neglect, forfeit and pay the sum of forty shillings.

The representation of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, to their representatives,

in relation to the original bill for laying an excise on cyder, &c.

THIS court cannot forbear expressing to you their surprise at the precipitate progress which has been made in a new attempt towards a general excise.

The extension of excise laws into private houses, whereby the subject is made liable to a frequent and arbitrary visitation of officers, and the judicial determination of commissioners removeable at pleasure, is inconsistent with those principles of liberty, which have hitherto distinguished this nation from arbitrary governments.

An attack upon the liberty of the subject, made so immediately after a glorious and successful war, and at a time when we had just reason to expect to enjoy the blessings of peace, demands your serious attention.

And this court doth remark, that whatever may be the necessity of the times, the smallness of the sum indicates that cannot be the only motive to so extraordinary a measure.

For these reasons, this court doth most earnestly recommend your constant attendance in parliament, and utmost endeavours to oppose every enlargement and extension of the powers of excise, and that you do not conceal from the public any such attempt, nor suffer yourselves to be amused by any plausible alteration in the bill, subjecting the makers of cyder and perry to excise laws.

Petition of the lord mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, to the different branches of the legislature against said bill.

To the house of commons.

THAT your petitioners have observed by the votes of this honourable

[L] 4

honourable house, that a bill is now depending for granting to his majesty an additional duty on wine, cyder, and perry; which bill, your petitioners have been informed, subjects the makers of cyder and perry to the laws of excise.

That your petitioners, with the deepest concern, cannot help considering this unexpected proceeding as preparatory to a general extension of those grievous laws; for when new orders of men, by situation and profession distinct from traders, are rendered objects of the excise laws, the precedent is formidable, not to commerce only, but hath a fatal tendency, which your petitioners tremble to think of.

That as every attempt to enlarge the dominion of the excise must awaken your petitioners fears, it will also justify their dutiful representations to this honourable house, the guardians of liberty.

That after all the burdens so chearfully borne, all the hardships so patiently endured, and all the blood so freely spilt in support of the late just, glorious, and successful war, your petitioners most humbly hope, that the meritorious subjects of this country may not feel the extension of excise laws amongst the first fruits of peace.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that so much of the said bill, as subjects the makers of cyder and perry to the powers of excise may not pass into a law.

And your petitioners shall ever pray.

This petition not having the desired effect, another petition, in the same words, was presented, at their

request, to the house of lords by the earl Temple; and likewise the following to the king the very instant it was known the bill had passed the house of lords.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

That your petitioners are fully convinced, that the collecting the duties intended to be laid upon the makers of cyder and perry, by way of excise, is not, nor can, in many instances, be so regulated, but that it will occasion numberless difficulties and questions.

That the method of trial and decision of excise disputes are founded only in necessity, being in their nature arbitrary and inconsistent with the principles of liberty, and the happy constitution of your majesty's government.

That the exposing private houses to be entered into, and searched at pleasure, by persons unknown, will be a badge of slavery upon your people.

That your petitioners, firmly confiding in your majesty's gracious favour, and filled with a most humble and grateful sense of your paternal affection for your people, most humbly beseech your majesty to protect their liberty, and to keep them happy and at ease, free from the apprehension of being disturbed in their property, by which your majesty will erect a lasting monument of your goodness in every house in the kingdom.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly implore your majesty, that you will not give your royal assent to so much of the bill, as subjects the makers of cyder and perry to excise laws.

And your petitioners shall ever pray.

Pro-

*Proceedings relating to the same bill
in the house of lords.*

THIS bill was likewise sharply and vigorously contested in the house of lords, where it was opposed by the

Dukes of Grafton, Bolton, Devonshire, Newcastle, Portland.

Marquis of Rockingham.

Earls of Suffolk, Plymouth, Oxford, Ferrers, Dartmouth, Bristol, Ashburnham, Temple, Cornwallis, Hardwicke.

Viscounts Fauconberg, Torrington, Folkestone, Spencer.

Lords Abergavenny, Willoughby de Broke, Ward, Foley, Ducie, Monson, Fortescue, Archer, Ponsonby, Walpole, Lyttelton, Sonds, Grantham, Grosvenor.

Bishops of Ely, Hereford, Worcester, Litchfield, Norwich, Lincoln, Chichester, St. Asaph, Oxford.

And occasioned the following protests.

Die Lunæ 28 Martii, 1763.

The order of the day being read for the second reading of the bill, intituled, An act for granting to his majesty several additional duties upon wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties on all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of three millions five hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties;

The said bill was accordingly read a second time.

And it being proposed to commit the bill:

The same was objected to.

After long debate thereupon,

The question was put, Whether this bill shall be committed?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

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Dissentient.

1st. Because we conceive there would have accrued less detriment to the public by rejecting this bill, than by agreeing to it; since it would have been easy, had the bill been rejected, to have provided the necessary supplies by some other ways and means, less dangerous to the public liberty than the extension of the laws of excise over new orders of men, who, by mere ignorance and inadvertency, may be subjected to the severest penalties for things done in the common, ordinary, and necessary management of their farms.

2dly. Because blending distinct matters in the same money-bill, lays this house under the utmost difficulties; since the alteration made by this house, to any parts of such bill, may be an unavoidable obstruction to other parts of it, less liable to objection, and requiring greater expedition and dispatch: and we conceive that, to tack unto such a bill, matters, which, for many reasons ought to be kept separate and distinct, is destructive of all freedom of debate, and all due deliberation, unparliamentary, highly derogatory to the privilege of the peers, and may be of dangerous consequence to the prerogative of the crown.

3dly. Because we apprehend, that such parts of the said bill as extend the laws of excise over the makers of cyder and perry, are not only injurious to the liberties of the subject, but particularly offensive

to

to the dignity and privilege of the peers; since their houses may be visited and searched, and they themselves may incur the penalties of this bill, to be levied upon them by justices of the peace and commissioners of the excise: we are therefore doubly called upon to dissent from the passing of this bill, by a due and just sense of the dignity and privilege of the peerage, and by a tender regard to the liberties and properties of the people, of which this house hath been always esteemed the hereditary and perpetual guardians.

4thly. Because when we consider the great number of families, over whom and their posterities the laws of excise are extended by this bill, the incapacity of farmers to comply with it, not only in respect to their ignorance, but to the nature of their business; the heavy penalties imposed for involuntary offences; the summary and arbitrary method of trying and determining those offences, and of levying those penalties; the great and expensive increase of officers to be employed in collecting an inconsiderable and very uncertain revenue; and the influence of those officers, which, in critical times, may be employed to the worst of purposes; we cannot but be most seriously alarmed at a stretch of power, so wide, so unnecessary, and so unconstitutional.

Foley,
Oxford and Mortimer,
Willoughby de Broke.

Die Mercurii 30 Martii, 1763.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill, intitled, An act for granting to his majesty several additional duties up-

on wines imported into this kingdom, and certain duties upon all cyder and perry; and for raising the sum of three millions five hundred thousand pounds, by way of annuities and lotteries, to be charged on the said duties;

The said bill was accordingly read the third time.

After the debate,

The question was put, Whether this bill shall pass?

It was resolved in the affirmative. Dissentient.

1st. Because by this bill our fellow-subjects, who from the growth of their own orchards, make cyder and perry, are subjected to the most grievous mode of excise; whereby private houses of peers, gentlemen, freeholders, and farmers, are made liable to be entered and searched at pleasure. We deem this to be not only an intolerable oppression, affecting private property, and destructive of the peace and quiet of private families; but, to use the words of one of the first gracious acts of liberty, passed by our gracious deliverer, king William the third, repealing the hearth money, "a badge of slavery."

2dly. Because we think we owe it to our countrymen, who have so cheerfully submitted to the great load of taxes, which have been found necessary, in support of a just, prosperous, and glorious war; by every means in our power to mark our high disapprobation of the terms upon which three millions five hundred thousand pounds have been borrowed on this loan, without any material alteration since in the state of the public credit; an enormous profit of above three hundred and fifty thousand pounds

pounds is already made by such persons as have been favoured with shares in this private subscription. We apprehend that, in time of peace, an open subscription had not only been the fairest, but the cheapest method of borrowing any sums, which the necessities of the public might call for. It appears to us, by the votes of the house of commons, that on the 8th of this instant March, this bargain was first consented to by them; whereby a redeemable annuity of four per cent. is given to certain persons, who offered to advance this loan. No less than two lotteries in one year, are now, for the first time, without any urgent necessity, established, in the days of peace; to the no small excitement of the pernicious spirit of gaming, which cannot be too much discountenanced by every state, governed by wisdom, and a sober regard to the morals of the people. Two lottery tickets, bearing four per cent. interest, from the 5th day of April, 1763, are allowed at ten pounds each, to every subscriber of eighty pounds: whereas, interest at three per cent. and that to commence only in a future year, hath been given upon former lotteries, during the highest exigencies of the public; at a time too, when there was in contemplation, a loss of no less than thirty per cent. upon every blank and every prize; and when no less a sum than twelve millions was borrowed for the service of the government. On the 8th of this instant, aforesaid, and for several days preceding, the general price of stock was very much upon an equality, with that which they bear at present; nor hath any considerable variation happened in the

great three per cent. and four per cent. annuity funds since that time. The redeemable annuity, exclusive of the profit so certainly to be made upon the lottery tickets, sells at a premium of two and a half per cent. and the advantage made upon the whole loan, including that on the lottery tickets, is from ten to eleven per cent. clear profit; whereby an exorbitant gain arises to individuals at the expence of the public.

For these cogent and unrefuted reasons we have thought it incumbent upon us to withstand, at the outset, such alarming proceedings; so repugnant to the principles of œconomy, and to the spirit of liberty; and by this solemn testimony to declare, that we are determined upon all occasions to endeavour to protect, as far as in us lies, the meanest of our fellow-subjects from oppression of every kind.

Temple,
Bolton,
Fortescue.

Abstract of the Act for the due making of bread, which took place May 1, 1763.

THE statute 31 Geo. II. for regulating the price of bread, &c. being deficient in several of the provisions thereby made, when an assize of bread is not set pursuant to the said act: For remedy thereof;

After 1 May, 1763, although no assize of bread shall be set in pursuance of the said act, no bread called in that act assize loaves, and the weight of which varies according to the variation of the price of grain; and bread called in the said act prized loaves, the price of which

varies according to the variation of the price of grain (that is to say, no assize loaves of the price of 3 d. and prized loaves called half quarter loaves; nor assize loaves at 6d. and prized quarter loaves; nor assize loaves at 12d. and prized half peck loaves; nor assize loaves at 18d. and prized peck loaves) shall at the same time, in any place, be made for sale, or be offered or exposed for or to sale, or allowed to be sold; that unwary persons may not be prejudiced by buying assize loaves for prized loaves, or prized loaves for assize loaves, on pain of forfeiting, not exceeding 40s. nor less than 10s.

Justices, at any general quarter or petty session, may appoint which of the sorts of assize or prized loaves, and what other sorts of bread, and of what grain, shall be made for sale; causing an entry to be made of such orders; which shall be free for inspection; and a copy thereof shall be set up in some market or other public place, or published in the country newspapers.

Justices shall not allow the making for sale, or selling, any assize bread made of the flour or meal of wheat, other than wheaten and household bread, and loaves of white bread of the price of 2d. or under.

A like proportion, as to weight, shall be kept between the white and wheaten bread, and the wheaten and household assize bread; that is to say, every white loaf of the price of 2d. or under, shall always weigh three parts in four of the weight of the wheaten loaf of the like price, as near as may be; and every wheaten assize loaf of whatsoever price, shall weigh three parts in four of the weight of every household assize loaf of the like price; and every house-

hold assize loaf shall weigh one third part more than every wheaten assize loaf of the like price; Every person who shall make for sale, sell, or offer for sale, or have in custody for sale, any loaf in which the said proportions or regulations shall not be observed, as near as may be, shall, on conviction, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding 40s.

A proportion in the price shall be kept in the peck loaf, and half peck, and its other subdivisions, both in the wheaten and in household bread; and the household shall be one fourth cheaper than the wheaten; on penalty of forfeiting, not exceeding 40s. nor less than 10s.

Every peck loaf shall weigh, in Averdupois weight, 17 lb. 6 oz. every half peck loaf, 11 lb. 11 oz. every quarter of a peck loaf, 4 lb. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and every half quarter of a peck loaf, 2 lb. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. on pain of forfeiting, not exceeding 5s. nor less than 1s. for every ounce wanting in the weight; not exceeding 2s. 6d. nor less than 6d. for all under 1 oz. the same to be weighed before a justice, within 24 hours after being baked, sold, or exposed to sale, &c. if within any city, town, corporate, &c. or within the bills of mortality; and in other places, within three days; unless such deficiency shall be satisfactory accounted for.

Bread of an inferior quality to wheaten, shall not be sold at a higher price than the household; on pain of forfeiting, not exceeding 20s.

A large Roman (W) shall be imprinted on all wheaten bread made for sale; and a large Roman (H) on all household bread; on pain of forfeiting, not exceeding 40s. nor less

less than 10s. unless such omission shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

Bread made of any other grain than wheat, shall be impressed with such letters as the justices shall order; they causing an entry to be made of such order, in a book kept for that purpose; which shall be free for inspection; and a copy thereof shall be set up in some market, or other public place, or published in the country newspapers. Where the justices neglect to make such order, the maker shall mark every such loaf with any two distinct capital letters; on pain of forfeiting not exceeding 40s. nor less than 5s. for every such unmarked loaf. Justices and peace officers (authorized by warrant of a justice), may enter the houses of bakers, and search for, examine, and weigh all bread made for, or exposed to sale, &c. and bread found defective in the weight, or not duly marked, or wanting in due baking, or goodness, or being fraudulently mixed, &c. may be seized and given to the poor, unless such default shall be satisfactorily accounted for; and the maker and seller shall also forfeit, not exceeding 5l. nor less than 20s. for every such offence, unless the default shall be satisfactorily accounted for.

The penalty of opposing any legal search, view, weighing, trying, or seizing of bread, shall not

exceed 40s. nor be less than 20s.* No miller, mealman, or baker, shall act as a justice in the execution of this act, on penalty of 50l. A baker making it appear, that any offence, for which he shall have paid the penalty, was occasioned by the neglect or default of his servant, the justice shall issue his warrant for bringing the offender before him; and on conviction, shall order a sum to be paid by way of satisfaction; and on non-payment thereof, shall commit such servant to hard labour, for any time not exceeding one month, unless payment shall be made sooner.

The other clauses of this act direct how penalties are to be recovered before justices, and give persons who deem themselves aggrieved by the determination of any justice, a power of appealing to the quarter session; and all prosecutions must be commenced within three days after the offence committed; and one moiety of all money forfeited given to the person who shall inform against, and prosecute to conviction the offender; and the other moiety thereof is to be applied as the justice before whom any offender against the act shall be convicted, shall order, to carry into execution the purposes of the act, and to defray the charges attending the carrying the same into execution.

* Under the statute 31 Geo. II. every miller, mealman, baker, and seller of bread, in whose house, mill, shop, bakehouse, stall, bakers house, pastry warehouse, out-house, or possession, any mixture or ingredient shall be found, which shall be adjudged by any justice to have been lodged there with intent to have adulterated the purity of meal or bread, incurs a penalty not exceeding 10l. nor less than 40s. and the justice, before whom any such offender shall be convicted, is, out of the money forfeited, to cause the offender's name, place of abode, and offence, to be published in four newspapers, which shall be printed or published in or near the county, city, or place, where any such offence shall have been committed.

An account of the Proceedings in the Honourable House of Commons with regard to private Mad-houses.

THE committee appointed by the house of commons to enquire into the state of private mad-houses, made their report on the 22d of Feb. 1763, with respect to the manner of admitting patients, and the treatment of them after admission.

It appears, that at a mad-house kept by one Turlington, at Chelsea, all persons who were brought, were admitted without enquiry; that some persons were admitted, and forcibly confined in that house, who were not even pretended to be mad, under the denomination of lodgers; that one Mrs. Smith^s was received into the house, and confined merely at the desire of her husband, who did not pretend she was a lunatic, but only that the neighbours were afraid she would set the house on fire, and that six guineas a quarter were paid for her maintenance. That others were admitted for drunkenness, and other reasons of the same kind, alledged by those who brought them.

It appears also, that the persons confined in this house were denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, and secluded from all commerce with the world, being constantly denied, if any inquiry was made after them at the house. In this house not one person had been admitted as a lunatic during six years past; and King, who was deputed by Turlington, declared, upon his examination, that if two persons had come to the house, one calling herself the mother of the other, and charging the supposed daughter with drunkenness, he should have admitted and confined the person

so charged, without farther enquiry.

Dr. Battie declared, upon examination, that private mad-houses require farther regulation; that frequent visitation is necessary; that he has frequently seen persons confined who were not, nor pretended to be lunatics; that upon expostulating with the husband of one such person brought to a house under the doctor's direction, he frankly declared, that he considered the house as a kind of bridewell, or house of correction.

Dr. Battie also related the case of a person whom he visited in a mad-house, kept by one Macdonald, where he had been some years confined without any medical assistance, and where, without any medical assistance, he died of a fever some time afterwards, when a sum of money devolved upon a person who had the care of him.

Dr. Monroe concurred in Dr. Battie's opinion, that private mad-houses ought to be under proper inspection, and that many persons, not mad or pretending to be mad, are, and have long been, confined in them.

The committee also declare, that the enormities committed at Turlington's are not singular, his house not being a select case, but only offering in the course of enquiry, with many others, that it was not thought necessary to go into the examination of, as the facts already ascertained are sufficient to ground their opinion upon, viz. that the present state of private mad-houses requires the interposition of the legislature.

In pursuance of this report, a bill was ordered to be brought into the house for that purpose.

For many extraordinary particulars relating to persons confined by

by Turlington at Chelsea, and Miles at Hoxton, the reader is referred to the report itself.

An account of the Mutiny at Quebec on the 18th of September 1763, by an officer of that garrison.

ON the 18th of Sept. in consequence of orders received from the commander in chief in America, general Murray gave out orders to stop four pence sterling for each ration of provisions to be issued to the troops under his command, the 15th, 27th, and 2d battalion of the 60th regiment.

This order being made known to the soldiers, that very evening, immediately after roll calling, they assembled to a man, but without arms, and paraded before the governor's house. Before they saw him, some of the English merchants having the boldness to reproach them for this behaviour, they began to pelt them with stones; some officers interfered, and drew their swords, on which the soldiers ran in a tumultuous manner to their barracks, took their arms, and marched in good order, with drums beating, towards St. John's Gate.

They were met by the governor, who, in the beginning of the tumult, had in vain endeavoured to assemble the piquets. He came then from visiting the guards, and was attended only by a few officers and serjeants, with whose assistance he opposed their going any further. Enraged at this step, some of the mutineers fired their pieces, but happily no mischief was done. Notwithstanding the repeated instances of the governor, they would not hear him, but loudly declared their resolution to march to New York,

with two pieces of cannon, and lay their arms at general Amherst's feet; professing at the same time they had no pique at him or their officers, whom they loved and esteemed, but that it was impossible for them to live without their provisions.

All the officers of the garrison had now joined the governor, and the town major, lieutenant Mills of the 49th regiment, had prudently, with the few men that staid with him, shut the gates. Though the soldiers appeared mad with rage, not one man being drunk, and had already struck several officers, yet the governor succeeded so far as to keep them together, and by that means in all probability, prevented the town from being plundered, to which the darkness of the night was at that hour but too favourable.

By the urgent solicitations of the officers, who exerted themselves to the utmost on this occasion, the soldiers were at last prevailed on to march to the grand parade, where the governor addressed them file by file, and did all he could to appease them, but in vain. They obstinately persisted, that they would not submit to the stoppage of provisions, but still made protestations of loyalty, and of personal regard to their officers; and when the governor ordered them to march to their barracks, and behave as soldiers ought, till their grievances were laid before the commander in chief, they obeyed, repeating their declaration, that they would not serve without provisions. The remainder of the night all remained quiet.

Next day the guards mounted in good order, as usual. General Murray called together the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to whom he represented the necessity

necessity of reducing the soldiers to obedience, or perishing in the attempt. This garrison being the strongest in America, should these mutineers obtain their desire, their example would be followed by all the troops throughout America, and an universal revolt from order would be the consequence. Their situation therefore required their utmost exertion, and the most vigorous measures were necessary for the service of their country.

It was agreed that mild methods should be taken; and that day and the next were spent by the officers in using all manner of persuasions, to induce the soldiers to submit to the order, but with small success. On the afternoon of the 20th, the governor harangued each battalion in the strongest and most affecting manner, which seemed to have some effect. He then ordered the garrison to be under arms next day at ten o'clock, on the grand parade.

When they were assembled, the governor himself read the articles of war, and after pointing to them in the strongest terms the enormity of their crime, he declared his fixed resolution, with the assistance of the officers, to oblige them to submit, or perish in the attempt.

He then went to the head of Amherst's grenadiers, determined to put to death the first man that refused to obey. He commanded them, in sign of compliance of orders, to march betwixt two royal colours, planted for that purpose. They did so, and returned with cheerfulness to their duty, expressing sorrow for their past behaviour; and all the rest followed their example. The general then declared they had recovered their character

as good soldiers, and restored the battalions to their colours.

Their behaviour since has been such as it was ever before this affair, deserving of the highest praise, and such as gives reason to all who know them, to wish that no indulgence (if so necessary an article as provisions to soldiers in America must be called so) may be taken away from troops who have deserved so well as they have done of their country.

Account of the Sums granted this Year by the Irish House of Commons, for promoting the Manufactures, Trade, and Commerce of Ireland.

TO John Wetherell, for preparing and framing the new intended book of rates,	—	—	400
For carrying on the inland navigation from Limerick to Killaloe	—	—	2500
For ditto, from Inishannon to Dunmanway,	—	—	2000
For ditto, from the tide water, at St. Mullins, to the town of Monasterevan,	—	—	4000
For ditto, from Kilkenny to Inisheague,	—	—	1500
For improving Cork harbour,	—	—	1500
For the pier of Ballibriggan,	—	—	1500
For carrying on the inland navigation by making the river Lagan navigable, and for opening a passage from Loughneagh to Belfast,	—	—	2000
For ditto, for completing a navigation for ships of 100 tons burthen, from Fathom Point near Newry, to Drumglass Colliery, in the county of Tyrone,	—	—	4000

To St. Patrick's hospital,	1000	the tumultuous proceed-	
For Dunlary Pier,	— 1000	ings of the late mobs,	— 800
For finishing a harbour at		For widening the passage	
Wicklow,	— 1000	leading from Anglesea-	
For carrying on the Ballast-		street, to College-green,	340
Office-Wall,	— 4000	To the city work-house,	— 377 ¹
For rebuilding St. John's		To Hugh Boyd, esq; for his	
Church, Dublin,	— 1000	having made a harbour at	
To Messrs. Colvill, Civill,		Bally-castle; and for his	
and Bryan, to assist them in		keeping the said harbour	
lessening the expence of		in repair for 21 years,	— 3000
their compleating a dry		To the Dublin society,	— 2000
dock in the city of Dublin,	1000	To ditto, to be applied for	
To the Lying-in-hospital,	1000	the encouragement of such	
To the widow and children of		trades and manufactures,	
Dr. Mosse,	— 500	and in such manner, and	
To the incorporated society,	1200	subject to such regulations,	
For carrying on the inland		as shall be directed by par-	
navigation from Dublin,		liament,	— 8000
through the bog of Allan,		For compleating a conven-	
to the Shannon,	— 6000	ient way, street, and passage	
For carrying on a whale-		from Essex Bridge, to the	
fishery on the north-west		castle of Dublin,	— 5000
coast of this kingdom,	— 1000	For widening the passage	
For finishing St. Catharine's		leading from the Inns-quay	
church, Dublin,	— 1000	to Arran-quay, Dublin,	1000
For enlarging the quay at			
Londonderry,	— 1600		
For carrying on the inland na-			
avigation, by making a na-			
vigable canal between the			
Loughs Foyle and Swilly,			
in the county of Donegal,	4000		
For erecting a pier at Killi-			
leagh, in the county of			
Down,	— 600		
For rebuilding John's, and			
Green's bridges, in the city			
of Kilkenny, and Bennet's,			
Thomastown, and Castle-			
comer bridges in the county			
of Kilkenny, and for re-			
pairing the bridge of Eni-			
steage, in the said county			
of Kilkenny,	— 8000		
To Henry Cottingham, and			
James King, to reimburse			
their losses, occasioned by			

*General State of the Land Carriage
Fishery, as it stood on the 30th of
September 1763.*

CAPITAL advanced £. s. d.
by the society, — 2000 0 0
Addition made by Mr.
Blake at his own risk,
being borrowed of the
society, on transfer-
ring 2000l. three per
cent. consolidated an-
nuities, as a security to
repay such loan on 6
months notice, — 1500 0 0
A further addition by
the superintendant on
the 30th of Septem-
ber, 1763, being want-
ed to make good all
[M] payments

payments to that time, 235 15 7

Total £. 3735 15 7

To answer which sum, there is the following stock in hand in materials:

Ninety machines, which, with the necessary alterations and improvements, cost —	2584	12	6
Fitting up a receptacle, office, and sundry shops, —	914	9	7
Seven horses to carry the fish to market, with harness and saddle, —	160	3	9
Baskets for the machines, markets, &c. —	129	14	3
Scales and weights for receptacle shops, and the sea ports, —	48	15	4
Cost of a well-boat, and fitting up the same —	146	3	0
A compleat set of turbot-lines, and other apparatus, for two smacks, of 60 tons each, —	30	19	6
A water cart and tubs for the receptacle, and a large lantern erected at Lyme Cob, as a guide to the fishing boats on that coast, —	28	3	9

Total 4063 1 8

Besides sundry other utensils in the shops and receptacles.

By this it appears, there is a stock of materials in hand amounting to 4063l. 1s. 8d. to answer the capital of 3735l. 15s. 7d. and to carry on the undertaking, in case the public should be disposed to en-

courage and assist the prosecution thereof by a further aid.

And in regard to any objections that may be made, that the above stock, on account of its being used, would, if it was to be sold, fall far short of its prime cost, which must be allowed will always be the case wherever a business is dropped so soon after its commencement (and in this particular circumstance, it is probable, would not produce sufficient to reimburse the superintendant the monies he has advanced) it may not be improper to observe, that the alterations and improvements in the machines (from experience found necessary) have put them in a better state than when first made. Hence there is the greatest reason to believe, that by an additional aid, this undertaking may be carried on in a greater degree, and to the farther benefit of the public, who could not expect the superintendant. with 2000l. should feed the multitudes in this metropolis, when it is well known that the sales at Billingsgate, in the course of a year, amount to between 2 and 300,000l. But nevertheless he has brought upwards of 200 tons of fish from distant parts of the sea coasts, which has produced 19,641l. 19s. 9d. halfpenny; and if it is allowed, as in justice it ought, that such fish has been sold at less than half the former usual prices, the public will find they have gained an advantage of nearly 20,000l. from this undertaking, besides the effect it has had on the general sale of fish, probably equal to more than double the above sum; from which the superintendant presumes to think, that his endeavours have benefited the public to the amount of fifty or sixty thousand pounds.

Ac-

Account of the sales, charges, and nett proceeds of the Ship La Hermione, a Spanish Register Ship, condemned in the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, September 14, 1762.

BY the sale of 550 bags of dollars to fundrys, qt. oz.		fundrys,		L.		s.		d.	
By 1346									
Oct. 11. By 28 bags of gold coin to Bank of England, weighing 22,974 oz. 3 dwt. 18 gr. at 78s. 6d.				476, 518 at 63d. $\frac{1}{2}$		126, 078		14	
By 4 ingots of gold at their various assays rendered 621 oz. 1 dwt. 14 gr. standard at 78s. 6d.				1, 165, 652 at 63d.		305, 983		13	
By 1 ditto as above 11 oz. 15 dwts. 9 gr. at 79s.				—		90, 173		13	
By 34 ingots silver as above rendered 18,863 oz. 3 gr. standard at 64d.				—		—		—	
By 3 ditto as above 527 oz. 1 gr. at 65d.				—		—		—	
By 6 oz. 6 dwt. 2 gr. fine gold in 2 ingots, at 86s.				—		—		—	
Deduct expenses of putting 445 oz. gilt silver at 4d.				—		—		—	
By fundry trinkets, &c. &c. sold to fundrys for				—		—		—	
Oct. 7. By 427 iron, and 396 bags Guiniquil cocoa, sold at Garraway's coffee-house, by public sale, in 60 lots, weighing together nett, 1029 C. 6 lb. at various prices, from 10s. to 109s. per cwt.				—		—		—	
Deduct 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				—		—		—	
Nov. 11. By 1939 blocks of tin sold this day as above, in 39 lots, to fundries, weighing nett, 1065 C. 19r. 17lb. at various prices, from 92s. to 100s. per cwt. and produced				—		—		—	
Deduct 2 per cent.				—		—		—	
By 8 bales Vigonia, and 1 ditto Alpaca wool, sold at public sale in 9 lots to fundries, weighing nett, 545 lb. from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7s. 4d. per lb.				—		—		—	
By 9 bolts canvas, sold as above, at 30s.				—		—		—	
By 1 tale faddle cloths, ditto				—		—		—	
Deduct 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.				—		—		—	
By 61 barrels gunpower, qt. 34 C. at 60s.				—		—		—	
By a launch belonging to the ship sold by Tho. Mayne and Co. at Gibraltar, for ps. 51 1 6 at 40d.				—		—		—	
1763. March 4. By the ship Hermione, with all her tackle, apparel, and furniture, guns, stores, &c. sold this day at public sale for				—		—		—	
May 16. By a bounty bill for 150 men, dated Jan. 1763, at 5l. is				—		—		—	
Deduct fold at 7 per cent. disc.				—		—		—	
Brokerage $\frac{3}{4}$				—		—		—	
Total amount				—		—		—	

[M] 2

C H A R G E S.			Total amount
For freight of the treasure from Gibraltar	£. 5,303	6 0	544,648 1 6
For duties paid on the cargo at the Custom-house, with officers fees and amount of the subsidy	3,030	6 0	
1747, on the cocoa not drawn back	747	5 0	
For brokerage paid on selling the treasure, cargo, and ship	—	—	24,942 11 6
For all charges of lighterage, landings, wharfage, and warehouse-rent, &c. on the cargo, &c. ex-	—	—	
pences paid on the ship in Gibraltar and England, and all other contingent charges whatsoever	£. 13,055	18 0	1,685 4 6
For commission on the gold and silver coin	£. 13,055	18 0	14,176 10 0
For ditto on remaining produce of this prize	1,120	12 0	
Nett proceeds			£. 519,705 10 0
DISTRIBUTION of the foregoing nett proceeds, viz.			
To the admiral and commodore	—		
ACTIVE'S SHARE.			
To the captain	—		
To 3 commission officers at	£. 13,004	14 1	each is
To 8 warrant ditto	4,336	3 2	—
To 20 petty ditto	1,806	10 10	—
To 158 seamen, &c.	485	5 4½	—
FAVOURITE'S SHARE.			
To the captain	—		
To two commission officers at	£. 12,974	10 9	—
To seven warrant ditto	4,324	16 11	—
To 16 petty ditto	1,802	0 4	—
To 110 seamen, &c.	484	2 5	—
			£. 519,705 10 0

London, 22 July, 1763.

N. B. The Active being entitled to the whole bounty money, occasions the difference in the shares between the two ships

Errors excepted.

Herbert Sawyer,	T. Mayne,	} Agents.
Rich. Dacres,	Tho. Tierney,	
Hen. Blanckley,	Sam. Moore,	

Remarks

Remarks on some cautions in our last volume to persons going to Scotland to be married.

[*We cannot insert these remarks without thanking the author of them for his favourable opinion of our labours, and his public-spirited endeavours to prevent our alarming and misleading, when it was only our intention to warn and instruct. We never thought otherwise of the marriage act than the public, and, at present, many of the legislature seem to think. Nor should we have ventured to insert these cautions, had they not stood unimpeached for a long time in one of the best monthly productions.*]

To the AUTHOR, &c.

I Yearly purchase Mr. Doddsley's Annual Register, and read it with much pleasure: the relation of facts which one finds there, is generally, if not always, authentic; and the observations upon these facts usually candid and just. I have not yet gone through the last volume, but I have already found what appears to me to be an attempt to deceive: if it is so meant, I am persuaded the compiler has done it with a good intention, and from an extreme regard to the late marriage bill. The article I refer to is in the Chronicle for January, 1762, and intitled, "Cautions to persons going to Scotland to be married." The author of them mentions the formalities required by the law of Scotland to constitute a marriage regular; observes that in most of the marriages made by people from this country these forms are omitted; and concludes with

saying, "And what an unhappy situation must the parties to such marriages be in, or their issues, if, when the validity of these marriages comes to be litigated in England, they should be deemed invalid, as not being had in pursuance of the laws of that country in which they were celebrated! It is to be hoped indeed that these marriages will be allowed good, as were the Fleet marriages, tho' very irregular ones: but what persons of common prudence would run any hazard at all on such an occasion?" You see, sir, the author says not that the marriages are invalid, he could not consistently with truth, and I suppose him incapable of deviating from that; but I think he means to confound irregular or clandestine marriages with such as are void and null; and to create doubts in the minds of ignorant people concerning the validity of irregular marriages: to this end seem to me to tend the cautions, which probably come from a friend to the marriage bill. I never yet have seen the utility of this law, unless to innkeepers on the road, post-boys, ostlers, and an episcopal clergyman at Edinburgh, who makes a good living by tying the hands of our amorous adventurers; and I believe the English are the first nation who ever had sagacity enough to discover that it was for the advantage of the state to lay any restraint on marriage, to put any stop to this source of national strength. For my own part, I think this law more unfriendly to natural liberty, and infinitely more pernicious to the state, than any excise law that was ever yet passed. When I see such a bustle now made about liberty, and reflect how quietly the marriage bill was received,

one would imagine we were not the same people we were some few years ago; and we certainly very much resemble the Romans in the decline of the republic, when they wished for nothing *preter panem et circences*. But happily this act is of easy evasion; and I mean, by your favour, to inform my fair countrywomen, whom I wish to see all well married, that whenever they are inclined to make the dear youths happy, they have nothing to fear either to themselves or their issue from the invalidity of marriages made in Scotland. There were indeed in Scotland certain laws, which required certain forms to be observed in marriage, but these laws are now obsolete; and none of them ever affected the validity of the marriage, and only one of them the legal settlements, and that was rescinded *anno* 1699. By the law of Scotland now, nothing more is required to make a marriage than the consent of the parties, declared in such a manner as that it can be proved. No joining of hands, no clergyman, no consummation is necessary. If the parties agree before two witnesses to live together as man and wife, that of itself is sufficient. I could prove this by every Scotch law author who has wrote on the subject. But I shall only trouble you with a quotation from a late institute, by John Erskine, Esq; Scotch law professor in the university of Edinburgh; a book deservedly of the greatest authority in all their law courts. He says, "Marriage is fully perfected by consent, which, without consummation, founds all the conjugal rites and duties. It is not necessary that marriage should be celebrated by a clergyman. The consent of

parties may be declared before any magistrate, or simply before witnesses. The father's consent was, by the Roman law, essential to the marriage of children in family; but by our law children may validly enter into marriage, without the knowledge, or even against the remonstrances of a father." So that parties have now nothing to fear on that head.

Indulge me but a minute longer to add, that though, by the English law, children born before marriage are not legitimated by the subsequent marriage, the case is otherwise in Scotland; so that people who have children begot in fornication, and who would gladly marry if the legitimation of these children might be the consequence, have only to go to Scotland, where their marriage will certainly have that effect. The above author says, "Bastards may be legitimated, or made lawful, by the subsequent marriage of the mother of the child with the father; and this entitles the child, by our present practice, to all the rights of lawful children."

I hope this information may be of use next month; and, in the midst of national jealousies, we should remember that the above are some of the little advantages we derive from our vicinity to Scotland.

W. ALFRED.

Translation of an address to the English nation by the celebrated Monsieur de la Condamine, during his late residence in London.

MR. De La Condamine, knight of St. Lazare, one of the forty of the French academy of sciences
at

at Paris, and of almost all the academies in Europe, particularly for above fifteen years fellow of the royal society of London, lately arrived in London, took a lodging in Suffolk-street, at a milliner's, at the sign of the Golden Angel. He had lived in this house for about eight days, when, on Friday the 26th past, returning home at nine o'clock in the evening, he perceived he was followed by two men very shabbily dressed, one of whom was armed with a stick. They both entered into his chamber, and seized him, at the same time presenting him with a paper, and threatening him by words and gesture, making a sign for him to follow them.

Let any one put himself in the place of a stranger, who has the honour to be personally known to many of the first nobility, and persons of distinction in London, and who was that very day to have been presented to his Britannic majesty; let him judge at the surprize a man must feel who thought himself safe under the seal of public faith, and yet found himself seized in his own lodgings at nine o'clock at night by brutal officers, whose language he did not understand, and threatened by them to be dragged to prison.

Happily indeed reflection came to his assistance. He judged that in England, as in France, judiciary decrees are not executed in the night, and that all these preparations were designed only to intimidate him, and force him to give up his lodgings. He discovered besides that the landlady only wanted a pretence to put another person, to whom she had let it, into possession of his apartment, and that she was

acting this farce. M. de la Condamine declared that he would not quit it, and that he would write immediately to the minister charged with the affairs of France, since the departure of the ambassador: but they would not permit him to transcribe in his letter the strange warrant by virtue of which they pretended to take him up. At length, the worthy bearer of this warrant making a sign with his fingers, which seemed to be very familiar to him, gave him to understand that if he was paid he would carry the letter himself; and the moment he got two shillings, he and his comrades, who perhaps had no other design, disappeared with the letter, which was never delivered according to the direction.

The person to whom this adventure has happened, has travelled to Algiers, to Tunis, to Tripoli, in Barbary, in Egypt, in Palestine, in Syria, in Armenia; to Constantinople, upon the Banks of the Black sea: he traversed about a thousand leagues in America thro' countries uninhabited but by savages, without having ever experienced such ill treatment as he has met with at London.

He has taken the advice of counsel in what manner he must act, who are all agreed that he can hope for no justice or satisfaction, and that the best thing he can do, is to be silent; nevertheless he is tempted to address himself immediately to the English, who pique themselves upon knowing and practising the rights of humanity. He consults them by the means of the public papers, to know if it is agreeable to the laws, in which they glory, that a stranger who believes himself to

be under their protection, should be exposed, in the capital itself, to an insult, which he never suffered among barbarians, who have always respected hospitality in regard to him.

[The puerility of the foregoing address is so glaring, that we do not think there can be any necessity for inserting the answers to it. But we cannot help remarking with one of these answers, that thirty thousand of M. De La Condamine's countrymen are gone home to refute the charge of barbarism against us. We are more in pain for what the character of M. De La Condamine himself may suffer from so silly a performance, as we think that no other apology can be made for it, than that old adage of, *Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.*]

Some account of the murder of John Beddingfield.

JOHN Beddingfield was a farmer of Sternfield in the county of Suffolk. He was a young man, scarce 24 years old. When he was about 20, he married a young woman scarce 17: About Michaelmas 1761, somewhat more than a year and a half ago, they hired two servants, Richard Ringe, and Elizabeth Cleobold, a nurse-maid, they having then two children living, one of which was not more than three months old. There also lived with them at that time Elizabeth Riches, William Masterfon, a lad about 14, and John Nunn, a boy of ten years old.

Till this time the young couple had lived very happily together; but it happened, unfortunately, that Mrs. Beddingfield took a liking to

Ringe, then about 19, and from that time she behaved with less kindness to her husband, and they were frequently displeased with each other, though they do not appear to have lived together upon what the world calls "ill terms."

But at whatever time Mrs. Beddingfield first conceived an inclination for Ringe, she did not discover it till he had lived in the family six months, and from this time they seem to have taken little pains to conceal it from others; both the maid-servants had seen him kiss her, and found her sitting in his lap, knew that they were often alone together, and sometimes in her chamber; such, indeed, was Mrs. Beddingfield's unaccountable indiscretion, that she frequently set one of the maids to give notice of her master's coming when she and Richard were alone in his absence; she also wrote letters to him, tho' in the same house, and sent them by the maids. Their criminal intimacy, however, had not been carried to the last excess, if Ringe's dying declaration is to be believed; but Mrs. Beddingfield's mind being more and more alienated from her husband, she became impatient to get him out of the way, that the great obstacle to her connection with Ringe might be removed. She at length went so far as to tell Ringe, that she could not be easy till her husband was dead, that she might marry him. To this he said he paid little regard for some time, but it being often repeated to him, he at last listened with too much attention, and it was agreed between them that Beddingfield should be murdered.

After this resolution had been taken, Mrs. Beddingfield was weak enough

enough to throw out intimations that somebody in the house would die; that it would happen soon, and that she thought it would be her husband; and one day being putting on her cap in her chamber, and Cleobold the nurse-maid coming in, she desired her to put in her earrings, saying, *It would not be long before she should want black ones.* In the mean time Ringe was taking measure to accomplish these predictions, but was under the same insatiation with his mistress: as he was one night sitting up for his master with Elizabeth Riches, his mistress being gone to bed, he took the strange resolution of telling her, that he had procured some poison to poison his master, and urged her to administer it, by putting it into the rum and milk that he drank for breakfast. The girl refused; but he continued his solicitations, saying, 'He would be a friend to her as long as he lived, and that nobody would know it.' The girl honestly and sensibly replied, *That if it was hidden in this world, it would not be hidden in the world to come*; and refused to concur in his horrid proposal so firmly and warmly, that he urged it no more. The girl, however, not sensible of the guilt she would incur by concealing a design to commit a murder from the person against whom it was formed, nor struck with a sense of the expediency of so doing, to prevent the murder from being actually committed, took no notice of what had passed.

Ringe, finding that he could not get Riches to administer the poison, resolved to take some opportunity of administering it himself; while he was watching for such opportunity, it happened that his master

being slightly out of order took a vomit, and the water with which he was to work it off being made too hot, Ringe was sent to the pond to get some cold water to mix with it; into this water, as he was bringing it from the pond, he put some arsenic, which he had bought of an apothecary at Aldeburgh, and being mixed with the hot water some of it was given to his master; but his master observing somewhat at the bottom of the cup, refused to drink it, though without the least suspicion that it was poison, and so for that time escaped the danger.

From this time the murderers seem to have given over all thoughts of effecting their design by poison, and to have formed the project of strangling Beddingfield in his bed.

The house seems to have had two rooms on the ground floor, besides what was called a back house; one of these rooms was a kitchen, the other a parlour, over these there were two chambers, the first from the landing-place was called the kitchen chamber, being over the kitchen, and out of this was a door that went into the other chamber, which being over the parlour was called the parlour chamber, and could only be entered through this door; on the other side of the landing-place was a chamber, called the back-house chamber, because it was over the back-house, and joining to that, but divided from it by a partition of lath and plaister, was another chamber, which was also over the back-house, and to which some back-stairs led from below, it having no communication above stairs with the rest of the house. Beddingfield and his wife usually

usually lay in the parlour chamber; the kitchen chamber seems to have been a spare room. Cleobold and Riches, the two maids, lay in the back-house chamber, and Ringe and the two lads, Masterfon and Nunn, in the chamber joining to it, the lads in one bed, and Ringe in the other.

In order to give Ringe an opportunity of killing his master in the night, when he should think circumstances most favoured his design, Mrs. Beddingfield found some pretence for lying alone in the kitchen chamber, and he lay in the parlour chamber.

On the 27th of July last, Beddingfield had been busy in the harvest field, and had pitched a load of wheat; he had also sold a beast to one Scarlet a butcher, whom he brought home with him early in the evening; with Scarlet he drank part of two bowls of punch, freely, but not to be fuddled. Mrs. Beddingfield left him over his liquor about ten o'clock, and went to bed in the kitchen chamber, but as he had given some intimation that he would not lie alone that night, and as she was, notwithstanding, determined he should not lie with her, she ordered Cleobold to come to bed to her, which she did; Riches, the other maid, was left to sit up till her master went to bed. In about half an hour Scarlet went away, and Riches lighted her master up stairs; when he came into the kitchen chamber and perceived that Cleobold was in bed with his wife in that room, and as he could not go to bed to her there, as he intended, he desired her to go into bed in the parlour chamber with him; this she refused, and he went into the parlour chamber

and got his cap; then he came back again, and endeavoured to persuade his wife to come to him, which she still refusing they parted, and though with some discontent on his part, yet without anger, for they wished one another a good night. When Beddingfield went into the parlour chamber to bed, Riches retired to her own room, the back-house chamber; Ringe and the boys had been in bed an hour, and every thing was silent in a short time.

But Ringe, though he had retired about ten o'clock, and pretended to go to bed, had taken off only his coat, waistcoat, and shoes, and lay down with his breeches and stockings on.

He had observed that his master drank freely in the evening with Scarlet, and thinking he would go to bed fuddled, supposed he should attack him with advantage, and therefore determined to make his attempt that night as soon as he should be fallen into his first sleep.

Having this in his mind he lay awake, watching to hear his master come to bed; he did accordingly hear him come up, and go into the chamber, and having waited half an hour after that, and finding the house in a profound silence, he concluded that he was fallen asleep, and determined that he should wake no more.

He had given no intimation to his mistress of his having determined to commit the murder that night, nor did he know but that, as his master lay alone in the parlour chamber, she lay alone in the kitchen chamber: however, he got out of bed, and without putting on his coat or waistcoat, he
went

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [171

went into the kitchen chamber where his mistress lay, and finding the door into the parlour chamber open, he went into that, and coming up to his master's bed-side, found him asleep. He stood, he said, by the bed-side, almost a quarter of an hour, doubting and irresolute, before he could lay hold of him; but at last he threw himself upon him, caught hold of the fore-part of his throat, and endeavoured to strangle him: he struggled very much, and, in striving together, both fell off the bed, and in their fall broke down the curtain rod: in the fall, also, Ringe lost his hold, but immediately recovering it again in the same place, and gripping him hard, he soon killed him.

In the mean time the wife of this unhappy man was awaked by the noise, and, in her first fright, awaked Cleobold the maid, who was in bed with her, and who, having been up all the night before, was so fast asleep that the noise did not awake her: she immediately heard a groaning, as if somebody was in an agony, and being extremely frightened, begged her mistress to get up; but her mistress, having by this time recollected the horrid business that was doing, said *They had better lie still*. In about two minutes the noise ceased, and Ringe, coming into their room, and standing on that side of the bed where his mistress lay, said *I have done for him*; to which she replied, *Then I am easy*. Cleobold, in her confusion, started up in the bed, and thinking it was Beddingfield, called *Master!* Ringe, who imagined his mistress had been in bed alone, cried, *Hold your tongue*; and, speaking again to his mistress,

said, *Does any body know it but you two?* to which she answered, *No*. Cleobold now knew it was Richard, and said, *How came you here?* His conscience referred the question to what he had been doing, and he answered, *I was forced to it*. The women immediately began to get their cloaths on, while Ringe staid in the room, and having some of them on, and the rest in their hands, Ringe, knowing that Cleobold was now privy to the murder, said, he would go to his own chamber to be called up, and accordingly went down stairs. Soon after, Mrs. Beddingfield having conjured Cleobold not to discover, went with her into the back-house chamber to the other maid, Elizabeth Riches; and, pretending to be very much frightened, said, *Betty, go and call up Richard*, meaning Ringe, *something is the matter with your master*. Riches, whose chamber lay partly behind the kitchen chamber and partly behind the parlour chamber, one end of it coming against the partition which divided those chambers from each other, had been alarmed already by the noise, which she described to be like the crying of children; she therefore rose, and called Ringe hastily: he had again slipped into bed with his breeches and stockings on, and, when Riches called him, he pretended to be half surprised and half angry, and cried out, *What the devil's the matter now!* but did not immediately rise. Riches therefore went into his room, and called him again, begging him to get up, and come away. He then rose, and it appears by the trial, that he got a tinder-box, and went into Riches's chamber and struck a light: this is a strange particular, for it looks

as if this whole dreadful transaction passed in the dark. Cleobold being asked, said, there was no candle in the room, where she and her mistress were in bed, when Ringe came in after he had committed the murder. It no where appears that Ringe had a light when he went into his master's room, nor is there any reason to suppose that a candle was left burning there, but the contrary, as Riches, who lighted him up, seems to have said till he went to bed, merely to take the candle away, that she might go to bed by it herself. Neither does it at all appear where the children lay, or who lay with them, though as they were very young, they could not be left alone; nor, indeed, could those who were with them be conveniently without a light. However, a light being struck and a candle lighted, Ringe was ordered by his mistress to go into the parlour chamber, for she believed, she said, something was the matter with his master: he accordingly went, leaving his mistress with both the maids, in the back-house chamber, and in a very few minutes returned with much seeming surprise, and said, *His master was dead*. Riches cried out, *No, sure!* and immediately went to see; Ringe went with her, and she found him lying with his face downward upon the floor, at the further side of the bed, with his head towards the foot; his neck appeared black and swelled, two buttons were torn off the shirt collar, and it was rent out of the gathers, the bed-curtain was down, and the rod bent. It is not clear whether Riches even now suspected that her master was murdered, but remembering the affair of the poison, she said to Ringe,

If I had said to you what you have said to me, I should be afraid of ever going into this room alone, for I should think my master would appear to me.

Riches having seen the body returned to her mistress, and the other maid, who were still in the back-house chamber, and they continued there till the morning dawned, the mistress seeming uneasy, and having laid down on the bed in her cloaths.

In the mean time Ringe, having returned into his chamber, called up Masterfon; "For God's sake, Will," says he, "get up and come down, your master has fallen out of bed, and has killed himself." The lad immediately rose, and Ringe carried him also to see his master's body, which he found in the same situation in which it had been seen by Riches, except that the hand was placed under it on the throat. He assisted Ringe to lift the body from the ground, and place it upon the bed; and then went to fetch his unhappy master's mother and sister, who lived not far off, and who both came before it was broad day. They asked if the doctor had been sent for; to which Mrs. Beddingfield replied, "What signifies sending for the doctor when he is dead?"

In the forenoon of that day he was laid out, and a sheet thrown over him; the servants then saw him again, took notice that his face was black, and his throat and neck almost round.

The next day the coroner came; but his inquest seems to have been very negligently and superficially taken.

The servants were examined upon oath, particularly Riches and Cleobold:

Cleobold: Cleobold gave an account of the groans she had heard, but said nothing of Ringe, because she was to stay in her place till Michaelmas, and was afraid her mistress, who had a violent spirit, would use her ill; and Riches related the circumstances of lighting her master to bed, and of her being called up, and told he was dead; but said nothing of the proposal to poison him, which Richard had made to her, because she also was to stay in her place till Michaelmas, and was afraid she should be used ill.

One Sparham, a surgeon, was also examined: He found the coroner in a great hurry to go home; he took a hasty view of the body; was of opinion that the blackness of the face and throat was occasioned by the deceased's own fingers; and having with great expedition dispatched the impatient coroner, went away, without having been in the house five minutes.

When this sagacious observer was asked, upon the trial, concerning the appearance of the body, he declared there were marks of violence, such as he had never seen before; and that if a man fell from the bed upon the floor, with his hand under his throat, it would not produce such appearances; being then asked how he could think, when sent for by the coroner, that the man died a natural death, he was pleased to declare, that he did not think much about it. As the reader will probably conceive a just opinion of the diligence, attention, and conscientious regard to life, that appears in this gentleman's conduct, it is not necessary to make any remarks upon it, except that he was not, as he ought to have

been, examined upon oath: this, however, was the fault of the coroner, who, it must be remembered, was in a great hurry: and if that ought to excuse him, let him be excused.

There was another surgeon also present, one Edgar, who viewed the body, but the coroner did not think fit to ask him any questions at all. The jury, after these hopeful proceedings, brought in their verdict *accidental death*, and the body was buried.

The husband being removed out of the way, and the murder concealed, the intimacy between Ringe and his mistress now, and not till now, became criminal: she was, he said, very fond of him for about a fortnight or three weeks; but then began to dislike him, and afterwards seemed to hate him: thus deceitful and transient was the pleasure for which she had, at the risk of life, violated the most sacred obligation, and contracted the most aggravated guilt.

In the mean time, Cleobold, who though, for the reasons already mentioned, she had not discovered what she knew to the coroner, was determined not to let it remain a secret. When the judges came down to the assizes at Saxmundham, only ten days were wanting to complete the time she was to stay in her place; she therefore thought this a good opportunity to make it known, and accordingly disclosed it to her mother, who applied to proper persons for taking the criminals into custody. After she had told her mother, she told her fellow-servant Riches; and Riches, then, for the first time, told her of the poison. Ringe and his mistress soon heard the rumour, and questioned Cleobold

Cleobold about it: the girl readily confessed that she had told her mother and fellow-servant all she knew; upon which her mistress, turning to Ringe, said, *Now, Richard, you are done for; you will certainly be hanged.* She then expostulated with the girl, Did you not promise, said she, not to discover? Yes, said the girl, but I could not be easy, till I had discovered: And so, replied her mistress, to make yourself easy, you will ruin two for ever. Ringe then attempted to tamper with the girl, and would have had her gone to Saxmundham and swear to a paper of his dictating; but she refused: and his mistress foreseeing what would happen, absconded the same day, which was a Thursday; but on the Saturday following was taken up, with Ringe, who does not appear to have taken any precautions for his safety.

Their trial came on the 21st of March, 1763, when they were both capitally convicted, upon proper evidence being given of the facts already related. Both insisted upon their innocence, till a few days before their execution, when Ringe made a full confession, which has been included in this narrative. He said he did not, at any time after he committed the murder, believe he should escape: he acknowledged that he ought to die, and declared that he and his mistress only were guilty. He talked with much composure concerning the manner of his death, yet was greatly shocked at the thoughts of being dissected.

Beddingfield still persisted in declaring herself innocent: but being

told that Ringe had made a full confession, she strongly expressed her resentment against him for it, and at last owned that she was *guilty*, and deserved to die for having been privy to the murder of her husband, and having held correspondence with Ringe for that purpose for three months before.

They were both executed at Rushmere, near Ipswich, on the 8th of the month following.

An account of the annual supplies that have been granted by parliament to support the several wars that have been carried on since the revolution.

King WILLIAM.		
Annual supply. Medium per an.		
	£.	£.
1693	4.017,079	} 5.105,505
1694	5.539,087	
1695	5.036,430	
1696	5.539,853	
1697	5.395,078	
Sum total		25.527,527

Queen ANNE.		
1702	3.551,459	} 5.369,611
1703	3.535,457	
1704	4.005,369	
1705	4.570,488	
1706	5.075,761	
1707	5.942,381	
1708	5.926,849	
1709	6.563,138	
1710	6.425,268	
1711	6.789,169	
1712	6.680,495	
Sum total		59.065,834

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King GEORGE II.		King GEORGE II. and III.	
Annual supply.	Medium per an.	Annual supply.	Medium per an.
1740	3.8-4.076	1756	7.229,117
1741	5.006.039	1757	8.350,320
1742	5.723.537	1758	10 486,457
1743	5.912.383	1759	12.761,310
1744	6.243.538	1760	15.503,563
1745	6.562.902	1761	19.619,119
1746	7.088.354	1762	18.655,750
1747	9 389.196		
1748	10.059.094		
Sum total 59.859,119		Sum total 92.605,636	

SUPPLIES granted by Parliament, for the Service of the Year 1763.

DECEMBER 2.

1. That 30,000 men be employed for the sea service for 1763, including 4287 marines.

2. That a sum not exceeding 4l. per man per month, be allowed for maintaining them, for 13 months, including ordnance for sea service

1,560,000 0 0

FEBRUARY 3.

For defraying the extraordinary expences of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, from 25 December 1761, to 31 October 1762, both days inclusive, and not provided for by parliament

1,588,756 15 5

FEBRUARY 3.

1. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea and marine officers, for 1763

380,661 3 11

2. For compleating the works of the hospitals for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth

3,000 0 0

3. Upon account, to be applied by the commissioners, or governors, of Greenwich hospital, for the support and relief of seamen, worn out and become decrepid in the service of their country, who shall not be provided for within the said hospital

10,000 0 0

4. That provision be made, for enabling his majesty to satisfy all the bills payable in course of the navy and victualling offices, and for transports, which were made out on, or before, the 31st of December, 1762, amounting to the sum of

3.075,316 0 3

3.468,977 4 2

FEBRU-

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FEBRUARY 14.

That provision be made for enabling his majesty to satisfy all the debentures, payable out of his majesty's office of ordnance, which were dated on, or before, the 31st of December last, and remain undischarged, amounting to the sum of

595,423 2 5

FEBRUARY 17.

Towards enabling the commissioners for putting in execution, an act made in the last session of parliament, entituled, *An Act for paving Westminster streets, &c.* more effectually to perform the trusts reposed in them

5,000 0 0

FEBRUARY 24.

1. To enable his majesty to discharge the like sum, raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of parliament, and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session

1,000,000 0 0

2. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs, of his majesty's ships for 1763

100,000 0 0

1,100,000 0 0

FEBRUARY 28.

For defraying the extraordinary expence of his majesty's land forces, and other services incurred, from 1 November 1762, to 19 February 1763, and not provided for by parliament

951,249 0 6

MARCH 1.

1. For defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 90 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 March 1763, both days inclusive, together with the subsidies, pursuant to treaty

85,158 14 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

2. For defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horse and 6072 foot, together with the general and staff officers, the officers of the hospital, and officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 328 days, from 1 January 1763, to 24 November following, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty

87,690 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

3. For defraying the charge of an augmentation to the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, consisting of 656 horse, and 2736 foot, for 335 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 November 1763, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty

45,420 16 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

4. For

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
4. For defraying the charge of 1444 cavalry, and 2330 infantry, the troops of the reigning duke of Brunswick, in the pay of Great Britain, for 86 days, from 25 December, 1762, to the 20th day of March, 1763, both days inclusive, together with the subsidies for the said time, pursuant to treaties ———	49,308	1	1 ³ / ₄
5. To make good a deficiency in the sum voted last session, for the pay of an augmentation to the troops of the reigning duke of Brunswick, for 1762 ———	4,328	8	5
6. For the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, for 1763, ———	204,329	0	0
	<hr/> 476,235	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 3 ⁵ / ₄

MARCH 7.

1. To enable his majesty to pay off, and discharge, the exchequer bills made out by virtue of an act of last session, intituled, <i>An Act for enabling his majesty to raise a certain sum, &c.</i> and charged upon the first aids, or supplies, to be granted in this session ———	1,500,000	0	0
2. For defraying the charge of 56360 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, including those in Germany, Portugal, and Belleisle, for 121 days, from 25 December, 1762, to 24 April, 1763, both days inclusive, according to their present establishment, and for reducing their numbers ———	485,317	2	10
3. For maintaining his majesty's forts and garrisons in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guadeloupe, Africa, Martinico, and the Havanna, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Quebec, Gaudeloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for 121 days, from 25 December 1762, to 24 April, 1763, both days inclusive, according to the present establishment, and for reducing their numbers ———	278,893	11	0
4. For defraying the charge of four regiments of foot, serving in the East Indies, for 365 days, from 25 December, 1762, to 25 December, 1763, both days inclusive ———	71,381	16	8
5. For defraying the charge of two regiments of horse, serving in Germany, and four regiments of foot, serving in North America, on the Irish establishment, for 121 days, from 25 December, 1762, to 24 April, 1763, both days inclusive ———	16,438	7	0

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6. For the pay of the general and general staff officers, in Great Britain, for 1763	L. s. d. 11,291 8 6½
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7. That a number of land forces, including 2743 invalids, amounting to 17,526 effective men, commissioned and non-commissioned officers included, be employed for 1763.

8. For defraying the charge of the said number of land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, from April 25, 1763, to the 24th December following, both days inclusive, being 244 Days	408,372 13 4
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9. For maintaining his majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, including those in garrison at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Quebec, and Senegal, for 244 days, from the 25th of April 1763, to the 24th of December following, both days inclusive	281,781 3 6
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MARCH 10.	3,053,476 2 10½
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For defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia, for one year, beginning the 25th of March, 1763	150,000 0 0
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MARCH 15.

1. To enable his majesty to complete the payment of 220,000l. as a reasonable succour in money, to the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, pursuant to treaty	50,000 0 0
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2. To make good the deficiency of the half-subsidies of tonnage and poundage, charged with the payment of several annuities, by the acts made in the 6th of Queen Anne, and the 6th of King George I. to satisfy all annuities charged thereupon, to the 5th of January 1763	49,558 1 6
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3. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on the 5th of July 1762, of the several rates and duties upon offices and pensions, and upon houses, and upon windows or lights, which were made a fund by an act 31 George II. for paying annuities at the bank of England, in respect of 5,000,000l. borrowed towards the supply for 1758	48,891 14 27
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4. To replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same, to make good the deficiency on January 5, 1762, of the additional duty upon strong beer and ale, to answer and pay the several annuities of 3l. per cent. and 1l. 2s. 6d. per cent. on 1,140,000l. part of twelve millions borrowed towards the supply granted by an act of the 1st of Geo. III. for 1761	26,710 0 0
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5. Upon

	l.	s.	d.
5. Upon account, towards enabling the governors and guardians of the Foundling Hospital, to maintain and educate such children as were received into the said hospital, on, or before the 25th of March 1760, from the 31st of December 1762, exclusive, to the 31st of December inclusive, and that the said sum be issued and paid for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever —	40,050	0	0
6. Upon account, for defraying the charges incurred, by supporting and maintaining the settlement of Nova Scotia in 1760, and not provided for by parliament —	4,580	13	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
7. Upon account, for maintaining and supporting the civil establishment of Nova Scotia for 1763 —	5,674	1	10
8. Upon account, for defraying the charges of the civil establishment of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1762, to the 24th of June 1763 —	4,136	0	0
	229,609	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

MARCH 17.

1. Upon account, to enable his majesty to give a proper compensation to the respective provinces in North America, for the expences incurred by them in the levying, cloathing, and pay, of the troops raised by the same, according as the active vigour, and strenuous efforts, of the respective provinces shall be thought by his majesty, to merit —	133,333	6	8
2. To make good the deficiency of the grants for 1762 —	7,151	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
3. To be employed in maintaining and supporting the fort at Anamaboo, and the other British forts and settlements upon the coast of Africa —	13,000	0	0
4. For the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of the land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December 1716, for 1763 —	1,742	0	0
5. Upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces and marines, for 1763 —	33,351	17	6
6. Upon account of the reduced officers of his majesty's land forces already disbanded, and such as are to be disbanded, for 1763 —	88,704	3	4
7. For defraying the charge for allowances to the several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and regiment of horse re-			

[N] 2 duced,

duced, and to the superannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horse guards, for 1763 l. s. d.
2,910 1 8

8. To be paid as a reward to John Harrison, upon a proper discovery to be made by him, for the use of the public, of the principles upon which his instrument for measuring time at sea, is constructed, and that the said sum be applied for the purpose aforesaid, out of any money unapplied to the use of the navy, in the hands of the treasurer of the navy 5,000 0 0

285,192 18 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

MARCH 19.

1. To make good to his majesty the like sum which has been issued by his majesty's orders, in pursuance of the addresses of this house 6,410 5 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

2. Upon account, for out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital, 1763 51,708 13 4

58,118 19 2 $\frac{3}{4}$

Sum total of the supplies granted in this session 13,522,039 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

And in order to provide for this large sum of money, the following resolutions of the committee of ways and means were agreed to by the house on the days as follow :

DECEMBER 4.

That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty the duties on malt, &c. be farther continued from the 23d of June, 1763, to the 24th of June, 1764 750,000 0 0

DECEMBER 9.

That a land tax of 4s. in the pound be raised, in the usual manner, for one year, from the 25th of March, 1763 2,037,854 19 11

FEBRUARY 7.

That all persons interested in, or intitled unto, any bills, payable in course of the navy, or victualling offices, or for transports, which were made out on, or before, the 31st day of December last, who shall, on, or before, the 25th day of March next, carry the same (after having had the interest due thereupon computed, and marked upon the said bills, at the navy or victualling office respectively) to the treasurer of his majesty's navy, to be marked and certified by him or his paymaster and cashier, to the governor and company of the bank of England, shall be intitled unto,

to, and have, an annuity, transferrable at the bank of England, for the principal and interest due on the bill, after the rate of 4 pounds per centum per annum, to commence from the 25th day of March next, payable half yearly, in lieu of all other interest, until redeemed by parliament, the said annuities to be charged upon the sinking fund, and the sums, which shall be issued out of the sinking fund, for payment of the said annuities, to be from time to time replaced out of the next aids to be granted by parliament

l. s. d.

— 3,468,977 3 2

FEBRUARY 17.

That all persons interested in, or intitled unto, any debentures payable out of his majesty's office of ordnance, which were dated on, or before the 31st day of December last, who shall, on, or before, the 25th day of March next, carry the same to the treasurer of his majesty's ordnance, to be certified by him, or his deputy or cashier, to the governor and company of the bank of England, shall be intitled unto, and have, an annuity transferrable at the bank of England, for the sums due on the said debentures, after the rate of four pounds per cent. per ann. to commence from the 25th day of March next, payable half yearly until redeemed by parliament, the said annuities to be charged upon the sinking fund, and the sums which shall be issued out of the sinking fund, for payment of the said annuities, to be, from time to time, replaced out of the next aids to be granted by parliament

— 595,423 2 5

MARCH 8.

1. That there be raised in manner following; that is to say, the sum of 2,800,000l. by annuities, after the rate of 4l. per centum per annum, transferrable at the bank of England, and redeemable by parliament, and the sum of 700,000l. by two lotteries to be drawn at different times in the year 1763, each lottery to consist of 35,000 tickets, and every blank to be of the value of 5l. the blanks and prizes to be attended with the like 4 per cent. transferrable and redeemable annuities, the said several annuities to commence from the 5th day of April, 1763, and to be payable half yearly on the 10th day of October, and the 5th day of April in every year, and that every contributor towards the said sum of 2,800,000l. shall, for every 80l. so contributed, be intitled to receive a ticket in each of the said lotteries, upon the payment of 10l. for each ticket; and that every contributor shall, on, or before, the 15th day of this instant March, make a deposit with the cashiers of

[N] 3 the

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the bank of England, of 12l. 10s. per cent. in part of the sum or sums to be contributed by him towards the said sum of 2,800,000l. and also a deposit of 10l. per centum, in part of the monies to be contributed by him in respect of each lottery, as a security for making the future payments respectively, on or before the times herein after limited: that is to say,

On the 2,800,000l.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 10th day of May next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 16th day of June next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 21st day of July next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 30th day of August next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 27th day of September next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 21st day of October next.

12l. 10s. per cent. on, or before, the 24th day of November next.

On the lotteries for 700,000l.

90l. per cent. on, or before, the 31st day of April next, for completing the payment upon the first lottery.

90l. per cent. on, or before, the 11th day of October next, for completing the payment upon the 2d lottery.

Which several sums so received, shall, by the said cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his majesty's exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house, in this session of parliament, and not otherwise; and that every contributor, who shall pay in the whole of his contribution on account of his share in the annuities attending the said sum of 2,800,000l. at any time, on, or before, the 18th day of October next, or on account of his share in the first lottery, on or before, the 20th day of April next, or on account of his share in the second lottery, on or before, the 10th day of October next, shall be allowed a discount after the rate of 3l. per cent. per annum, on the sum so completing his contribution respectively, to be computed from the day of completing such contribution, to the 24th day of November next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the first mentioned annuities, and to the 21st day of April next, in respect of the sum paid on account of the first lottery, and to the 11th day

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day of October next, in respect of the sum paid on l. s. d.
account of the second lottery — — 3,500,000 0 0

2. That an additional duty of 8 l. per ton be laid upon all French wines, and of 4 l. per ton upon all wines, which shall be imported into this kingdom.

3. That the said annuities and lotteries be charged upon the said additional duties upon wine, for which the sinking fund shall be the collateral security.

MARCH 14.

1. That a duty of 4 s. per hoghead be laid upon all cyder and perry made within this kingdom, over and above all other duties now payable for cyder or perry, to be paid by the maker thereof.

2. That a duty of 2 l. per ton be laid upon all cyder and perry imported into this kingdom.

3. That the said duties upon cyder and perry be charged, together with the duties upon wines granted in this session, with the payment of the annuities mentioned in a resolution of this house, of the 8th of this instant March.

MARCH 19.

1. That there be issued and applied out of such monies as shall or may arise of the surplusses, excesses, or overplus monies, and other revenues, composing the sinking fund, the sum of ————

2,000,000 0 0

2. That there be issued and applied the money remaining in the receipt of the exchequer, being the surplus of the several duties upon beer and ale, granted by an act of the first of his majesty's reign, after satisfying all charges and incumbrances thereupon, to the 5th of January 1763, amounting to the sum of

47,120 9 6

3. That there be issued and applied such part of the sum of 20,000 l. granted to his majesty in the last session, upon account, towards defraying the charge of the pay of the militia of that part of Great Britain called England, when unembodied, and of the cloathing of the part of the said militia then unembodied, for one year, beginning the 25th of March 1762, as shall remain in the receipt of the exchequer, after the said charges are satisfied.

4. That there be raised, by loans or exchequer bills to be charged upon the first aids to be granted in the next session; and such exchequer bills, if not discharged, with interest thereupon, on or before the 5th of April, 1764, to be exchanged, and received in

[N] 4 payment

payment in such manner as exchequer bills have usually been exchanged and received in payment —

<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1,800,000	0	0
<hr/>		
3,847,120	9	6

That an act, made in the sixth year of his late majesty king George the Second, intituled, “An act for the better securing and encouraging the trade to his majesty’s sugar colonies in America,” which was to continue in force for five years, to be computed from the 24th day of June, 1733, and to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which, by several subsequent acts, made in the 11th, 19th, 26th, 29th, and 31st years of the reign of his said late majesty, and an act, made in the first year of the reign of his present majesty, was further continued until the 29th day of September, 1763, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, be further continued, with amendments, until the 29th day of September, 1764, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

That an act, made in the 21st year of the reign of his late majesty king George the Second, intituled, “An act for encouraging the making of indico in the British plantations in America,” which was to continue in force for seven years, from the 25th day of March, 1749, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, and which, by an act, made in the 28th year of the reign of his said late majesty, was further continued until the 25th day of March, 1763, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament, be further continued, with amendments, until the 25th of March, 1770, and from thence to the end of the then next session of parliament.

Total sum provided for by this session —

14,199,375	16	0
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Provisions exceed the grants in the sum of

577,335	1	7½
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Besides what may arise from the said third resolution of the committee of ways and means agreed to on the 19th of March; therefore some of the grants, or provisions, made by this session, must be extremely deficient, if it should be found necessary hereafter to grant any thing for making good the deficiency of the grants for 1763.

HEADS of the Naval Estimates.

Wear and tear, ordinary and transports.

DUE, to pay off and discharge all the bills registered in the course of the navy for stores, freight of transports, &c. supplied for the service thereof
 To pay off and discharge the bills registered on the said course for premiums allowed by act of parliament on naval stores
 To freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out on the afore said Dec. 31, 1762, as also to several bills of exchange
 To his majesty's yards and rope-yards, for the ordinary and extraordinary
 To half-pay to sea-officers, according to an establishment made by his late majesty in council on that behalf

Seamens Wages.

Due, to pay the men, &c. unpaid on the books of ships paid off
 To ships in sea pay, on the afore said Dec. 31, 1762
 To discharge and pay off the bills entered in course for slop-cloaths and bedding for sea-men, surgeons necessities, free gifts, &c.

Valualling debt as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.

Due, for short allowance to the companies of his majesty's ships in pay, and which have been paid off
 For paying off all the bills entered on their course
 For provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on the afore said Dec. 31, 1762

For necessary-money, extra necessary-money, bills of exchange and contingencies
 To the officers, workmen, and labourers employed at the several ports
Sick and wounded, the debt of that office, as per estimate received from those commissioners, viz.
 Due, for the quarters and cure of the sick and wounded seamen (set on shore from his majesty's ships at the several ports, and for prisoners of war and contingencies relating to the said office)

The total amounts to the sum of
 From whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands [as on the other side]
 As also the money that remained to come in of the supplies of the year [as on the other side]

The debt will then be

Particulars.		Total.	
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
1,767,576	12 11	3,034,394	1 5
19,824	8 8		
793,893	14 7		
426,312	0 0	3,223,297	15 2
26,787	5 3		
877,709	14 0		
2,331,812	0 0	1,329,321	9 3
113,776	1 2		
18,011	0 9		
1,174,138	17 6	1,329,321	15 5
46,275	10 2		
23,411	7 10		
67,484	13 0	7,700,642	1 3
---	---		
---	---		
503,616	15 3½	1,771,517	6 1
1,267,900	10 10		
---	---		
---	---	5,929,124	15 1½
---	---		
---	---		

E X C H E Q U E R.

Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South-Sea company

Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed

Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths

Exchequer Bills made out for interest of old bills

Nets. The land taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,500,000*l.* charged on the deduction of 6*d.* per pound on pensions, nor the 1,500,000*l.* towards paying off the navy debt, &c. anno 1762, nor the sum of 1,000,000*l.* charged on the supplies anno 1763.

E A S T - I N D I A Company.

By two acts of parliament of 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne, at 3*l.* per cent. per ann. 3,200,000 — —
 Annuities at 3*l.* per cent. anno 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters — — 1,000,000 — —

B A N K of E N G L A N D.

On their original fund at 3*l.* per cent. per ann. from August 1, 1743 — — — —
 For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 George I. — — — —

Purchased of the South-sea Company — — — —

Annuities at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery, 1714 — — — —

Ditto at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the duties on coals since Lady-day, 1719 — — — —

Ditto at 3 per cent. per ann. anno 1746, charged on the duties on licences for retailing spiritous liquors since Lady-day, 1746 — — — —

Ditto at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the sinking fund by the acts — — — —

25, 28, 29, 32, and 33 George II. — — — —

Ditto at 3 per cent. per ann. charged on the duties on offices and pensions, &c. granted by the act 31 George II. — — — —

Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the additional duty on strong beer and ale, by the act 1 George III. — — — —

Ditto at 3 per cent. charged on the sinking fund by the act 25 George II. — — — —

Principal Debt.
l. *s.* *d.*
 1,836,275 17 10½
 108,100 — —
 75,595 14 10½
 2,200 — —

Annual Interest or other charges payable for the same.
l. *s.* *d.*
 136,453 12 8
 7,567 — —
 9,155 12 — —

97,285 14 4
 30,401 15 8
 100,000 — —
 15,000 — —
 121,898 3 5½
 37,500 — —
 52,500 — —
 29,604 — —
 1,027,588 5 8
 540,996 14 0

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Ditto at $3\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per cent.</i> charged on the sinking fund, by the act 29 George II.	—	—	—	—	3,500,000	—	—
Ditto at $3\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per cent.</i> charged on the duties on offices and pensions, by the act 31 Geo. II.	53,343	15	—	—	4,500,000	—	—
Ditto at 4 <i>per cent.</i> charged on the sinking fund, by the act of the 2d Geo. III.	16,031	5	—	—	20,240,000	—	—
	820,985	—	—				
<i>Memorandum.</i> The subscribers of 100 <i>l.</i> to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9 <i>s.</i> a ticket, which amounted to 22,500 <i>l.</i> but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 18,354 <i>l.</i> And the subscribers of 100 <i>l.</i> to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18 <i>s.</i> a ticket, which amounted to 45,000 <i>l.</i> but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 37,298 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>0s.</i> and the subscribers of 100 <i>l.</i> for 3 <i>l.</i> <i>per cent.</i> annuities, anno 1757, were allowed an annuity for one life of 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> which amounted to 337,501 <i>l.</i> but is now reduced, by lives fallen in, to 32,585 <i>l.</i> 178. 6 <i>d.</i> and the subscribers of 100 <i>l.</i> for 3 <i>per cent.</i> annuities, anno 1761, were allowed an annuity for 99 years of 1 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> amounting, with the charges of management, to the bank of England, to 130,053 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>0s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> which annuities are an increase of the annual interest, but cannot be added to the public debt, as no money was advanced for the same; and the contributors to 12,000,000 <i>l.</i> for the service of the year 1762, were entitled to an annuity of 1 <i>per cent.</i> <i>per annum</i> , to continue for 98 years and then to cease, which, with the charges of management to the Bank of England, amount to the sum of 121,687 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>0s.</i>							
S O U T H S E A Company.							
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I.	—	—	—	—	25,025,309	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Annuities at 3 <i>l.</i> <i>per cent.</i> anno 1751, charged on the sinking fund	—	—	—	—	2,100,000	—	—
	309,679	7	9				
	765,326	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
	64,181	5	—				
	444,097	13	8				

APPENDIX to the CHRONICLE. [189

State of the supplies and ways and means for the year 1764; as published by good authority.

Of the debt contracted during the last war, the government will this year pay off 2,771,867 l. 13 s. 6 d. *namely,*

	£.	s.	d.
German extra	500,000	0	0
Navy debt	650,000	0	0
Army extraordinaries	987,434	15	6
Deficiencies of land and malt	300,000	0	0
To the landgrave of Hesse	50,000	0	0
Deficiencies to sinking fund	147,593	13	0
Deficiency of grants for 1763	129,489	0	0
Advanced on addresses	7,350	0	0
	2,771,867	13	6

The peace establishment for the navy, the most constitutional force, and best security for Great Britain, is enlarged; the number of seamen being the same as last year, and 100,000l. more employed in ship-building, to keep our navy on a footing to be respected by all Europe

The establishment of the army is not increased, and the staff much less than at peace; for though the whole sum is

Yet it is to be observed, that the forces, ordnance, and staff in America, are

The half pay list is

Chelsea hospital, &c.

The two last articles of which are deducted, being properly the tail of the war.

The miscellaneous articles of expence amount to

Government of Nova Scotia	5,703	14	0
Ditto West Florida	5,700	0	0
Ditto East Florida	5,700	0	0
Ditto Georgia	4,038	8	0
Militia	80,000	0	0
African forts	20,000	0	0
Foundling hospital	39,000	0	0
Princess of Brunswick's fortune	80,000	0	0
Subsidy to Brunswick	43,901	0	0
British Museum	2,000	0	0
Mr. Blake	2,500	0	0
General survey of America	1,818	0	0
Paving the streets	5,000	0	0
	295,354	2	0

Besides this, the government found 2,800,000l. of Exchequer bills at an alarming discount.

This

This they have provided for, by transferring one million of them to the bank for two years, with a reduction of a fourth part of the interest on them.

The other 800 000l. old exchequer bills are to be paid off by issuing new ones for the like sum.

So that the whole state of the supplies is this:

Debt paid	—	—	—	2,771,167	13	6
Exchequer bills	—	—	—	1,800,000	0	0
Establishment for the navy	—	—	—	1,443,568	12	9
Ditto army	—	—	—	1,509,313	14	0
Miscellaneous articles	—	—	—	295,353	0	0
				<hr/>		
				7,820,102	19	3

To raise this large, necessary sum, the subject has not been oppressed with one additional tax.—It has not encouraged the spirit of gaming, by accepting a lottery, or taking to itself the not unpleasing power of disposing of tickets, commissions, and subscriptions.

It has avoided going to market for money, at a time when, though it might have been advantageous to individuals, it must have been very detrimental to the public.

The ways and means are said to be these:

Land-tax and malt	—	—	—	2,750,000	0	0
Exchequer bills taken by the bank	—	—	—	1,000,000	0	0
New exchequer bills to be issued	—	—	—	800,000	0	0
Of the bank, for the renewal of their contract	—	—	—	110,000	0	0
Savings	—	—	—	163,558	3	0
Militia money	—	—	—	150,000	0	0
Annuity fund, 1761	—	—	—	3,497	9	9

To this account, the government has brought to account what had long been unaccounted for,

The saving of non-effective men, which in the present year is — — — 140,000 0 0

To this the bounty of the king has added the produce of the French prizes taken before the declaration of war — — — 700,000 0 0

The king has freed the public from the expence of all the new governments, except that of the two Floridas.

And to make up the deficiency, the government has taken, with peculiar propriety, the surplus of the sinking fund, which in this year amounts to 2,000,000 0 0

So that the total of ways and means is	—	—	—	7,817,055	12	9
The total of supply	—	—	—	7,820,102	19	3

STATE PAPERS.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, April 19, 1763.

My lords, and gentlemen,

I Cannot put an end to this session of parliament, without expressing my thanks for the signal zeal and dispatch which you have manifested in your proceedings, and which make it unnecessary for me to continue it any longer.

I informed you at your first meeting, that preliminary articles were signed by my minister and those of France and Spain; I ordered them to be laid before you, and the satisfaction I felt at the approaching re-establishment of peace, upon conditions so honourable to my crown, and so beneficial to my people, was highly increased by my receiving from both houses of Parliament the strongest and most grateful expressions of their entire approbation. These articles have been established, and even rendered still more advantageous to my subjects, by the definitive treaty, and my expectations have been fully answered by the happy effects which the several allies of my crown have derived from this salutary measure. The powers at war with my good brother the king of Prussia, have been induced to agree to such terms of accommodation as that great prince has approved, and the success which has attended my negotiation has necessarily and immediately diffused

the blessings of peace through every part of Europe.

I acquainted you with my firm resolution to form my government on a plan of strict œconomy. The reductions necessary for this purpose shall be completed with all possible expedition; and although the army maintained in these kingdoms will be inferior in number to that usually kept up in former times of peace, yet I trust that the force proposed, with the establishment of the national militia, (whose services I have experienced, and cannot too much commend) will prove a sufficient security for the future.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have seen with the highest concern the great anticipations of the revenue, and the heavy debts unprovided for during the late war, which have reduced you to the unhappy necessity of imposing further burthens upon my people. Under these circumstances it is my earnest wish to contribute by every means to their relief. The utmost frugality shall be observed in the disposition of the supplies which you have granted; and when the accounts of the money arising from the sale of such prizes as are vested in the crown shall be closed, it is my intention to direct that the produce shall be applied to the public service.

My lords, and gentlemen,

The extension of the commerce
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of my subjects; the improvement of the advantages we have obtained; and the increase of the public revenue, are the proper works of peace. To these important and necessary objects my attention shall be directed. I depend upon your constant care to promote in your several counties that spirit of concord, and that obedience to law, which is essential to good order, and to the happiness of my faithful subjects. It is your part to discourage every attempt of a contrary tendency; it shall be mine firmly to maintain the honour of my crown, and to protect the rights of my people.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, November 15, 1763.

My lords, and gentlemen,
THE re-establishment of the public tranquillity, upon terms of honour and advantage to my kingdoms, was the first great object of my reign; that salutary measure has received the approbation of my parliament, and has since been happily compleated, and carried into execution, by the definitive treaty. It has been, and shall be, my endeavour to ensure the continuance of the peace, by a faithful and steady adherence to the conditions upon which it was concluded: and I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the several powers of Europe, who were engaged against us in the late war, have given me the strongest assurances of the same good disposition. Our principal care ought now to be employed to improve the valuable acquisitions, which we have made, and to cultivate the arts of peace

in such a manner, as may most effectually contribute to extend the commerce and to augment the happiness of my kingdoms.

For these great purposes I have called you together. It will ever be my earnest wish and endeavour to demonstrate to my people, by my actions, the love which I bear them; and I doubt not of receiving from them the grateful and just returns of duty and affection.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I will order the proper estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you. The heavy debts contracted in the course of the late war, for many of which no provision is yet made, call for your utmost attention and the strictest frugality. I must however earnestly recommend to you the support of my fleet, to which our past successes have been so much owing, and upon which the future welfare and importance of Great Britain do most essentially depend. To ease my people of some part of those burthens, I have directed, as I promised at the end of last session of parliament, that the money arising from the sale of the prizes vested in the crown, should be applied to the public service. It is my intention to reserve, for the same use, whatever sums shall be produced by the sale of any of the lands belonging to me in the islands in the West-Indies, which were ceded to us by the late treaty.

The improvement of the public revenue, by such regulations as shall be judged most expedient for that purpose, deserves your serious consideration. This will be the surest means of reducing the national debt, and of relieving my subjects

subjects from those burthens, which the expences of the late war have brought upon them; and will, at the same time, establish the public credit upon the most solid foundation.

My lords, and gentlemen,

As the interests and prosperity of my people are the sole objects of my care, I have only to desire, that you will pursue such measures, as are conducive to those ends, with dispatch and unanimity. Domestic union will be essentially necessary to remedy those evils which are the consequences of war, to enable us to reap the most permanent advantages from the conclusion of the peace, and to discourage that licentious spirit, which is repugnant to the true principles of liberty, and of this happy constitution. In this opinion I trust that my subjects will be confirmed by your example; and that they will be taught by your proceedings, to unite their utmost endeavours to support such measures, as may equally tend to the honour and dignity of my crown, and to their own security and happiness.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the right honourable the house of lords, November 15, 1763.

Most gracious sovereign,

W E your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty our unfeigned thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to take the earliest opportunity of congratulating your majesty on the happy addition

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to your royal family, by the auspicious birth of a second prince, and of expressing our most sincere wishes, that the same divine blessing may be continued to your majesty's illustrious house, on which the preservation of our holy religion, and our rights and liberties, do, under God, so essentially depend.

We beg leave also to declare our utmost gratitude to your majesty, for the re-establishment of the public tranquillity upon terms of honour to your crown, and advantage to your people. We have the firmest reliance on your majesty's most gracious assurances of your endeavours to secure the continuance of a peace so necessary to the relief of your subjects, who have long laboured under the burthen of a most expensive, though successful war, in every part of the globe; and we receive, with great satisfaction, the communication which your majesty has been pleased to make to us, of the good disposition of the several powers engaged in the late war, whose concurrence in your majesty's salutary intentions will, we trust, long ensure the tranquillity of Europe.

We are deeply sensible of your majesty's paternal care and attention for the improvement of your conquests, and the extension of the commerce of your subjects, in which the public welfare is so materially concerned; and we will not fail, on our part, to exert our warmest endeavours in forwarding your majesty's great and gracious purposes. For we have nothing more sincerely at heart, than that your majesty, having by your conduct impressed on the minds of your faithful subjects a full conviction of your true affection, may

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receive

receive from them the most ample returns of duty and attachment which a loyal and grateful people can make.

Convinced, as we are, that domestic union is essentially necessary for securing the advantages derived to us from the late happy and honourable peace, we cannot sufficiently express our abhorrence of that seditious spirit which has of late manifested itself in defiance of the laws, to the subversion of good order, and to the disgrace of liberty, whose sacred name it has so insolently assumed. And we beg leave to assure your majesty, that by our zeal and application in bringing all offenders of that sort to justice, as well as by our proceedings in general, we will endeavour to give such an example as may induce your majesty's subjects to unite in discouraging a licentiousness which is so repugnant to the true principles of this happy constitution, and in promoting such measures as may equally conduce to the honour and dignity of your majesty's crown, and to their own happiness and security.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords,

THESE hearty assurances of your loyalty and affection are truly acceptable to me; and I receive, with particular satisfaction, your congratulations upon the birth of my second son.

Your concurrence with me in pursuing the essential objects of our national attention, under the present happy pacification, will be of great importance towards the success of my endeavours for securing the prosperity of my people.

I do both highly approve the

zeal which you profess, and firmly rely upon the exertion of it, against that licentious and factious spirit, which is the most dangerous enemy to our excellent and invaluable constitution.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the honourable house of commons to the king.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, beg leave to return your majesty the most humble and hearty thanks of this house, for your most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us at the same time, to offer our warmest congratulations to your majesty on the auspicious birth of another prince, and on the happy recovery of your royal consort, now further endeared to this country by the increase of those pledges of our liberty and future happiness.

We beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the completion of that great and salutary measure, the re-establishment of the public tranquillity upon terms so honourable to your crown, and so advantageous to your people.

Allow us, Sir, to assure your majesty that we feel the highest satisfaction in the declaration which you are graciously pleased to make of your resolution faithfully and steadily to adhere to the conditions of the peace which your majesty has concluded; and that we cannot but consider the strong assurances of the same good disposition given by the several powers of Europe who were lately engaged against us, as the natural consequence of your majesty's wisdom and firmness, and as

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a further preface that the blessings of peace will be uninterrupted and permanent.

We are truly sensible of that paternal love to your people, of which your majesty is pleased to assure us in so affecting a manner; and we will assiduously apply ourselves to the accomplishment of those great purposes for which your majesty has called us together; the improvement of our valuable acquisitions, the extension of our commerce, and the cultivating of every art of peace, which may either tend to alleviate the heavy burthens occasioned by the war, or may otherwise contribute to the general welfare of these kingdoms.

We beg leave to assure your majesty, that your faithful commons will cheerfully grant to your majesty such supplies as shall be found necessary for the service of the year; that they will be careful to maintain the navy of Great Britain upon the most respectable footing; and that they look upon your majesty's earnest recommendation of this important object, as a testimony of your royal attention to the true and essential interests of this country.

We acknowledge, with the deepest sense of gratitude, your majesty's gracious and tender concern for the relief of your people, by directing, that the money arising from the sale of prizes vested in the crown, shall be applied to the public service; and for that additional mark of your royal beneficence, in signifying your intention to reserve for the same use whatever sums shall be produced by the sale of any of the lands belonging to the crown, in the islands of the West-Indies ceded by the late treaty.

Your majesty may be assured, that

we will bestow the strictest attention upon that interesting subject, which your majesty has pointed out to our serious consideration, and will diligently weigh every regulation which may be proposed for the improvement of the public revenue, as the most effectual method to reduce the national debt, to relieve your majesty's subjects from the burthens of the late war, and to confirm and strengthen the public credit.

We are thoroughly convinced, by the whole tenor of your majesty's most auspicious reign, that the common good and prosperity of your people, are the sole objects of your care; and that we should therefore be wanting to ourselves, and neglectful of our own happiness, if we did not pursue, with unanimity and dispatch, such measures as may best contribute to these great ends, and may most effectually discourage that spirit of disorder and licentiousness which is no less dangerous to liberty than destructive of government.

Animated with these sentiments, we will endeavour, by our own conduct, to set an example to others of duty to our sovereign, and of love to our country, being firmly persuaded, that under a prince adorned with those virtues which distinguish your majesty, your real interests and those of your people are inseparable.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my hearty thanks for this very dutiful and affectionate address, and for your congratulations on the happy event of the birth of my second son. The satisfaction which you express at the re-establishment of the public tranquillity, is highly acceptable to me; and your resolution to pursue such measures,

as are most conducive to the honour and happiness of my kingdoms, will always meet with my warmest approbation and concurrence.

The speech of his excellency Hugh earl of Northumberland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to both houses of parliament, Oct. 11, 1763.

My lords and gentlemen,

IT is with the utmost satisfaction, that, in obedience to his majesty's commands, I am now to meet a parliament which has already given so many and such very distinguished proofs of its zeal and unanimity in the support and service of the crown.

I have it expressly in command from his majesty to declare to you his entire approbation of your past conduct, and to assure you, that the whole course of your late proceedings has filled his royal mind with every sentiment of regard which can flow from a just and gracious sovereign towards a dutiful and loyal people.

It is with particular satisfaction I communicate to you, at the opening of this session of parliament, those great and important events which have occurred since our last meeting.

By the conclusion of a general peace, the tranquillity of every part of Europe is perfectly re-established; his majesty's dominions are enlarged; the commerce of his subjects is extended; and you are at length relieved from those burthens which are unavoidable in the progress even of the most successful war.

Interested as you are in the happiness of so excellent a sovereign, and sensible, as you have ever been,

of the inestimable public blessings which you have enjoyed, under his illustrious house; you will receive with pleasure the information of the auspicious birth of the prince of Wales, and the further increase of the royal family by the birth of a second prince: events, which promise such an addition to his majesty's domestic felicity, and such a lasting security to our happy constitution.

Gentlemen of the house of commons,

I have ordered the proper officers to prepare the several accounts and estimates, that they may be laid, in due time, before you: you will observe that, although, from the exigencies of several extraordinary services, the expences of the two preceding years have considerably exceeded what was usual in times of peace, yet they are fallen far short of the sums which were so liberally voted in the last session; a great part of which still remains unborrowed; his majesty having determined to make use of the credit given to his government in no other proportion than as the necessity of his service exactly required. I consider it as extremely fortunate that I enter upon the government of this kingdom, at a time, when the situation of public affairs will permit so very considerable a diminution of the public expence; and when I am commanded by his majesty to thank you only for your past efforts, without again having recourse to the experienced liberality of parliament. I have nothing to ask but the continuance of the supplies for the support of the ordinary establishments, which, it is hoped, will not exceed the produce of the ordinary revenue; and I
recom-

recommend to you a proper attention to the reduction of the public debt.

My lords and gentlemen,

Not only my duty, but my earnest good wishes for the prosperity of Ireland, oblige me to take this opportunity of mentioning to you the only displeasing circumstance which has occurred since my entrance upon this government; the tumultuous risings of the lower people, in contempt of laws, and of magistracy, and of every constitutional subordination, must, if not duly attended to, be productive of the most fatal consequences: they are a disgrace to a country of liberty; they are ruinous to a country of commerce; and must be particularly fatal here, where the least check to the rising spirit of industry is so very sensibly felt, and so very difficult to be retrieved: no means can serve more effectual to prevent these disorders for the future, than the encouragement of such institutions as tend to impress on the minds of the lower order of people early habits of industry, and true principles of religion: for this purpose your protestant charter-schools were established; to which I therefore recommend the continuance of your care, encouragement and support: your linen manufactory demands and will reward every instance of public attention; there is nothing which can more properly excite your future endeavours, and nothing has more fully answered your former expectations: this manufacture has been, at all times, the favourite object of parliamentary encouragement; and I shall be concerned that any national advantage which has been cultivated under the administration of my predecessors should be neglected

under mine: be assured you cannot take any measures which will be more grateful to his majesty, or which I shall be more solicitous to forward, than those which may, in any respect, advance the growing prosperity of this very improvable country: if, therefore, any of your manufactures may be further extended; if any thing can be done towards exciting the spirit, or providing the means of industry; if any improvements in agriculture can be introduced, upon wise and practicable principles; and in every thing that tends to the encouragement of virtue, or the promoting of true religion, you will have towards the attainment of those ends, not only my zealous co-operation, but his majesty's steady and willing protection. I come to this government with the king's express commands, and my own very warm inclination, to recommend and to support such measures: his majesty has the firmest reliance on your experienced duty and loyalty, on your unbiassed regard to the public; and he doubts not that this session of parliament will be carried on in a manner suitable to your own dignity, and to the unanimity of your past proceedings.

If the most inviolable attachment to his majesty, and zeal for his service; if a firm adherence to these principles, by which the protestants of Ireland have ever been distinguished, were qualifications sufficient for the discharge of the high and arduous trust committed to my hands, I might ensure myself an administration not unacceptable to parliament: and I still flatter myself that as the only ends I have in pursuit, are, the king's service, and the public welfare, I may obtain the only rewards I have

in view, his majesty's favourable acceptance of my services, and your entire approbation of my conduct.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

The humble address of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgessees, of Ireland, in parliament assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons of Ireland, in parliament assembled, beg leave to renew our unfeigned professions of the most zealous and affectionate attachment to your majesty's royal person and government, which we have been, upon all occasions, forward to express; and, we trust, have manifested by our conduct.

We now think ourselves, in a very particular manner, called upon to make the most solemn and public declarations of our inviolable duty and attachment to your majesty, when the most infamous and flagitious libels have been published and circulated through your kingdoms, filled with the grossest insults to your majesty's sacred person and royal authority; violating every rule of decency, order, and government; and tending to stir up, through all ranks of your majesty's subjects, a spirit of discontent and of disobedience to their prince, the laws, and the constitution.

As these audacious and outrageous attempts have been deemed fitting objects for the just and exemplary censure of the legislature of Great Britain; we think it cannot be unseasonable, and we hope it

will not be unacceptable, to your majesty, that we also express our utter detestation and abhorrence of such insolent and wicked practices.

And we beg leave, at the same time, humbly to assure your majesty, that these sentiments proceed, not only from those principles of duty, by which we are bound as subjects, but from the most cordial affection and reverence for those respectable and amiable virtues, which are the objects of the love and admiration of all your people.

We therefore entreat your majesty, graciously to receive these declarations from us; that we are fully sensible of the many and great blessings we enjoy under your majesty's mild and auspicious reign; that we are truly thankful to your majesty for the honourable and advantageous peace which your majesty, through your great wisdom and natural concern for your subjects, hath happily concluded for the benefit of your kingdoms; that it is our firm and unalterable resolution, to support the dignity and authority of your majesty's government, wheresoever our influence can extend, against all who shall presume to disturb it; and that it is our most sincere and ardent wish, that your majesty may reign through a long course of years, blessed with the increase of every public and domestic felicity, and supported by the unanimous voice of all your subjects.

To us who, by our situation, must be deprived of your majesty's immediate influence, it is of the utmost consequence that your majesty's royal power should be delegated to persons sensible of the importance of that high trust, and by their capacity, probity, and

moderation, fitted for the execution of it. And we cannot omit this occasion of assuring your majesty, that the rights and dignity of the crown can never be more faithfully maintained nor more honourably supported, nor the administration of your majesty's government carried on, upon principles more agreeable to the constitution, nor in a manner more entirely acceptable and satisfactory to the people, than by the earl of Northumberland.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

GEORGE R.

HIS majesty has received with the most entire satisfaction, the dutiful and loyal address of the lords and commons of Ireland: and assures them, that this very distinguishing proof of their zeal, their warm and affectionate congratulations upon the re-establishment of public tranquillity, upon terms of honour and advantage to his kingdoms; their abhorrence of that licentious spirit, which tends alike to the subversion of the government, the laws, and constitution; and their firm resolution to exert themselves, so far as their influence extends, in discouraging and restraining it, are most peculiarly acceptable to his majesty.

Such a full and affectionate declaration of the sentiments of the parliament of Ireland, of whose fidelity his majesty has always been entirely convinced, recommends them most effectually to his royal favour and protection, upon which his majesty assures them that they may always depend. G. R.

*To the king's most excellent majesty.
The humble address of the archbishop,
bishops, and clergy, of the pro-*

vince of Canterbury, in convocation assembled.

Most gracious sovereign,
WE your majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects the archbishop, bishops, and clergy of the province of Canterbury, in convocation assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate you on the good success with which Providence hath graciously crowned your humane and christian labours, for putting an end to the late necessary, but expensive and bloody war, by the conclusion of a just and honourable peace.

It adds greatly to our joy, that your majesty's influence and example have been happily instrumental to restore tranquillity throughout the rest of Europe. And our satisfaction is still further heightened by the prospect that all our fellow-subjects, in your wide extended American dominions, will, by means of the acquisitions, which the British arms have made, and your majesty hath so prudently retained, live hereafter secure from savage incursions and alarms.

We trust also, that a door will thus be opened to spread the gospel of Jesus Christ in its native purity, by the only allowable method, rational and benevolent persuasion, amongst those who have hitherto either been ignorant of it, or mixed it with dangerous errors.

We earnestly pray God to direct and bless your majesty's counsels to the complete attainment of these salutary ends: and grant you long to see every part of the several nations under your government flourishing in the full enjoyment of all their religious and civil rights;

and shewing their thankfulness for such inestimable blessings, by a chearful and uniform obedience to God and your majesty.

Whatever we can do for the promotion of the public felicity, we shall always diligently endeavour, animated to it in the strongest manner, both by conscience and inclination.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

My lords, and the rest of the clergy, **T**HIS fresh testimony of your duty and affection to my person and government, is very highly agreeable to me. It will ever be my sincere endeavour to extend our most holy religion throughout the vast dominions added to my crown by the late honourable and advantageous peace: In this pious work, I am persuaded, I shall have the hearty and zealous assistance of my faithful clergy; and they may be assured of my constant protection and support.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Address of the university of Oxford, on the peace.

Most gracious sovereign,
W E your majesty's most faithful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your university of Oxford, humbly beg leave to approach your royal presence with our most sincere and cordial congratulations on this happy occasion. Under your majesty's most auspicious administration each year teems with new blessings, and each year calls upon us to present unto your majesty, our just tribute of dutiful acknowledgments.

Your majesty on your accession to the throne of these kingdoms, found the nation involved in a ne-

cessary, but expensive and destructive war; and your first care hath been to ease your subjects from this burthen, and restore them the blessings of peace. Your majesty's prudent and vigorous measures have compelled the enemy to accept of reasonable terms of accommodation, and happily put an end to a glorious and successful war, by a most advantageous and honourable peace.

We have likewise the further satisfaction, through your majesty's wise counsels and negotiations, to see this blessing become general; and all Christendom, which had long groaned under the calamities of war, enjoying the benefits of quiet and repose.

Such an event, however extensively beneficial and universally interesting, is in a more particular manner favourable to nurseries of religion and learning: that religion, whose peculiar characteristic is peace and benevolence, those arts and sciences, which chiefly delight in peace, and always flourish most in times of public tranquillity.

Permit us, dread sir, on this joyful occasion, to give the strongest assurances of our inviolable attachment to your majesty's person and government: and we promise ourselves all happiness and prosperity under your majesty's mild and impartial administration, by being in peace with the neighbouring kingdoms, and at unity among ourselves. That your majesty may enjoy a long and happy reign, that the blessings of peace may attend it, and the arts of peace adorn it, is the ardent wish and earnest prayer of your ever grateful and loyal university.

Given at our house of convocation, this 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord 1763.

His

His majesty's most gracious answer.

IT is highly acceptable to me to receive these your warm congratulations on the re-establishment of the public tranquillity; an event so interesting to humanity, so peculiarly connected with the advancement of religion, and the improvement of letters. Your zealous and unwearied attention to these great and important objects of your care and duty, justly intitle you to my countenance and constant protection.

To the king's most excellent majesty.

Address of the university of Cambridge on the peace.

May it please your majesty,
WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars, of your university of Cambridge, beg leave to approach your majesty's throne, and to express the warmest sentiments of our duty and gratitude to your majesty for your tender regard to the true happiness of your people, in concluding an expensive, though successful war, by a safe and honourable peace. An event which, we trust, will be attended with the greatest blessings and advantages to us, and our latest posterity.

We have had frequent occasions, in the continuance of the late just and necessary war, to admire the fortitude and greatness of mind, with which your majesty pursued every measure that could contribute either to the glory, or the security of your kingdoms. Permit us to declare our most affectionate sense of that goodness of heart, which has disposed your majesty, even in the midst of your triumphs, to put a happy period to the manifold

calamities of war, and to complete your amiable character, the friend of mankind, and the father of your people.

It is with a peculiar satisfaction that your university of Cambridge embraces every opportunity of presenting themselves before your majesty, the heir and descendant of princes, who stand enrolled with our most munificent patrons and benefactors. And we shall always gratefully acknowledge that our invariable attachment to your majesty's illustrious house has been distinguished by many eminent and repeated marks of royal favour. We shall humbly hope, that our perseverance in the same good principles and practices will always recommend us to the same gracious favour and protection.

It shall be our particular attention, as it is our most bounden duty, to instil into those, who are committed to our care, the highest regard for our holy religion, every sentiment of loyalty and affection to their king, and every principle of obedience to the laws and constitution of their country.

May your majesty, who are formed to be the delight and happiness of any people, be ever possessed of the hearts of all your subjects! May that purity of manners, that undissembled piety, of which your majesty is so illustrious an example, effectually promote and recommend the cause of virtue and true religion! May it check the progress of all open vice and profaneness! And may that God, whom you so faithfully serve, long, very long, preserve your majesty the most beloved sovereign of an united, a dutiful, and an affectionate people!

His

His majesty's most gracious answer.

THE just sentiments which you express, in this dutiful address, of the peace, which the Providence of God has enabled me to conclude, give me particular satisfaction. By continuing to educate the youth committed to you, in the principles of loyalty, virtue, and piety, you will perform a most acceptable service to me. And as it is my earnest desire to contribute to the advancement of true religion, and useful learning, the university of Cambridge cannot doubt of my constant favour and protection.

Copy of a letter written by a noble duke to the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, on occasion of the foregoing address.

C — t, April 6, 1763.

Rev. Sir,

I Received here yesterday the favour of your letter of the 4th, transmitting to me the address, which the university have thought proper to make to his majesty, on occasion of the peace.

I am extremely sorry, that any thing should prevent my attending the university with their address to the king. Nobody can be more ready, and desirous, to shew his duty and loyalty to his majesty, upon all occasions, than myself; or, as far as in me lies, to promote and encourage in the university, those principles of steadiness and affection to the protestant succession, happily established in his majesty, and his royal family, which now, for many years, I have had the pleasure to see so uniformly pursued, and so warmly exerted there.

I apprehend, from several expressions in the address, which I

own I cannot approve, and which I should have objected to, if I had been previously consulted, that my attendance, upon this occasion, will not be consistent with the part, which I, and other lords, thought ourselves obliged to take, when the consideration of the preliminaries was before the parliament. I therefore hope, that it will not be thought want of duty to the king, or of respect to the university (in neither of which will I ever be guilty of the least failure) if I desire you, Sir, (as has been very frequently done in our late chancellor's time) to acquaint the secretary of state, that the university had agreed upon an address to his majesty; and that you desire to know from his lordship, when you and the university, may attend his majesty with it. This, I believe, has been the method most frequently followed by the university of Oxford, and in several instances, as I mentioned before, in the duke of Somerset's time.

If you write to the secretary of state, as soon as you receive this, you may have his lordship's answer, time enough for you to come to town on the Monday, if his majesty should think proper to appoint (as you suppose) Wednesday, this day se'nnight, for receiving the university.

I am, &c.

Address of the court of lord mayor (Sir Charles Apsall, bart. locum tenens) and aldermen of the city of London, on the peace.

S I R,

YOUR majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the lord mayor and aldermen of the city of London,

don, desire to be permitted to pay their humble duty to your majesty, and to express their grateful sense of your majesty's gracious and benevolent attention to the welfare of your people, in relieving them from the increasing burthens of a long and expensive, though glorious and successful war.

They enter not into a particular consideration of the national advantages resulting from the treaty of peace, which your majesty has been pleased to conclude;—these have been submitted to a constitutional examination; but they beg leave thus publicly to declare to your majesty their entire acquiescence in a measure which your majesty's councils, and the great council of the nation, have seen reason to approve. And this they have thought it their duty to do at this time when they have with concern observed a spirit of faction unhappily arising, and are apprehensive their silence might be interpreted as an encouragement of practices which their dutiful attachment to your majesty's person and government leads them to detest and abhor.

They further beg leave to assure your majesty, that as magistrates to whom the executive power of the government of the city of London is intrusted, it shall be their constant endeavour to maintain and preserve their domestic tranquillity, order, and good government, and that true and perfect liberty which has its foundation in obedience to the laws, and of which licentiousness, though it often assumes the name, is, in this country, the only enemy.

By a conduct so conformable to your royal example, they presume to hope they shall entitle themselves

to the continuance of your majesty's protection and favour.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I Return you my sincere thanks for this address, and for the satisfaction you express in the success of my endeavours to restore the public peace.

I receive with great pleasure the assurances you give me, of your abhorrence and detestation of those factious and licentious practices, which, alone, can endanger our present happy settlement, after the conclusion of peace with all our foreign enemies.

Your resolution to support, in opposition thereto, the true constitutional liberty of these kingdoms, is highly acceptable to me.

The city of London may depend upon my constant favour and protection.

Address of the protestant dissenting ministers in and about the cities of London and Westminster, on the peace.

Most gracious sovereign,

YOUR majesty's ever loyal and faithful subjects, the protestant dissenting ministers in and about the cities of London and Westminster, humbly beg leave to congratulate your majesty on the restoration of peace to your own dominions, and to the world in general; an event truly interesting to all who are influenced by sentiments of humanity, and peculiarly pleasing to the ministers of the gospel of peace.

The unparalleled success and glory, which crowned your majesty's arms, whilst they excited our gratitude to the Almighty, could

could not suppose our concern for the numberless calamities and disorders inseparable from war. As these are happily brought to a period, we can now indulge the delightful expectation that the advancement of piety and virtue, of civil and religious liberty, and of those arts which improve and embellish human life, will be the result of public tranquillity, and the just praise of your majesty's reign.

The large accessions made to your majesty's empire in America, not only promise an increase of commerce, with its attendants, wealth, and power, but likewise opens a way for diffusing freedom and science, political order, and christian knowledge, through those extensive regions, which are now sunk in superstition and barbarism, and for imparting even to the most uncultivated of our species, the happiness of Britons.

GREAT SIR,

The protestant dissenters have been ever strongly attached to those excellent princes your royal progenitors; having always considered the revolution as the glorious æra of liberty in these kingdoms, and the succession in your august house, as, under God, its firmest establishment: and the goodness of your majesty's heart, your high sense of domestic virtue, and your avowed regard to religion, concur to heighten our zeal for the dignity of your crown, and the prosperity of your government. It shall be our constant care to approve our loyalty and fidelity to your majesty, by promoting concord, and by recommending to those with whom we are connected, such principles, as are calculated to render them, at once, good subjects, and good men.

We have only to add, our fervent supplications to the Most High, that your majesty may reign long the father of a free, and the delight of an happy people; and that the imperial crown of these realms may descend, in your illustrious line, to the latest generations.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I Thank you for this affectionate and dutiful address. You judge rightly of my desire and intention to improve the blessing of the peace, which God has granted us, to the universal benefit of my subjects, and to the advancement of religion and virtue. Your resolution to inculcate the principles of piety and loyalty, is very agreeable to me; and you may rely on my protection, and my care to maintain the toleration.

The humble address of the merchants and traders of the city of London, on the peace.

Most gracious sovereign,
W E your majesty's faithful subjects, the merchants and traders of the city of London, inviolably attached by every tie of duty and gratitude to your majesty's person and government, beg leave to return your majesty our humble thanks for the constant and effectual support and protection we enjoyed during the late war; and, at the same time, most sincerely to congratulate your majesty on the success of your truly paternal and humane endeavours to restore to your people, and to Europe in general, the blessings of peace.

Through the care and attention of government, the national commerce,

merce, amidst the tumults and dangers of the most extended war this country was ever engaged in, has been carried on with a degree of security and success beyond example: this, however, did not lead us to forget the adverse accidents to which the nature of war continually exposed us, nor to cease wishing for that stability and permanency, which peace alone could give.

We have now the satisfaction to see a war, founded in justice and necessity, prosecuted with vigour and glory, at length concluded on terms of real and solid advantage, by a treaty of peace, every where marked with that moderation and equity which afford the fairest prospect of its continuance.

With hearts, therefore, full of the highest sense of your majesty's attention to the general welfare of your subjects, as well as to their commercial interests, and animated with equal zeal for your person, and abhorrence of all disrespect to your dignity, we assure your majesty, that nothing in our power shall ever be wanting, that may, in any degree, contribute to render your majesty's reign easy and happy over a loyal and grateful people.

Signed by 922 merchants and traders.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

I Receive, with very particular satisfaction, from so numerous and deserving a body of my subjects, these dutiful assurances of their zeal for my person and government; these cordial expressions of their abhorrence of all disrespect to my crown and dignity.

The welfare of my people, and the security of the flourishing and

extensive commerce of my kingdoms, have ever been, and ever will be, the invariable objects of my care and attention: these invaluable blessings, I trust, will be rendered stable and permanent by the peace which I have concluded; whereby vast countries are added to the British empire, the improvement of which must produce solid and lasting advantages to all my subjects.

The merchants and traders of the city of London may firmly rely on my constant protection and favour; and on my steady resolution ever to support them, in the full and free enjoyment of their rights, liberties, and privileges.

To George the Third, king of Great Britain, and the dominions thereunto belonging.

The humble address of his protestant subjects, the people called Quakers.

May it please the king,

BEING met in this our annual Assembly, from various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, for the worship of Almighty God, and the promotion of piety and virtue, we embrace the opportunity which the restoration of peace affords us, to testify our affection to thy royal person, and family; and our dutiful submission to thy government.

To a people professing that the use of arms is to them unlawful; a people who reverence the glorious gospel declaration of good will to men, and fervently wish for the universal establishment of peace, its return must be highly acceptable.

To stop the effusion of blood, to ease the burthens of the people, and terminate the calamities that affected so large a part of the globe,

we

we are persuaded were thy motives to effect the present pacification: motives so just in themselves, so full of benevolence and humanity, demand our united and cordial approbation.

May the Sovereign of the universe, who created all nations of one blood, dispose the minds of princes, by such examples, to learn other means of reconciling their jarring interests and contentions, than by the ruin of countries, and the destruction of mankind.

The proofs we have received of thy royal condescension and indulgence, the lasting impressions of gratitude to the memory of the kings of thy illustrious house, fill our hearts at this time with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty. Strongly impressed by such sentiments, we retire to our respective habitations, with full purpose to cultivate, as much as in us lies, a spirit of harmony and concord, so essentially necessary to the dignity of the crown, and the happiness of the subject.

May God, the source of every blessing, the fountain of every excellence, ever graciously direct thy steps, and preserve thee long to reign over thy extensive dominions, with that wisdom, moderation, and equity, which effectually secure to princes the chearful obedience of their people, and transmit their names with deserved honour to posterity.

Signed in, and on behalf of, our yearly meeting, held in London, the 28th of the fifth month, 1763.

His majesty's most gracious answer.

THESE repeated assurances of your affection to my person and my family, and of your duty

to my government, are very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to insure to you the continuance of my protection.

Address of the corporation of Bath on the peace.

WE the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the ancient and loyal city of Bath, do beg leave to congratulate, and most humbly to thank your majesty for an adequate and advantageous peace, which you have graciously procured for your people, after a long and very expensive, though necessary and glorious war, which your majesty, upon your accession to the throne, found your kingdoms engaged in.

And we take the liberty to assure your majesty, that upon all occasions we shall be ready to give the most evident proofs of the truest zeal and duty, which the most dutiful subjects can testify to the most gracious and best of princes.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our common seal, the 28th day of May, 1763.

The following letters, which passed between the right honourable Mr. Pitt and Mr. Allen, on the subject of the foregoing address, were inserted in the Bath journal, at the request of Mr. Pitt, to obviate the wrong impressions, which an invidious representation of that affair in the public news-papers might have occasioned.

Dear Sir, Hayes, June 2, 1763.

HAVING declined accompanying Sir John Sebright in presenting the address from Bath, transmitted to us jointly by the town-clerk, I think it, on all accounts, indispensably necessary, that I should

should inform you of the reason of my conduct. The epithet of *adequate* given to the peace, contains a description of the conditions of it, so repugnant to my unalterable opinion concerning many of them, and fully declared by me in parliament, that it was as impossible for me to obey the corporation's commands in presenting their address, as it was unexpected to receive such a commission. As to my opinion of the peace, I will only say, that I formed it with sincerity according to such lights as my little experience and small portion of understanding could afford me. This conviction must remain to myself the constant rule of my conduct; and I leave to others, with much deference to their better information, to follow their own judgment. Give me leave, my dear good Sir, to desire to convey, through you, to Mr. Mayor, and to the gentlemen of the corporation, these my free sentiments: and with the justest sense of their past goodness towards me, plainly to confess that I perceive I am but ill qualified to form pretensions to the future favour of gentlemen who are come to think so differently from me on matters of the highest importance to the national welfare. I am ever, with respectful and affectionate esteem, my dear Sir, your faithful friend, and obliged humble servant,

Signed W. PITT.

Lady Chatham joins with me in all compliments to the family of Prior Park.

Prior Park, June 4.

My dearest Sir,

IT is extremely painful to me to find by the letter which you was pleased to send me the 2d of this

month, that the word *adequate* in the Bath address has been so very offensive to you, as to hinder the sincerest and most zealous of your friends in the corporation from testifying for the future their great attachment to you.

Upon this occasion, in justice to them it is incumbent on me to acquaint you, that the exceptionable word does not rest with them, but myself, who suddenly drew up that address to prevent their sending of another, which the mayor brought to me, in terms that I could not concur in; copies of the two forms I have taken the liberty to send to you in the inclosed paper, for your private perusal. And Sir John Sebright having in his letter to Mr. Clutterbuck only acquainted him that in your absence in the country he delivered the address. I shall decline executing your commands to the corporation on this delicate point, unless you renew them, upon your perusal of this letter, which, for safety, I have sent by a messenger, and beg your answer to it by him, who has orders to wait for it.

Permit me to say, that I have not the least objection to, but the highest regard, and even veneration for your whole conduct, neither have I any apology to make for the expression in which I am so unfortunate as to differ from you. And with the utmost respect, affection, and gratitude, you will always find me to be, my dearest Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,

Signed R. ALLEN.

The best wishes of this family always attend Lady Chatham.

Hayes, June 5, 1763.

My dear Sir,

I AM sorry that my letter of the second instant should give you uneasiness.

uneasiness, and occasion to you the trouble of sending a messenger to Hayes. I desire you to be assured that few things can give me more real concern, than to find that my notions of the public good differ so widely from those of the man whose goodness of heart and private virtues I shall ever respect and love. I am not insensible to your kind motives for wishing to interpose time for second thoughts; but knowing how much you approve an open and ingenuous proceeding, I trust that you will see the unsuitness of my concealing from my constituents the unfurmountable reasons which prevented my obeying their commands, in presenting an address containing a disavowal of my opinion delivered in parliament relating to the peace. As their servant, I owe to these gentlemen an explanation of my conduct on this occasion: and as a man not forgetful of the distinguished honour of having been invited to represent them, I owe it in gratitude to them, not to think of embarrassing and encumbering for the future, friends to whom I have such obligations, and who now view with approbation measures of an administration founded on the subversion of that system, which once procured me the countenance and favour of the city of Bath. On these plain grounds very coolly weighed, I will venture to beg again, that my equitable good friend will be so good to convey to Mr. Mayor and the gentlemen of the corporation, my sentiments, as contained in my letter of the second instant.

I am ever, with unchanging sentiments of respect and affection,
my dear sir, most faithfully yours,
W. PITT.

Prior Park, June 9.

My dearest Sir,

WITH the greatest anxiety and concern, I have, in obedience to your positive and repeated commands, executed the most painful commission that I ever received.

Upon this disagreeable occasion give me leave just to say, that, however different our abilities may be, it is the duty of every honest man, after he has made the strictest enquiry, to act pursuant to the light which the Supreme Being has been pleased to dispense to him; and this being the rule that I am persuaded we both govern ourselves by, I shall take the liberty now only to add, that it is impossible for any person to retain higher sentiments of your late glorious administration than I do, nor can be with truer fidelity, zeal, affection, and respect, than I have been, still am, and always shall be, my dearest sir, your most humble, and most obedient servant,

Signed R. ALLEN.

The best wishes of this family wait upon lady Chatham.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have taken into our royal consideration the extensive and valuable acquisitions in America, secured to our crown by the late definitive treaty of peace concluded at Paris the 10th day of February last; and being desirous that all our loving subjects, as well of our kingdoms as of our colonies in America, may avail themselves, with all convenient speed, of the great benefits and advantages which must accrue therefrom to their commerce, manufactures, and navigation;

gation; we have thought fit, with the advice of our privy council, to issue this our royal proclamation, hereby to publish and declare to all our loving subjects, that we have, with the advice of our said privy council, granted our letters patent under our great seal of Great Britain, to erect, within the countries and islands ceded and confirmed to us by the said treaty, four distinct and separate governments, styled and called by the names of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Grenada, and limited and bounded as follows, viz.

First, the government of Quebec, bounded on the Labrador coast by the river St. John, and from thence by a line drawn from the head of that river, through the lake St. John, to the South end of the lake Nipissim; from whence the said line, crossing the river St. Lawrence and the lake Champlain in 45 degrees of North latitude, passes along the High Lands, which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the said river St. Lawrence, from those which fall into the sea; and also along the North coast of the Baye de Chaleurs, and the coast of the Gulph of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosieres, and from thence crossing the mouth of the river St. Lawrence by the West end of the island of Anticosti, terminates at the aforesaid river St. John.

Secondly, The government of East Florida, bounded to the Westward by the Gulph of Mexico and the Apalachicola river; to the Northward, by a line drawn from that part of the said river where the Catahouchee and Flint rivers meet, to the source of St. Mary's river, and by the course of the said river to the Atlantic Ocean; and to the

East and South by the Atlantic Ocean, and the Gulph of Florida, including all islands within six leagues of the sea coast.

Thirdly, The government of West Florida, bounded to the Southward by the Gulph of Mexico, including all islands within six leagues of the coast from the river Apalachicola to lake Pontchartrain; to the Westward by the said lake, the lake Maurepas, and the river Mississippi; to the Northward, by a line drawn due East from that part of the river Mississippi which lies in thirty-one degrees North latitude, to the river Apalachicola, or Catahouchee; and to the Eastward by the said river.

Fourthly, The government of Grenada, comprehending the island of that name, together with the Grenadines, and the islands of Dominico, St. Vincent, and Tobago.

And to the end that the open and free fishery of our subjects may be extended to, and carried on upon the coast of Labrador and the adjacent islands, we have thought fit, with the advice of our said privy council, to put all that coast, from the river St. John's to Hudson's Streights, together with the islands of Anticosti and Madelaine, and all other smaller islands lying upon the said coast, under the care and inspection of our governor of Newfoundland.

We have also, with the advice of our privy council, thought fit to annex the islands of St. John and Cape Breton, or Isle Royale, with the lesser islands adjacent thereto, to our government of Nova Scotia.

We have also, with the advice of our privy council aforesaid, annexed to our province of Georgia, all the lands lying between the rivers Attamaha and St. Mary's.

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And

And whereas it will greatly contribute to the speedy settling our said new governments, that our loving subjects should be informed of our paternal care for the security of the liberty and properties of those who are, and shall become inhabitants thereof; we have thought fit to publish and declare, by this our proclamation, that we have, in the letters patent under our great seal of Great Britain, by which the said governments are constituted, given express power and direction to our governors of our said colonies respectively, that so soon as the state and circumstances of the said colonies will admit thereof, they shall, with the advice and consent of the members of our council, summon and call general assemblies within the said governments respectively, in such manner and form as is used and directed in those colonies and provinces in America, which are under our immediate government; and we have also given power to the said governors, with the consent of our said councils, and the representatives of the people, so to be summoned as aforesaid, to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of our said colonies, and of the people and inhabitants thereof, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England, and under such regulations and restrictions as are used in other colonies; and in the mean time, and until such assemblies can be called as aforesaid, all persons inhabiting in, or resorting to, our said colonies, may confide in our royal protection for the enjoyment of the benefit of the laws of our realm of England: for which purpose we have given power under

our great seal to the governors of our said colonies respectively, to erect and constitute, with the advice of our said councils respectively, courts of judicature and public justice within our said colonies, for the hearing and determining all causes, as well criminal as civil, according to law and equity, and, as near as may be, agreeable to the laws of England, with liberty to all persons who may think themselves aggrieved by the sentence of such courts, in all civil cases, to appeal, under the usual limitations and restrictions, to us, in our privy council.

We have also thought fit, with the advice of our privy council as aforesaid, to give unto the governors and councils of our said three new colonies upon the continent, full power and authority to settle and agree with the inhabitants of our said new colonies, or to any other person who shall resort thereto, for such lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as are now, or hereafter shall be, in our power to dispose of, and them to grant to any such person or persons, upon such terms, and under such moderate quit rents, services, and acknowledgments, as have been appointed and settled in other colonies, and under such other conditions as shall appear to us to be necessary and expedient for the advantage of the grantees, and the improvement and settlement of our said colonies.

And whereas we are desirous, upon all occasions, to testify our royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and soldiers of our armies, and to reward the same, we do hereby command and empower our governors of our said three new colonies,

nies, and other our governors of our several provinces on the continent of North America, to grant, without fee or reward, to such reduced officers as have served in North America, during the late war, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following quantities of land, subject, at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit-rents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement, viz.

To every person having the rank of a field officer, 5000 acres.

To every captain, 3000 acres.

To every subaltern or staff officer, 2000 acres.

To every non-commission officer, 200 acres.

To every private man 50 acres.

We do likewise authorise and require the governors and commanders in chief of all our said colonies upon the continent of North America to grant the like quantities of land, and upon the same conditions, to such reduced officers of our navy of like rank, as served on board our ships of war in North America at the times of the reduction of Louisbourg and Quebec in the late war, and who shall personally apply to our respective governors for such grants.

And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest, and the security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians, with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are re-

served to them or any of them, as their hunting grounds; we do therefore, with the advice of our privy council, declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, that no governor, or commander in chief, in any of our colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective governments, as described in their commissions; as also that no governor or commander in chief of our other colonies or plantations in America, do presume for the present, and until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrant of survey, or pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the west or north-west; or upon any lands whatever, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians or any of them.

And we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the land and territories not included within the limits of our said three new governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay company; as also all the land and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and north-west as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchase, or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved,

without our especial leave and licence for that purpose first obtained.

And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.

And whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing lands of the Indians, to the great prejudice of our interests, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians; in order therefore to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our justice and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent, we do, with the advice of our privy council, strictly enjoin and require, that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any lands reserved to the said Indians within those parts of our colonies where we have thought proper to allow settlement; but that if at any time any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose by the governor or commander in chief of our colony respectively within which they shall lie: and in case they shall lie within the limits of any proprietaries, conformable to such directions and instructions as we or they shall think proper to give for that purpose: and

we do, by the advice of our privy council, declare and enjoin, that the trade with the said Indians shall be free and open to all our subjects whatever, provided that every person who may incline to trade with the said Indians, do take out a licence for carrying on such trade, from the governor or commander in chief of any of our colonies respectively, where such persons shall reside, and also give security to observe such regulations as we shall at any time think fit, by ourselves or commissaries, to be appointed for this purpose, to direct and appoint for the benefit of the said trade: and we do hereby authorise, enjoin, and require the governors and commanders in chief of all our colonies respectively, as well those under our immediate government, as those under the government and direction of proprietaries, to grant such licences without fee or reward, taking especial care to insert therein a condition that such licence shall be void, and the security forfeited, in case the person to whom the same is granted, shall refuse or neglect to observe such regulations as we shall think proper to prescribe as aforesaid.

And we do further expressly enjoin and require all officers whatever, as well military as those employed in the management and direction of Indian affairs within the territories reserved, as aforesaid, for the use of the said Indians, to seize and apprehend all persons whatever, who standing charged with treasons, misprisions of treasons, murders, or other felonies or misdemeanors, shall fly from justice and take refuge in the said territory, and to send them under a proper guard to the colony
where

where the crime was committed of which they shall stand accused, in order to take their trial for the same.

Given at our court at St. James's, the 7th day of October 1763, in the third year of our reign.
GOD save the KING.

At the Court of St. James's, Dec. 29.

P R E S E N T,

The king's most excellent majesty in council.

WHereas signior Francis D'Angeno, minister of the most serene republic of Genoa, hath by memorial to his majesty at this board represented, that the advantages the said republic have lately gained over the rebellious faction in the kingdom of Corsica, are now become manifest, as well by the happy successes of their arms, as by the great number of inhabitants who daily return to their duty towards their lawful sovereign, and give the republic the greatest hopes of being able to re-establish peace and tranquility through that island, and which would have been already accomplished, if the chiefs of the rebels had not eluded it, by exciting the spirit of revolt amongst the inhabitants, in hopes of drawing succours from foreign vessels; and therefore the said minister humbly requested, that his majesty would be pleased to give the most express orders to all his subjects not to have or hold any correspondence with the said rebels, nor to furnish them with any kind of succours whatsoever, agreeable to what was enjoined upon a like occasion by order of his late majesty in council, dated the 10th of May 1753: his majesty, having taken the said memorial into his royal consideration, and being de-

sirous of giving all further just and reasonable satisfaction to his majesty's said good friends and allies the republic of Genoa, and to maintain inviolably the peace and friendship subsisting between his majesty and them, is hereby pleased, with the advice of his privy council, strictly to command all his majesty's subjects, of what condition soever they be, that they forbear to give or furnish aid, assistance, countenance, or succour, by any ways or means whatsoever, to any of the inhabitants of the island of Corsica, in rebellion against the said most serene republic, upon pain, not only of his majesty's high displeasure, but of suffering such punishment as by law may be inflicted on such as wilfully violate his majesty's treaties, and infringe the peace and friendship subsisting between his majesty and any foreign princes or states.

Separate act signed by the plenipotentiaries of her majesty the empress queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and of his majesty the king of Prussia, in pursuance of the 20th article of the treaty of peace concluded at Hubertsbourg, the 15th of February 1763. [See this treaty in our last volume, p. [247.]

WHereas it has been stipulated in the 20th article of the treaty of peace, concluded between her majesty the empress apostolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the king of Prussia, bearing date the 15th of February 1763, that their said majesties agreed to include their allies and friends in that treaty of peace, and that they reserved to name them in a separate act, which should be of the same force as the said principal
§ treaty,

treaty, and should in like manner be ratified by the high contracting parties, they would not defer carrying this stipulation into execution: and for that purpose, her imperial majesty, apostolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, and his majesty the king of Prussia, declare, that they do by name and expressly include in the aforesaid treaty of peace of the 15th of February 1763, their allies and friends, viz. On the part of her majesty the empress apostolic queen of Hungary and Bohemia, his majesty the most christian king, his majesty the king of Sweden, his majesty the king of Poland elector of Saxony, and all the princes and states of the empire, who are either her allies or her friends;—and on the part of his Prussian majesty, the king of Great Britain, elector of Brunswick Lunenburgh, the most serene duke of Brunswick Lunenburg, and the most serene landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

The high contracting parties do likewise include in the aforesaid treaty of peace of the 15th of February 1763, her majesty the empress of all the Russias, in consequence of the bonds of friendship which subsist between her and the two high contracting parties, and of the interest which her majesty has declared that she takes in the re-establishment of the tranquillity of Germany.

In witness whereof, we the plenipotentiaries of her majesty the empress queen, and of his majesty the king of Prussia, have, by virtue of our full powers and instructions, signed the present act, which shall have the same force, as if it was inserted word for word in the treaty of peace of the 15th of February 1763, and shall be ra-

tified in like manner by the two high contracting parties. Done at Dresden the 12th of March, and at Berlin the 20th, in the year 1763.

Ewald Frederic de Hertzberg.

The exemplar of the court of Vienna is signed,

Henry Gabriell de Collenbach.

Although this separate act be of itself of no great importance, yet it is remarkable, as it shews that either the court of Vienna, or that of Berlin, were not, on the 15th of February, in so good an humour with their allies, as they afterwards came to be on the 12th of March; and if we compare the 13th article of the preliminaries between France and us, with what afterwards happened, we may perhaps guess at the reason of their not naming their friends and allies in the treaty of peace which they concluded on the 15th of February.

Abstract of the convention made between the king of Sardinia, the Most Christian king, and the Catholic king, concerning the pretensions of his Sardinian majesty to the dutchy of Placentia.

ART. I. **T**HEIR most christian and catholic majesties acknowledge again, in favour of the king of Sardinia, the right of reversion to the sovereignty of the city of Placentia, and to the part of the Placentine as far as the river Nura, as mentioned in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in case of failure of the male line of the infant don Philip, as also in case this prince or his heirs should succeed to one of the crowns of his family.

II. Their most christian and catholic majesties guaranty the aforesaid reversion against all powers that might attempt to oppose it.

III. Till

III. Till such time as the reversion may happen, his Sardinian majesty shall enjoy the same annual revenue (deducting the charges of government) which the city and territory mentioned in the first article would yield were he in actual possession thereof: to which end his most christian majesty will remit to his Sardinian majesty the capital sum of the revenue of the said territories.

IV. Whenever the reversion happens, the king of Sardinia is to restore the capital sum mentioned in the preceding article.

V. The king of Sardinia shall enjoy the equivalent for the revenues of the Placentine, from the 10th of March of the present year, being the day of exchanging the ratifications of the treaty of peace of France and Spain, with England; agreeable to the most christian king's letter to his Sardinian majesty, dated the 5th of February 1759.

VI. The present convention shall be communicated to the other powers concerned in the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the three contracting monarchs will require their guaranty thereof.

VII. The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged within a month, or sooner, if possible.

Done at Paris the 10th of June, 1763, signed by the Baili Selar de Breille, on the part of Sardinia, Choiseul duke de Praslin, for France, and the marquis Grimaldi for Spain.

There are two separate articles, the first of which is only matter of form, about titles in the full powers of the ministers; and the other stipulates, that though the convention is made in the French tongue,

this shall not be considered as of any consequence, nor be drawn into a precedent.

Substance of a memorial delivered on the 16th of July, by the chancellor of Russia to the Polish resident at Petersburg.

IN this memorial her imperial majesty first sets forth her great love of peace, and how careful she has been to preserve it; and then proceeds thus: "Filled with these sentiments, it is with regret, that the empress sees his Polish majesty follow different maxims with regard to her, and make no return to her friendly proceedings but by proceedings directly opposite.

In the first place, in the affair of Courland, her imperial majesty, attentive to every thing that concerned the dignity of the king of Poland, has not ceased to claim his justice, in which she always placed the greatest confidence.

Secondly, she has not only paid all possible regard to the representations made to her, touching the damage which the Poles might have suffered by the passage of the Russian troops, but even at this moment she waits only for the naming of commissaries by the republic, to settle and give orders for indemnification.

Her imperial majesty is not content with convincing his Polish majesty of her friendship in those two general objects which regard the respective estates; she has no less at heart the giving proofs of her personal regard for his majesty and his family. She has already interested herself, and will still interest herself, at every favourable opportunity, to procure a proper establishment

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ment for his royal highness the king's son, prince Charles : nevertheless, his majesty the king of Poland has hitherto refused to listen to any overtures for an accommodation, or for making satisfaction for the many complaints of the empress : not to mention the treaty of perpetual peace established between Russia and the republic of Poland, and which has been infringed by Poland, in many points ; her imperial majesty complains, first, that, notwithstanding the requisition made by her ambassador, the king has not given her satisfaction with regard to the irregular conduct of the four ministers, who signed a memorial highly offensive to the court of Russia and its sovereign. Secondly, that the king has not yet acknowledged the lawful duke of Courland. Thirdly, that the laws and liberties of Poland are oppressed, as well as the friends of Russia, who are kept from all employments, and from all favours, because they support liberty and the laws ; and who, on that very account, merit the protection of Russia ; who, being the guarantee of the rights of the republic, must not suffer any change in its constitution, but must be its firmest support, &c. &c.

A circular letter, sent by the Elector of Saxony to all the nobles of Poland.

SIR,

YESTERDAY it pleased the Almighty to afflict me with a blow, no less terrible than unexpected. He has taken to himself the king my father, by a death easy to him, but very cruel for me,

who had no time to prepare myself for it. The grief with which I am justly oppressed cannot make me forget a kingdom which was so dear to the kings my father and grandfather, or those faithful servants who gave them so many proofs of a sincere attachment. I feel the irreparable loss you have suffered ; and it would give me the highest consolation to be able to mitigate it.

I propose to make the republic an offer of my service, and of all the assistance that is in my power to give her, if, by conferring the crown on me, she will entrust me with the reins of government : and I have all reason to hope, that if the Polish nation be disposed to give me this mark of their affection and confidence, all the neighbouring powers will cheerfully acquiesce in it. You gave the last king, my father, so many proofs of your attachment, that I flatter myself you will shew the same affection to me : and I am very sensible how much it is in your power to contribute to procure me the satisfaction I aspire after, of governing an illustrious nation, which will ever be distinguished by its fidelity and attachment to their kings. Be persuaded that my gratitude shall be in proportion to the greatness of the service done me : of this you can have no doubt, if you do me the justice to believe me animated with the same spirit as my ancestors. I pray God to direct the deliberations of the republic, and to keep you, Sir, in his holy protection. I am, your affectionate friend,

FREDERICK.

CH A-

C H A R A C T E R S.

WE conceived that we cou'd not more agreeably open this part of our design, than by laying before the reader the present state of a people, now oppressed by slavery and sunk in the grossest ignorance, who were once the most famous in the world for valour and genius, for arts and learning. The opportunity Mr. Stuart had, during his long residence at Athens, of becoming intimately acquainted with the genius and disposition of that people, and his well known abilities to discern and to describe, will naturally give the following article all possible weight.

*Some account of the modern Athenians.
From Stuart's Antiquities of Athens.*

THE Athenians have perhaps to this day more vivacity, more genius, and a politer address, than any other people in the Turkish dominions. Oppressed as they are, at present, they always oppose, with great courage and wonderful sagacity, every addition to their burden, which an avaricious or cruel governor may attempt to lay on them. During our stay, they, by their intrigues, drove away three of their governors, for extortion and mal-administration; two of whom were imprisoned, and reduced to the greatest distress. They want not for artful speakers and busy politicians, so far as relates to the affairs of their own city; and it is remark-

able enough, that the coffee-house, which this species of men frequent, stands within the precincts of the ancient Poikile. Some of their priests have the reputation of being learned men, and excellent preachers: the most admired of them, in our time, was the abbot of *St. Cyrianée*, a convent on Mount Hy-mettus; he is a man of great reading, and delivers himself with becoming gesture, and a pleasing fluency of elocution. Here are two or three persons who practise painting; but whatever genius we may be tempted to allow them, they have indeed very little science; they seem never to have heard of anatomy, or of the effect of light and shade; though they still retain some imperfect notions of perspective and of proportion. The Athenians are great lovers of music, and generally play on an instrument, which they call a *lyra*, though it is not made like the ancient lyre, but rather like a guitar, or mandola. This they accompany with the voice, and very frequently with extempore verses, which they have a ready faculty at composing.

There is great sprightliness and expression in the countenances of both sexes, and their persons are well proportioned. The men have a due mixture of strength and agility, without the least appearance of heaviness. The women have a peculiar elegance of form and of manner;

manner; they excel in embroidery and all kinds of needle-work.

The air of Attica is extremely healthy.

The articles of commerce which this country produces, are chiefly corn, oil, honey, wax, rosin, some silk, cheese, and a sort of acorns, called *velanede* by the Italians and the French, but written *Balanites* by the Greeks: these acorns are used by the dyers and leather-dressers. The principal manufactures are soap and leather. Of these commodities, the honey, soap, cheese, and leather, and part of the oil, are sent to Constantinople; the others are chiefly bought by the French, of which nation they reckon that seven or eight ships are freighted here every year.

The Turkish governor of Athens is called *Vaiwode*. He is either changed or renewed in his office every year the beginning of March. The Athenians say, he brings the cranes with him, for these birds likewise make their first appearance here about that time; they breed, and when their young have acquired sufficient strength, which is some time in August, they all fly away together, and are seen no more till the March following.

Besides the *Vaiwode*, there is a *Cadie*, or chief man of the law. His business is to administer justice, to terminate the disputes which arise between man and man, and to punish offenders. There is also a *Mudierese Effendi*, who presides over the religious affairs of the Mohammedans here; and those, who are designed to officiate in the moschées, are by him instructed in the Mohammedan ritual. The *Dif-dâr Agâ* is the governor of the fortrefs of Athens, which was an-

ciently called the *Acropolis*; and the *Azâp Agâ* is an officer who commands a few soldiers in that fortrefs.

The inhabitants of Athens are between nine and ten thousand, about four fifths of whom are Christians. This city is an archiepiscopal see, and the archbishop maintains a considerable authority among the Christians, which he usually strengthens by keeping on good terms with the Turks in office. He holds a kind of tribunal, at which the Christians frequently agree to decide their differences, without the intervention of the Turkish magistrate.

*Memoirs of the late Dr. BERKELEY,
Bishop of Cloync.*

GEORGE Berkeley was the son of a clergyman in Ireland, of a small living, but at the same time remarkable for his learning and piety; he therefore gave his son the best education his circumstances would admit of; and, when fitted for the university, taxed his little fortune, in order to send him to Trinity college, Dublin.

Here he soon began to be looked upon as the greatest genius, or the greatest dunce, in the whole university; those who were but slightly acquainted with him, took him for a fool; but those who shared his most intimate friendship, looked upon him as a prodigy of learning and good-nature. Whenever he appeared abroad, which was but seldom, he was surrounded by a crowd of the idle or the cetious, who followed him, not to be improved, but to laugh. Of this he frequently complained, but there

there was no redress; the more he fretted, he became only the more ridiculous. An action of his, however, soon made him more truly ridiculous than before: curiosity leading him one day to see an execution, he returned home pensive and melancholy, and could not forbear reflecting on what he had seen. He desired to know what were the pains and symptoms a malefactor felt upon such an occasion, and communicated to his chum the cause of his strange curiosity; in short, he resolved to tuck himself up for a trial; at the same time desiring his companion to take him down at a signal agreed upon.

The companion, whose name was Contarine, was to try the same experiment himself immediately after. Berkeley was accordingly tied up to the ceiling, and the chair taken from under his feet; but soon losing the use of his senses, his companion, it seems, waited a little too long for the signal agreed upon, and our enquirer had like to have been hanged in good earnest; for as soon as he was taken down, he fell senseless and motionless upon the floor. After some trouble, however, he was brought to himself; and observing his band, "Bless my heart, Contarine, says he, you have quite rumpled my band." When it came to Contarine's turn to go up, he quickly evaded the proposal: the other's danger had quite abated his curiosity.

Still, however, Berkeley proceeded in his studies with unabated ardour. A fellowship in that college is attained by superior learning only; the candidates are examined in the most public manner, in an

amphitheatre erected for that purpose, and great numbers of the nobility and gentry are present upon the occasion. This examination he passed with the utmost applause, and was made a fellow, the only reward of learning that kingdom has to bestow.

Metaphysical studies are generally the amusement of the indolent and the inquisitive: his business as a fellow, allowed him sufficient leisure, and his genius prompted him to scrutinize into every abstruse subject. He soon, therefore, was regarded as one of the best metaphysicians in Europe; his logic was looked upon rather as the work of a man skilled in metaphysics, than in the dialect of the schools; his treatise upon matter was also thought to be the most ingenious paradox that ever amused learned leisure; and many were the answers made to it by the literati of Europe.

His fame as a scholar, but more his conversation as a man of wit and good nature, soon procured him the friendship and esteem of every person of fortune and understanding; among the rest, Swift, that lover, yet derider of human nature, became one of the most intimate; and it was by his recommendation that he was introduced to the earl of Peterborough, who made him his chaplain, and took him, as his companion, on a tour through Europe.

Some time after his return, he was promoted to a deanery, in which situation he wrote his *Minute Philosopher*, one of the most elegant and genteel defences of that religion which he was born to vindicate, both by his virtues and his ingenuity. It was at this time

also, that he attempted to establish an university for our American colonies, in Bermudas, one of the Summer islands. Doctor Depusch, an excellent musician, and some others of great abilities, were engaged in this design, and actually embarked in order to put it in execution; but the ship being cast away, Berkeley was left to contrive something else to the advantage of his country.

He interested himself deeply in a scheme for improving the English language, by a society of wits and men of genius, established for that purpose, in imitation of the academy of France; in this design Swift, Bolingbroke, and others, were united; but the whole dropt by the death of Queen Anne, and the removal of Harley from the office of prime minister.

His friendship and connections, however, did not, as was the case with Swift and some others, prevent his promotion; he was made bishop of Cloyne; and sure no clergyman ever had juster pretensions to the mitre! No man was more assiduous or punctual in his duty, none exacted it more strictly from his inferior clergy, yet no bishop was ever more beloved by them. He spent his time with the utmost cheerfulness, innocence, and humanity; the meanest peasant within ten miles of his seat was familiar with him; those of them that wanted shared his bounty; and those that did not, had his friendship and advice. The country which was desolate and unimproved, he took the utmost pains to improve, and attempted to set an example of the proper methods of agriculture to the farmer, as he had before of piety and benevolence to the whole kingdom.

Metaphysical studies were still his amusement, and the dispensations of charity he looked upon as his duty——But the opinions of metaphysicians he, at last, began to condemn, and to doubt of the certainty, not only of every argument upon this subject, but even of the science. He therefore turned his thoughts to more beneficial studies, to politics and medicine, and gave instances in both of what he could have done, had he made either his particular study.

In politics, a pamphlet published by him, intituled, *The Querist*, is a fine instance of his skill, and was attended with some beneficial circumstances to his native country.——His treatise on tar-water rendered him more popular than any of his preceding productions, at the same time that it was the most whimsical of them all. Here he pretends to prove, *a priori*, the effects of this, sometimes, valuable medicine; but then he extends them to every, and even opposite disorders.—The public were long undeceived before his lordship, who was the inventor, could be so. He had built an hospital at his own expence near his gate, and to it all the poor were welcome; he attended them himself as physician; dosed them with tar-water, of the virtues of which he was entirely confident. His intention in this particular cannot be sufficiently applauded, though, perhaps, the success might not have answered his expectations. Perhaps he carried his veneration for tar-water to an excess: he drank it in abundance himself and attempted to mend the constitution of his children by the same regimen: this, however, he could never effect; and,

and, perhaps, his desire of improving their health and their understanding, at which he laboured most assiduously, might have impaired both. But his faults, if we know of any, all proceeded from motives of humanity, benevolence, and good-nature.

He preserved the closest intimacy with the gentlemen of the neighbourhood; and while he cultivated the duties of his station, he was not averse to the innocent amusements of life: music he was particularly fond of, and always kept one or two exquisite performers to amuse his leisure hours.

His income he was entirely contented with; and when offered by the earl of Chesterfield, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, a bishopric much more beneficial than that he possessed, he declined it, with these words, "I love the neighbours, and they love me; why then should I begin, in my old days, to form new connections, and tear myself from those friends whose kindness to me is the greatest happiness I enjoy?" acting, in this instance, like Plutarch, who being asked, "why he resided in his native city, so obscure and so little?" "I stay, said he, least it should grow less." But, at length, finding his health and constitution impaired beyond the power of medicine, even of his own tar water, he removed, towards the end of the year 1752, to Oxford, an university he always loved, and at which he received a great part of his education, in hopes of receiving some benefit from the change of air. His principal motive, however, was that he might himself superintend the education of his son, whom he took along with him; and the pro-

spect of enjoying two or three years among the literati of that famous seminary.

After a short passage, and a very pleasant journey, he arrived at that famous seat of learning, where he was visited by many of his former friends and admirers: but the certainty there was of speedily losing him, greatly damped the pleasure they would otherwise have had in his company. In a short time after his arrival, he expired, on the 14th of January, 1753, greatly regretted by the poor, whom he loved, and the learned, whom he had improved.

Having in a former volume given a picture of Rousseau by Voltaire, we here present the reader with a character of that great philosopher, drawn by himself in his expostulatory letter to the archbishop of Paris.

*Character of Monsieur ROUSSEAU.
By himself.*

BEfore I proceed to my defence, I cannot forbear reflecting a little on the peculiarity of my destiny: peculiar, indeed, to myself alone! I was born with some share of natural genius; the public hath authorised me to make this boast. I spent my youth nevertheless in an happy obscurity, out of which I never attempted to emerge. Had I made such an attempt indeed, it would have been as great a peculiarity, that, during the vivacity of youth, I should not have succeeded, as that I should succeed but too well in the sequel, when that vivacity should begin to decay. In this obscurity, my lord, instead of a fortune I always despised,

despised, and a name I have since bought too dear, I possessed the only blessings my heart was desirous of, those of tranquillity and friendship. Thus, easy in my mind, and happy in my friends, I drew near my fortieth year, when unluckily an academical question engaged my attention, and drew me into a profession for which nature never intended me. The unexpected success of my first essay proved seductive. A numerous party of opposers started up against me, and, without understanding my arguments, answered them with a petulance that piqued me, and a degree of vanity, that perhaps excited mine. I stood up, of course, in my own defence; and, being urged from one dispute to another, found myself engaged in a career of controversy, almost before I was aware. Thus I became an author at a time of life when authors usually throw up their profession, and a man of letters even from my contempt for that character. From this time, I have been a writer of some little consequence with the public: but at this time, alas! my friends, and my repose, forsook me. My labour was all I got for my pains; and a little reputation was to make up for every thing else. If this be any indemnification to those who are ever absent from themselves, it never was any to me.

Had I placed, even for a moment, any hopes on so frivolous a gratification, I should have been soon undeceived. In what a fluctuation hath the public opinion constantly been with regard to my abilities or character! Being at a distance, I was judged only by interest or ca-

price; and for hardly two days together was I looked upon in the same light. Sometimes I was a dark and gloomy being; at others an angel of light. I have seen myself, within the space of one year, applauded, courted, entertained, and fought for, even at court; and speedily after, insulted, threatened, hated, and abused. Over night assassins lay in wait for me in the streets; and in the morning I was threatened with a *lettre de cachet*. The good and the evil came from almost the same source; and both of them were the effect of a song.

I have written, it is true, on several subjects, but always on the same principles; I had always the same system of morals, the same faith, the same maxims, and, if you will, the same opinions. Very different, however have been the opinions that have passed on my books, or rather on the author of those books; because I have been judged rather from the subject I have treated of, than from my sentiments on those subjects. After the publication of my first discourse*, I was said to be a writer fond of paradoxes, who amused himself in proving things he did not believe. After my letter on the French music, I was called a professed enemy to that nation, and was very near being treated as a conspirator and traitor: one would have thought, by the zeal shewn on that occasion, that the fate of the French monarchy was attached to the reputation of their opera. After my discourse on the inequality of mankind, I was deemed an atheist and misanthrope: after my letter to Mr. d'A-

* In answer to the question, Whether the cultivation of the arts and sciences had contributed to the purity of manners.

Iembert, on the theatres, I was celebrated as the defender of christian morals; after Eloisa, I was supposed to be passionate and tender: at present I am a monster of impiety; and shall, probably, by and by, be a miracle of devotion.

Thus fluctuating is the public opinion concerning me; those who adopt it being as ignorant why they detest me now, as why they once respected me. As to myself, however, I have always remained the same: more zealous, perhaps, than enlightened in my researches, but sincere in all, even against myself: simple and well-meaning, but sensible and weak; often doing wrong, yet always respecting what was right; connected by friendship, never by circumstances, and ever more strongly influenced by sentiment than interest; requiring nothing from others; unwilling to render myself dependent on any; submitting to their prejudices as little as to their will, and preserving my own as free as my reason; fearing God, without being afraid of hell; reasoning on matters of religion without licentiousness, approving neither impiety nor fanaticism; but hating persecutors still worse than infidels; without disguising my sentiments from any one; without affectation, without artifice, without deceit; telling my faults to my friends, my sentiments to all the world, and to the public those truths which concern it, without flattery, and without pride, equally careless whether I should please or offend it. Such are my crimes, and such my merits.

At length, totally disgusted with that intoxicating vapour of reputation, which inflates the imagination without satisfying the mind; wearied with the importunities of indolent

visitants, who overburthened with their own time were prodigal of mine; and sighing after that necessary repose of which my heart is so fond, I had joyfully laid down my pen. Satisfied with the reflection that I had never taken it up but for the good of my fellow-creatures, I required only, as the reward of my zeal, that I might be permitted to live unmolested in my retreat, and to die in peace. In this, however, I was mistaken; the officers were sent to apprehend me; and just at the moment when I flattered myself the troubles of my life were at an end, my greatest misfortune begun. There is something singular in all this; yet this is nothing.—

A citizen of Geneva hath a book printed in Holland, and, by an arrest of the parliament of Paris, this book is burnt by the common hangman; without any respect shewn to the sovereign, whose privilege it had obtained. A protestant proposes, in a protestant country, certain objections to the church of Rome, and he is sentenced by the parliament of Paris. A republican makes objections, in a republican government, against monarchy, and he is condemned by the parliament of Paris. The parliament of Paris must surely have strange notions of their own jurisdiction, to imagine themselves the legal judges of all mankind.

The same parliament ever so remarkably strict in the order of their proceedings, when individuals of their own nation are concerned, break through them all in passing sentence on a poor stranger. Without knowing whether he was really author of the book attributed to him, whether he acknowledged it, or caused it to be printed, without any regard to the unhappiness of

his situation, or pity for his bodily infirmities, they began their process by ordering him to be clapped into prison. Thus they would have had him taken out of his bed, and dragged from his house, to be thrown among infamous criminals, to rot in a jail. Nay, who knows but they might have burnt him at a stake, without suffering him to speak in his own defence? for what reason is there to think, they would have proceeded more regularly afterwards than at first, in a prosecution so violently commenced, as to be almost without example, even in the countries of the inquisition? Thus it is, in my case alone, that this sagacious tribunal forgets its prudence; it is against me alone, that a people, who boast so much of their politeness, and by whom I thought myself beloved, act with the strangest barbarity; it is thus the country I have preferred as an asylum above all others, justifies me in giving it that preference! I know not how far such proceedings may be consistent with the law of nations; but I know very well, that where they are practised, a man's liberty, and perhaps his life, lies at the mercy of the first printer who pleases to set his name to a book.

A citizen of Geneva owes no respect to such unjust magistrates, who order persons to be apprehended and committed to prison upon a scandalous information given them, without citing the accused to appear and answer for himself. Not having been cited to appear, he is not obliged to it. But being thus proceeded against by force and violence, he is justified in flying from persecution. He shakes the dust off his feet, therefore, and leaves an inhospitable country, where the

strong are so ready to oppress the weak, and to load the stranger with chains, without hearing his defence, without knowing whether the act he is accused of be criminal, or being so, whether he hath, indeed, committed it.

He abandons with regret the pleasing solitude he had chosen, leaving all his possessions, his few, but valuable friends behind. Weak and infirm as he is, he is obliged to undergo the fatigues of a long journey; hoping at the end of it to breathe in a land of liberty: he approaches his own country, flattering himself his reception there will console him for his past disgrace, —But what am I going to say? My heart sinks, my hand trembles, and my pen falls to the ground; let me be silent, therefore, on this affecting subject.

Anecdotes of eminent and illustrious Personages, communicated by the Rev. Mr. Watkinson; to whom the Public is indebted for the Memoirs of Bishop Hoadley, in our last Volume,

Of Doctor THOMAS HERRING, late Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

HE was born at Walsoken, in Norfolk, in 1693, his father, Mr. John Herring, being rector of that parish. His education was at Wesbech school, in the isle of Ely, under Dr. Carter, afterwards fellow of Eton college. In June, 1710, he was admitted into Jesus college, Cambridge, Dr. Warren being his tutor. While member of this college, he took the degree of bachelor of arts; but seeing no prospect there of obtaining a fellowship, he removed, in July, 1714, to Corpus Christi

Christi college, of which he was chose fellow in 1716; and the year following created master of arts. He and the learned Dr. Denne (now archdeacon of Rochester) were joint tutors there upwards of seven years. Mr. Herring read classical, Dr. Denne, philosophical lectures. The former entered into priests orders in 1719, and was successively minister of Great Sheffield, Stow cum Qui, and Trinity, in Cambridge. In 1722, Dr. Fleetwood (bishop of Ely) made him his chaplain. His lordship had generally preached himself in the chapel belonging to Ely house during the winter season, but in the decline of life, when his health was greatly impaired, Mr Herring preached for him; and this excellent prelate declared to his friends, that he never heard a sermon from Mr. Herring, but what he should have been proud to have been the author of himself. In the latter end of this year, the bishop presented him to Rettingdon in Essex, and afterwards to the rectory of Barly, in Hertfordshire. In 1724, Mr. Herring took the degree of bachelor of divinity, and about the same time was presented by his majesty to Allhallows the Great, in London, which he gave up before institution. In 1726, the honourable society of Lincoln's inn (on the death of Dr. Lupton) chose him their preacher. About the same time he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to his majesty; and in 1728 took the degree of doctor of divinity at Cambridge.

His sermons at Lincoln's inn chapel were received with the highest approbation by that learned and judicious society. They abounded with manly sense, ani-

mated by the most benevolent principles, and adorned by his happy elocution and unaffected delivery. He seldom entered into the disputes canvassed amongst christians, having observed, that these more frequently exasperate, than convince. But he explained and enforced, with the utmost perspicuity and warmth, the fundamental duties of Christianity.

He was of opinion with a very ingenious writer, that, "True religion is true reason, which smiles at pointed wit, mocks the scoffer's tongue, and is alike invulnerable by ridicule or rage."—Once, indeed, a great clamour was raised on account of his alluding to a popular theatrical entertainment* then exhibited, and presuming to condemn it, as of pernicious tendency with regard to the interests of morality and virtue. He was not *singular* in this opinion, and experience hath confirmed the truth of his animadversions. In 1731, Dr. Herring was presented to the rectory of Blechingly, in Surry; and towards the close of the year, promoted to the deanery of Rochester, where he was installed February 5, 1732. In 1737, he was consecrated bishop of Bangor, and in 1743 translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, on the demise of Dr. Blackburn. In 1745, the rebellion broke out in Scotland, which gave this respectable prelate an opportunity of displaying that noble patriotic ardour which reflected equal honour on himself, and the instruments of his advancement. He possessed the spirit of a Roman senator, the elegance of an Atticus, and the integrity of a Cato. The progress

* The Beggar's Opera.

then made was so artfully concealed by their friends in England, that it was scarce known or believed that the Highlanders were up in arms, before certain advice came that they had actually defeated the king's troops at Preston pans †. The panic with which all were then seized is well remembered. The archbishop gave the first alarm, and awakened the nation from its lethargy. This will eternize his name, and place his image in the heart of every sincere protestant. His example was successfully followed by the bishops and clergy in general. An association was entered into at York, and a subscription proposed, for money to raise troops for the defence of that county. The neighbouring nobility, gentry, and clergy, met for that purpose at York-castle, September 24, 1745; where his grace addressed them in a *noble* speech, which had such an effect upon his auditory, that a subscription ensued to the amount of 40,000l. In 1747, he was translated to the see of Canterbury, on the demise of Dr. Potter. His accession to the highest dignity in the church gave great joy to the friends of the present happy and excellent constitution in church and state. He resembled archbishop Tillotson in his known reluctance to accept of the *first* station in the church, with this peculiar circumstance of having before shewn the highest qualifications for it, by a conduct in the *second* from which the public interest received its earliest support at its most dangerous crisis.

In 1753, he was seized with a violent fever at Lambeth-house,

which brought him to the brink of the grave; and though he did in some measure recover, yet from that time he might be rather said to *languish* than *live*.

He retired to Croydon—declined all public business,—and saw little other company than his relations and particular friends. After languishing for about four years, he expired March 13, 1757; and agreeable to the express direction of his will, was interred in a *private* manner in the vault of Croydon church. He left to the incorporated society for the relief of the widows and sons of poor clergymen, the sum of 10000l.—To the master and fellows of Corpus Christi college 1000l. He also expended upwards of 6000l. in repairing and adorning the palaces and gardens of Lambeth and Croydon.

One circumstance reflects peculiar honour on this worthy prelate—that the dignities conferred on him were unsolicited, and owing solely to his merit, which alone recommended him. He possessed the virtues of public and private life in a most eminent degree—and was a true friend to civil and religious liberty. Adorned with the most valuable of all moral and intellectual accomplishments, he lived in the esteem of the wise, and good, and great, and died sincerely lamented by every friend to learning, truth, and virtue.

His sermons, lately published, bear the strongest marks of unaffected piety and benevolence; and though, when read in the closet, they lose the graces of that elocution, which attracted admiration when pronounced from the pulpit, yet they will be read with plea-

† *Conjuratorem nascentem non credendo corroboraverunt.* Cicero.

sure by every sincere christian, as breathing the true spirit of freedom.

*Of Sir WILLIAM DAWES, Bart.
Archbishop of York.*

HE was descended from an ancient and honourable family in the county of Essex (born in 1671) educated at Merchant-tailors school, London, and from thence elected to St. John's college in Oxford, of which he was afterwards fellow. He was the youngest of four brothers, three of whom dying young, the title and estate of the family fell to him. As soon as he had taken his first degree of arts, and upon the family estate devolving to him, he resigned his fellowship, and left Oxford. For some time he applied his attention to the affairs of his estate; but finding a greater propensity to intellectual studies than rural pursuits, he entered into holy orders. Sir William did not long remain in the church without preferment—his fortune and family conduced to his advancement, which is no uncommon case—for *these* advantages often tend more to a person's promotion in the ecclesiastical, as well as civil stations of life, than all other natural or acquired abilities *without* them. Sir William was made master of Catharine hall, in Cambridge, chaplain to Queen Anne, and dean of Bockin. In 1708, he was consecrated bishop of Chester, and in 1713, translated to the archiepiscopal see of York, on the demise of Dr. Sharp. Whilst he was at the university, before he went into orders, he wrote the *Anatomy of Atheism*, a poem, dedicated to Sir George Darcy, Bart.

printed in 1701, octavo. The design of this piece (as his lordship declares in the preface) is to expose the folly and presumptions of those who are arrived at that pitch of profaneness, as to think it *wit* to deny the existence of a deity, and to ridicule *that* which they cannot argue against. Such impious characters are well delineated in the following lines:

- “ See then our atheist all the world
oppose,
“ And, like Drawcanfir, make all
men his foes :
“ See with what saucy pride he
does pretend,
“ His wiser father's notions to
amend ;
“ Huffs Plutarch, Plato, Pliny,
Seneca,
“ And bids even Cicero himself
give way ;
“ Tells all the world they follow a
false light,
“ And he alone, of all mankind,
is right.”

This amiable prelate was distinguished for candour, humility, and that universal benevolence, which is the peculiar characteristic of true christianity. Secure in his own greatness, he feared no diminution of it ;—with a happy facility, he united the dignity of the prelate with the ease of the gentleman. He was esteemed an eloquent preacher, and his charity was very extensive. He expired April 30, 1724, in the 53d year of his age. He had a genius for poetry, but the duties of his exalted station diverted him from a pursuit of the Muses. He published sermons on various subjects, particularly on the eternity of hell torments, the doctrine which
he

he endeavoured to vindicate. His humanity and candour was remarkably conspicuous to *all*; but with regard to his clergy, so easy of access, so affable and courteous, as to be entirely beloved by them.

*Of the Right Rev. Dr. GIBSON,
Lord Bishop of London.*

THIS eminent prelate was born in 1669. He appeared in early life, and made an uncommon proficiency in the most useful branches of literature. Nothing was too difficult for his studious ardour, indefatigable diligence, and profound erudition: the numerous productions of his pen display his shining talents, abilities, and intense application to the improvement of the mind in arts and sciences. He was honoured with the patronage of archbishop Tennyson, and was appointed domestic chaplain to his grace; who had a due sense of his eminent qualifications, and rewarded his merit accordingly. To enumerate his works would be unnecessary; they are in the cabinets of the curious; esteemed by the *literati*; and have done signal service to the interests of religion, morality, truth, and virtue. That work for which Dr. Gibson was most distinguished, is his celebrated *Codex* (published in 1713.) The scheme of this comprehensive work was formed and prosecuted by the particular encouragement and deserved patronage of archbishop Tennyson, whose assistance tended to the improvement of that plan, and to the execution of so great a design. This celebrated work engaged a consi-

derable part of Dr. Gibson's life; and when his judgment was matured by age and experience, and consequently qualified for the completion of such an elaborate performance, had he executed no other work, he might justly be said to have spent the best of his days in the service of the church and clergy;—but as he had the warmest zeal for the interest of both, so he gave other signal instances of affection for them from time to time.—His judicious collection of the principal treatises against popery, and in defence of the reformation, at a time * when our liberties (both civil and religious) were in the most imminent danger, must render his memory dear to every sincere protestant, every true friend to our present most happy and excellent constitution in church and state. His Pastoral Letters are justly esteemed as the most masterly productions against infidelity and enthusiasm.

With regard to bishop Gibson's private life, he was, in every respect, a perfect œconomist. His abilities were so well adapted to discharge the duties of the sacred function, that during the incapacity of archbishop Wake, the transaction of ecclesiastical affairs was committed to the bishop of London. He was a true friend to the established church and government, and as great an enemy to persecution. He was usually consulted by the most learned and exalted personages in church and state and the greatest deference was paid to his judgment. He possessed the social virtues in an eminent degree, and his beneficence was very extensive. His intense application

* In the reign of King James the Second.

to studies impaired his health, notwithstanding which he attained to his 79th year: he expired September 6th, 1748, after an episcopate of near 33 years.

*Of the Right Reverend Dr. HOUGH,
Lord Bishop of Worcester.*

THIS respectable prelate was born in 1655. I shall pass over the former more private part of his life, and willingly hasten to that period,—that critical juncture, in the reign of James the Second, when at the head of a society (St. Mary Magdalen college at Oxford) he made that noble stand in defence of the reformation—of civil and religious liberty. In this laudable effort, it is difficult to decide whether his personal abilities, or patriotic virtues, shone most conspicuous.—His public benefactions were very extensive. He gave the sum of one thousand pounds to Magdalen college, the place of his education, as well as scene of his government for several years. He embraced every opportunity to patronize genius, encourage learning, and promote the interests of useful knowledge.

When his lordship was translated from Oxford to the see of Litchfield and Coventry, he almost rebuilt the palace of Eccleshall. On the demise of bishop Lloyd, he was translated to Worcester. On his accession to this see, he gave a signal proof of his undoubted generosity, in rebuilding great part of the episcopal palace, and expended on that (and his seat at Hartlebury) at least 7000*l*. His private benefactions were equal to

his public; he was liberal without profusion, and distinguished for candour and humanity. His amiable virtues procured him the affection and veneration of the clergy, and the respect and honour of the laity in general.

It may not be improper to observe, that Dr. Hough particularly excelled in epistolary writing—a branch of literature that requires peculiar talents, and in which art should never want ease, nor elegance lose sight of nature.

The solid ornaments of his *moral* excellencies claim our greatest regard. His piety was unaffected, and his virtues exemplary. The principles of religion had made a deep impression on his mind, shone forth in his conduct with the most resplendent lustre, and animated his writings. A diffidence of our own abilities, and a desire to avoid those honours, which ambition greedily runs after, is a certain criterion, whereby to distinguish true merit and real magnanimity. An instance of this appeared in Dr. Hough, who actually declined to accept an offer made him of the highest ecclesiastical dignity (vacant by the death of Dr. Tennyson); the bishop of Worcester was contented with the exalted station he *did* enjoy, and aspired no higher. He died (satisfied with a long life, equally full of days and honour) May 8, 1743, aged 92. During an episcopacy of 53 years he displayed an amiable pattern of those virtues, which are the ornaments of the religion he explained, and the faith he professed.

The Life of Mr. LANGUET, the famous Vicar of St. Sulpice, in Paris.

JOHN Baptist Joseph Languet, doctor of the Sorbonne, the celebrated vicar of St. Sulpice, at Paris, and one of those extraordinary men whom providence raises up for the relief of the indigent and wretched, for the good of society, and the glory of nations, was born at Dijon on the 6th day of June, 1675. His father was Denis Languet, procurator general of that city. After having made some progress in his studies at Dijon, he continued them at Paris, and resided in the seminary of St. Sulpice. He was received into the Sorbonne the 31st day of December, 1698, and took his degree with applause. He was ordained priest at Vienne in Dauphiny, after which he returned to Paris, and took the degree of doctor the 15th day of January, 1703. He attached himself from that time to the community of St. Sulpice, and was of great service in the parish. Mons. de la Chetardie, who was vicar there, conscious of his talents, chose him for his curate. M. Languet continued in that office near ten years, and sold his patrimony to relieve the poor. During this period, M. de St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, being prisoner in England, requested the king, that M. Languet might be his assistant in North-America. M. Languet was about to accept of the place, prompted to it by his zeal for the conversion of infidels, but his patrons and friends advised him to decline the voyage, as his constitution was by no means strong. He succeeded

Mons. de Chetardie, vicar of St. Sulpice, in the month of June, 1714. His parish church being much out of repair, and, like that of a poor village, scarce fit to hold 1200, or 1500 persons, whereas the parish contained 125,000 inhabitants, he conceived a design to build a church capable of containing such a great number of people, and worthy of the majesty of that God whom we adore; and some days afterwards undertook this great work, putting his trust in God, and having no greater fund to begin with than the sum of one hundred crowns, which had been left him for this design by a pious and benevolent lady. He laid out this money in stones, which he caused to be carried through all the streets, to shew his design to the public. He soon obtained considerable donations from all parts, and the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, granted him a lottery. That princelike laid the first stone of the porch, in the year 1718, and M. Languet spared neither labour nor expence, during his life, to make the church one of the finest in the world, both for architecture and ornaments. It was consecrated in the year 1745, with so much splendor, that his present majesty of Prussia wrote the vicar a letter, which we here transcribe:

“ SIR,
 “ I have received with pleasure
 “ the account of the consecration
 “ of your church. The order and
 “ magnificence of the ceremonies
 “ cannot fail to give one a great
 “ idea of the beauty of the building which has been the object of
 “ them, and are sufficient to characterize your good taste; but
 “ that

“ that which I am persuaded distinguishes you much more, is the piety, beneficence, and zeal, which you have displayed throughout the whole undertaking; qualities, which, however necessary in a man of your function, do not on that account the less merit the esteem and attention of all mankind; it is to these, Sir, that you owe the testimony, which I am desirous to give you of my regard. I pray God to have you in his holy protection.

Potsdam,

FREDERICK.”

October 4, 1748.

Another work, which does not less honour to Mons. Languet, is the house de *l'Enfant Jesus*. The establishment of this house, so advantageous to the community, will best evince the piety and the talents of our celebrated divine. It consists of two parts. The first is composed of about 35 poor ladies descended from families illustrious from the year 1535 to the present time. The second of more than four hundred poor women and children of town and country.

Those young ladies whose ancestors have been in the king's service are preferred to all others. An education is given them suited to the dignity of their birth. They are employed by turns in inspecting the bake-house, the poultry-yards, the dairies, the laundries, the gardens, the laboratory, the linen warehouses, the spinning-rooms, and other places belonging to the house. By these means they become good housewives, and able to relieve their poor relations in the country. Services these far

more important than if they passed their time in singing and embroidery. Besides, the necessity they are under to succour, by a thousand little kind offices, the poor women and girls who work there, renders them more condescending, kind, and humble, more serviceable to society, than if they had only conversed with persons of rank and distinction. Accordingly we see here none of those airs of pre-eminence and disdain, which are met with in other places. When they leave the house, they carry with them to their relations, linen, cloaths, and money. If they chuse to enter a convent, and live a religious life, a sufficient sum is allotted to them for that purpose. M. Languet used besides to grant great sums of money to such ladies as were examples of economy, virtue, and piety, in those religious houses which he had the goodness to superintend. The poor women and children who form the second part, are provided with food every day, and work at the spinning wheel. They make a great quantity of linen and cotton. Different rooms are assigned to them. They are under different classes. In each room are two ladies of the society of St. Thomas of Ville-Neuve, of which M. Languet was superior-general. These ladies are placed there to oversee the work, and to give such instructions as they think proper. They never leave the room till others come in their places. The women and the girls who find employment in this house have, in a former period of their lives, been licentious and dissolute, and are generally reformed by the examples of virtue before their eyes, and by the salutary advice given to them.

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They have the amount of their works paid them in money when they leave the house. They become industrious and exemplary, and, by this establishment, are restored to the community and to religion. There were in the house *de l'Enfant Jesus*, in 1741, more than 1400 women and girls of this sort, and the vicar of St. Sulpice employed all the means in his power to make their situation agreeable. Although the land belonging to the house measured only 17 arpens*, it has a large dairy, which has given milk to more than 2000 children belonging to the parish, a menagerie, poultry, of all sorts, a bake-house from whence more than one hundred thousand pounds of bread have been distributed every month to the poor of the parish, spinning rooms, a very neat and well cultivated garden, and a magnificent laboratory where all sorts of medicines are made.

The order and œconomy observed in this house, in the education, instruction, and employment of so many people were so admirable, and gave so great an idea of the vicar of St. Sulpice, that cardinal Fleury proposed to make him superintendent general of all the hospitals in the kingdom: but M. Languet used to answer him, with a smile, *I have always said, my lord, that it was the bounty of your highness led me to the hospital.* The expence of this establishment was immense. He spent his revenue on it, an inheritance which came to him by the death of the baron of Montigni his brother, and the estate of the abbé de Bernay, granted him by the king.

M. Languet was not less to be esteemed for his beneficence and his zeal in aiding the poor of every sort. Never man took more pains than he did, in procuring several donations and legacies, which he distributed with admirable prudence and discretion. He enquired with care, if the legacies which were left him were to the disadvantage of the poor relations of the testator; if he found that to be the case, he restored to them, not only the legacy, but gave them, when wanting, a large sum of his own. Madame de Cavois, as illustrious for the benevolence of her disposition as for her rank in life, having left him, by her last will, a legacy of more than 600,000 livres; he took only 30,000 livres for the poor, and returned the remaining sum to her relations. It is said, from very good authority, that he disbursed near a million of livres in charities every year. He always chose noble families reduced to poverty before all others: and we have heard, from persons who knew him well, that there were some families of distinction in his parish, to each of whom he has distributed 30,000 livres per annum. Always willing to serve mankind, he gave liberally, and often before any application was made to him. When there was a general dearth in the year 1725, he sold, in order to relieve the poor, his household goods, his pictures, and some scarce and curious pieces of furniture which he had procured with difficulty. From that time, he had only three pieces of plate, no tapestry, and but a mean serge bed which Madame de Cavois had lent

*An arpen is a French measure of 100 perches square, every perch 18 feet.
him,

him, having sold before, for the poor, all the presents she had made him at different periods. His charity was not confined to his own parish. At the time that the plague raged at Marceilles, he sent large sums into Provence to assist those persons who were afflicted with that disease. He interested himself with great zeal in the promotion of arts and commerce, and in whatever concerned the glory of the nation. In times of public calamity, as conflagrations, &c. his prudence and assiduity have been much admired. He understood well the different dispositions of men. He knew how to employ every one according to his talent or capacity. In the most intricate and perplexed affairs he decided with a sagacity and judgment that surprised every one. Mons. Languet refused the bishopric of Couferans, and that of Poitiers, and several others which were offered him by Louis XIV. and Louis XV. under the ministry of the duke of Orleans and cardinal Fleury. He resigned his vicarage to Mons. l'abbé du Lau, in 1748, but continued to preach every Sunday, according to his custom, in his own parish church, and continued also to support the house *de l'Enfant Jesus*, till his death, which happened on the 11th day of October, 1750, in the 75th year of his age, at the abbey de Bernay, to which place he went to make some charitable establishments. His piety and continued application to works of beneficence, did not hinder him from being lively and chearful. He had a fine genius, which shewed itself by the agreeable repartees, and sensible remarks he made in conversation.

VOL. VI.

Some Account of the Life of TORQUATO TASSO, prefixed to a new translation of the Jerusalem Delivered, by Mr. Hoole, and taken from that which was written by Giovanni Battista Manso, a Neapolitan, Lord of Bisaccio and Pianea; an intimate friend of Tasso's, and witness to many of the particulars he relates.

TORQUATO Tasso was descended from the noble family of the Torregiani, lords of Bergamo and Milan, which, being expelled by the *Visconti*, settled in the most advantageous parts of the mountain Tasso, from which the family, from this time, took its name.

He was the son of Bernardo Tasso, the author of several ingenious compositions both in verse and prose, and of Portia de Rossi, a lady of an illustrious family of Naples. He was born at Sorrento on the 11th of March 1544. The fondness of the Italians for their most admired author, has caused them to relate many extravagant fictions concerning him. They pretend, that at six months old he not only spoke clearly and distinctly, and expressed his wants, but that he answered questions, thought, and reasoned.

His father being obliged to accompany the prince of Salerno to the emperor Charles the Vth, upon a deputation from Naples to remonstrate against erecting the inquisition there, committed the care of his son, then three years old, to Angeluzza, a man of great learning, who, we are told, at this tender age, began to teach him grammar: at four he was sent to the Jesuits college, and at seven was well acquainted with Latin and Greek.

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At the same age he is said to have made public orations, and composed some pieces of poetry, which had nothing childish either in the thought or expression.

The prince of Salerno succeeded; but the viceroy of Naples, by whom the project of establishing the inquisition in that city had been formed, conceived so bitter a resentment against him, as the instrument of setting it aside, that he found means to incense the emperor against him, and the prince thinking it proper to retire to Rome, Bernard Tasso went thither also, taking with him Torquato his son.

The prince, with all his adherents, was, soon after their departure, declared rebels to the state, and in this declaration, Torquato, though no more than nine years old, was included.

At twelve years of age he went from Rome to Mantua, where his father had entered into the service of the Duke Guglielmo Gonzaga: he had then compleated his knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages; he was well acquainted with rhetoric and poetry, and a master of Aristotle's ethics; he had also studied the precepts of Mauritio Cataneo with particular attention, and ever after revered him as a second father.

He was soon after sent to the university of Padua, and in his 18th year published his *Rinaldo*, a poem written upon the plan of Homer's *Odyſſey*. This extended his reputation throughout all Italy, but greatly displeased his father, who foresaw that it would seduce him from studies of more advantage: he went to Padua, to remonstrate against his apparent purpose of giving himself up to philosophy

and poetry, and made use of many very harsh expressions, which Tasso heard with a patience and tranquillity that made the old gentleman still more angry: "Of what use," says he, "is that philosophy on which you value yourself so much?" *It has enabled me, replied Tasso, to endure the harshness of your reproofs.*

He soon after went to Bologna, by the invitation of the city and college, but in a little time returned to Padua at the pressing instances of Scipio Gonzaga, who had been elected prince of the academy that had been established in that city by the name of the *Etherei*. He was incorporated in this society, and took upon himself the name of *Pentito*.

He was now in his 20th year, and applying himself wholly to poetry and philosophy, he soon became a perfect master of both; his philosophy prevented his poetry from becoming licentious, and his poetry kept his philosophy from growing austere.

In this retreat he formed the design of his *Jerusalem Delivered*, invented the fable, disposed the parts, and determined to dedicate it to the house of Este, but whether to Alphonso the II^d, the last duke of Ferrara, or his brother, the cardinal Luigi, to whom he had already dedicated his *Rinaldo*, he was yet in doubt. Being pressed by both the brothers to reside with them at Ferrara, he consented. The duke gave him an apartment in his palace, where he lived in peace and affluence, and prosecuted his work, which he now determined to dedicate to the duke, and which was published by his patrons, book by book, as he finished them.

them. The duke being desirous, in proportion as his reputation increased, of fixing him near him, had thoughts of marrying him advantageously, but he declined all proposals of that kind.

When he was about 27, he made a journey into France with the cardinal the duke's brother, who went thither in quality of legate; here he received very distinguishing favours from Charles the IXth, the wretch who afterwards perpetrated the horrid massacre called *St. Bartholomew's Day*, which will render his name infamous and detestable to the latest generation.

From France he returned to Ferrara, with the cardinal, the next year, and published a pastoral comedy called *Aminta*; this was received with universal applause, as a master-piece in its kind, and is the original of the *Pastor Fido*, and *Filii di Sciro*.

In the 30th year of his age he finished his *Jerusalem*, and the whole was reprinted and published together: the success of it was astonishing; it was translated into Latin, French, Spanish, and even the oriental languages, almost as soon as it appeared.

But it was Tasso's fate to become wretched from the moment that he gained the summit of reputation: very soon after his *Jerusalem* was published, he lost his father, who died at Ostia upon the Po, the government of which place had been given him by the duke of Mantua; his *Jerusalem* was attacked by a swarm of ignorant, but petulant critics, who gave the preference to

the rhapsodies of Pulci and Boyardo; and the perfidy of a friend drew upon him much greater misfortunes.

This friend was a gentleman of Ferrara, to whom Tasso had indiscreetly communicated some transactions of a very delicate nature, concerning his patron the duke, with whom he lived. This secret being betrayed, Tasso reproached his friend for his treachery, and this reproach was retorted in such a manner as provoked Tasso to strike him; a challenge immediately ensued, and the opponents met and engaged; but during the rencounter, three brothers of Tasso's antagonist came up, and all fell upon him together: Tasso defended himself so well, that he wounded two of them, and kept his ground against the others till some people came up and parted them. This made a great noise at Ferrara, where nothing was talked of but the valour of Tasso, and it became a kind of proverb*, "That Tasso, with his pen and his sword, was superior to all men."

The duke being informed of the quarrel, banished the brothers from his dominions, and confiscated their estates, provoked perhaps, not less by the subject of the quarrel, than by the unmanly attack of Tasso; but as the subject of the quarrel drew his resentment also upon Tasso himself, he shut him up in prison, under pretence of securing him from any future attacks of his enemies.

Tasso found means to escape from this confinement, after having suffered it about a year; and being now about 34 years of age,

* *Con la penna e con la spada
Nessun val quanto Torquato.*

retired to Turin, where he was soon known and recommended to the duke of Savoy, who shewed him many marks of esteem and affection; but Tasso fearing that the duke of Ferrara would require him to be delivered up, and that then the duke of Savoy would chuse rather to comply, than forfeit the friendship of that prince, precipitately set out for Rome alone, and without proper necessaries for such a journey.

He got safe, however, to Rome, where he went directly to his friend Maurizio Cataneo, who received him with great kindness, and the whole city seemed to rejoice at the presence of so extraordinary a person. He was visited by princes, cardinals, prelates, and all the learned in general: but being impatient of exile, and longing to return to his native country, and to see his sister Cornelia, who lived at Sarento, he left his friend Cataneo one evening, without giving him any notice, and setting out on foot, arrived the same night at the mountains of Veletri, where he took up his lodgings with some shepherds; in the morning having procured the dress of one of these peasants, as a disguise, he continued his journey, and in four days reached Gaeta, where he embarked for Sarento, and arrived safely at that city the next day: he went directly to his sister's house, who was a widow; she had two sons, who were both absent, so that when he arrived she had nobody with her but some female attendants: he pretended to have a message from her brother, and being admitted, he gave her a letter which he had prepared for that purpose: this letter informed

her that his life was in great danger, and intreated her to use all her interest to procure the interposition of some powerful person in his favour, referring to the messenger for farther particulars. The lady immediately applied to him for these particulars, with all the earnestness and solicitude of a sincere and tender affection, and he gave her so touching an account of his supposed misfortunes, that, unable to sustain her affliction, she fainted. Tasso was sensibly touched at this indubitable proof of her affection, and repented that he had gone so far; he then began to comfort her, and removing her fears by little and little, at last discovered himself. When she had somewhat recovered from her surprize, he told her, that he desired nothing more than to remain with her unknown to the world. She replied, that she desired nothing more than to acquiesce in his pleasure; and sending for her children, and some of her nearest relations, it was soon agreed that he should pass for a distant relation who came from Bergamo to Naples upon private business, and from Naples had proceeded to Sarento to pay them a visit.

It appeared, however, that, whatever Tasso pretended to his sister, he intended nothing less than to live in obscurity, for he immediately took measures to make his peace with the duke, and for that purpose wrote severally to him, to the duchess of Ferrara his wife, and to the duchess of Urbino, and the princess Leonora of Este, his sisters, who lived with him. He says himself, in a letter to the duke of Urbino, who had been separated from his wife,

wife, that he received no answer to any of these letters except from the princess Leonora, who assured him it was not in her power to do him any service; yet he very soon set out for Ferrara; and the writer of his life makes no scruple of affirming, that he did so at the request and by the advice of this lady.

The duke received him with great appearance of satisfaction, and gave him fresh marks of his esteem: but would not restore such of his writings as were in his possession, which was the principal thing Tasso desired, exhorting him only to lead a quiet and easy life, without attempting either to write new poems, or to correct those already written. Of this Tasso complains in another letter to the duke of Urbino. "He (Alphonso, duke of Ferrara) says Tasso, endeavours to make me a shameful deserter of Parnassus for the gardens of Epicurus; for scenes of pleasure unknown to Virgil, Catullus, Horace, and Lucretius himself.

But, whatever pleasures Tasso renounced, which Alphonso solicited him to enjoy, it is certain that he aspired to some which Alphonso would not permit: he appears to have made some attempts on the princess Leonora, whom he has celebrated in several of his verses; the duke therefore denied him access to her, and to the other princesses: but whatever were the duke's suspicions, he did not yet deny Tasso his protection. It is probable, however, that Tasso, after the prohibition to visit the princesses, gave him some farther provocation on their account; for the next thing we hear of him is, that he fled from Ferrara a second

time, leaving all his books and MSS. behind him, under the utmost apprehension of the duke's resentment. He first sought an asylum under the prince Guglielmo Gonzaga, at Mantua, but he found him decrepid with age, and very little disposed to afford him protection. Vincentio Gonzaga, his son, was better inclined to him; but he was too young: Tasso therefore fled successively to Padua and to Venice; but being in continual dread of being delivered up to the duke of Ferrara, he applied to the duke of Urbino, his brother-in-law, to employ his good offices, and once more bring about a reconciliation,

The duke of Urbino shewed him great kindness, and probably having made some overtures which produced encouraging circumstances, though without perfect success, advised Tasso to throw himself on the duke's clemency, and return again to Ferrara. Tasso, who was now about 35 years old, took his advice; but the duke believing, or pretending to believe, that his ill-conduct proceeded from a disordered understanding, caused him to be strictly confined in the hospital of St. Anne. Tasso applied to the duke, by every friend he had, to release him from this confinement; but the duke coldly answered, that, instead of endeavouring to procure the enlargement of a person in his condition, they ought rather to exhort him to submit patiently to such remedies as were judged proper for him. Tasso was certainly disordered in his mind, whether as the effect or cause of this confinement; he was conscious that he laboured under some distemper, and he believed the cause of it to be supernatural, and fancied

cied himself haunted by a spirit, that continually disordered his books and papers; to which, however, the tricks played him by his keepers might contribute. He continued, notwithstanding, to solicit the interposition of all the powers in Italy, to whom he could find means to apply, particularly the emperor and the pope, but without success. But it happened, that after he had been a prisoner seven years, his young friend Vincentio Gonzaga, who was then prince of Mantua, his father Guglielmo being dead, came to Ferrara, among other great personages, during the festivals and rejoicings that were held there on the marriage of Caesar of Este with Virginia of Medicis. Vincentio greatly distinguished himself on this occasion in the feats of chivalry, that were usual in those days; and taking advantage of the influence and honour which he had thus acquired, he urged Alphonso so earnestly to set Tasso at liberty, that he at last consented, and Vincentio took him with him to Mantua, he being then in the 42d year of his age.

At Mantua he lived about a year in great favour with the prince, and in all the splendor and affluence which the favour of great princes confers: but he was weary of a state of dependence, however splendid and luxurious, and therefore resolved to go to Naples, and end avour to recover his mother's jointure, which had been seized by her relations, when he went into exile with his father Bernardo: with this view he procured letters of recommendation to the viceroy, and having taken leave of the prince of Mantua, he went first to Bergamo, where he stayed some

time, and from thence proceeded to Naples.

At Naples he immediately commenced a suit at law for the recovery of his right, and divided his time between a prosecution of that and his studies. Here he was solicited by the young count of Paleno to accept an apartment in his palace. Tasso consented, but finding it not agreeable to the count's father, the prince of Conca, on account of Tasso's former attachment to the family of Salerno, between whom and Conca there had been an hereditary enmity, Tasso withdrew not only from the palace but from Naples, and retired to Bisaccio, with one Giovanni Batista Manso, with whom he had contracted an intimate friendship.

At Bisaccio he lived in great tranquillity with his friend Manso, till the approach of the winter, and then they returned again to Naples, where the issue of the law-suit was still in suspense.

Tasso, who was now in his 45th year, appeared to Manso, while they were at Bisaccio, to be affected with a melancholy, which had very singular effects: he therefore very frequently questioned him about them, and Tasso told him that he had a familiar spirit, with whom he frequently and freely conversed: Manso treated this as an illusion, but Tasso still affirmed it to be real; and telling him that the spirit would meet and converse with him the next day, invited him to be present. Manso coming at the hour appointed, saw Tasso fix his eyes with great earnestness upon a window, and perceiving him to continue without motion, he called him several times by his name; Tasso made no reply, but at length cried

cried out with great vehemence, "There is the friendly spirit that is come to converse with me; look, and be convinced that what I have said is true." Manso looked, not without some surprize, but saw nothing except the sunbeams which shone through the window: he was just going to ask where the pretended spirit was, when he was prevented by Tasso's speaking with great earnestness to some imaginary being, sometimes putting questions, and sometimes giving answers, in a manner so pleasing, and with such elevation of expression, that Manso had no desire to interrupt him; the conversation at last ended by the supposed departure of the spirit; when Tasso, turning round to his friend, asked if his doubts were removed; to which he made no reply, being so much amazed, that he gladly waved all farther conversation on the subject.

Finding his law-suit not likely to be soon determined, he went from Naples to Rome, where he continued about a year, in high favour with pope Sextus Quintus, and then went to Florence, at the pressing invitation of Ferdinando, grand duke of Tuscany, who had been cardinal at Rome when Tasso first resided there.

Having spent about another year at Florence, he returned again to Naples, taking Rome in his way; and the old prince of Conca being then dead, he accepted an apartment in the palace of the young count of Paleno, who succeeded him, and there applied himself to correct his *Jerusalem Delivered*, or rather to compose a new work, which he called the *Jerusalem Conquered*. The young prince of

Conca, knowing how frequently Tasso had eloped from his friends, without warning, and being very anxious to keep possession both of the poet and his work, caused him to be very narrowly watched, which Tasso observing, and being displeased at it, found means to elude his diligence, and retired to his friend Manso's, where, however, he still continued upon good terms with the prince of Conca.

His *Jerusalem Conquered* was the *Jerusalem Delivered* altered, or rather new written, with a view to obviate the objections of the critics, by a conformity to their rules; and about this time, being now in his 48th year, he published his new and elaborate performance; but it served only to prove that the critics were mistaken, for it was received with much less approbation than that in which he had delivered himself up to the enthusiasm of his genius, and in a short time was almost forgotten. It is said, that he began a third correction of his poem, compounded partly of the *Jerusalem Delivered*, and partly of the *Jerusalem Conquered*; but this he never completed.

Soon after the publication of his *Jerusalem Conquered*, Hippolito Aldrobandini succeeded Sextus Quintus to the papacy, by the name of Clement the VIIIth; and his two nephews, Cynthio and Pietro Aldrobandini, were created cardinals. Cynthio, who was a great patron of learning and genius, and had known Tasso when he last resided at Rome, prevailed with him once more to leave his retreat at Naples, and live with him in that city.

When Tasso set out on this journey, the confines of the ecclesiastical state being greatly infested with

banditti, it was usual for travellers to go together in large companies, for security. Tasso therefore joined himself to one of these companies; but when they came within sight of Mola, a little town near Gaeta, they received intelligence that Sciarra, a famous captain of robbers, was at hand with a body of men too numerous for them to resist. Tasso advised that they should continue their journey, and if they should be attacked, stand resolutely upon their defence; but this was over ruled; they threw themselves for safety into Mola, where they remained for some time in a manner blocked up by the banditti; but their captain, Sciarra, hearing that Tasso was one of the company, sent a message to assure him that he might pass in safety, and offered himself to conduct him wherever he pleased. Tasso returned him thanks, but declined his offer, perhaps not thinking a man of his character could be safely trusted; but Sciarra sent a second message, by which he informed Tasso, that, upon his account, he would withdraw his men, and leave the ways open. He accordingly did so, and Tasso continuing his journey, arrived safely at Rome, where he was graciously welcomed, not by the two cardinals only, but by their uncle the pope himself. Here he continued till his fiftieth year, and being then again weary of his situation, and desirous to prosecute his law-suit, he obtained permission to retire once more to Naples, where he took up his abode with the Benedictine fathers, in the convent of St. Severin. Cardinal Cynthio, however, found means to recal him again to Rome, after a very short absence, by hav-

ing prevailed with the pope to confer upon him the honour of being publicly and solemnly crowned with laurel in the Capitol.

He set out from Naples to receive this honour, with a preface that he should never return; and, in his way, stopped at the monastery of mount Cassino, to pay his devotions to the relics of St. Benedict, for whom he had a particular veneration; having spent the festival of Christmas at this place, he proceeded to Rome, where he arrived in the beginning of the year 1595, being then about 51 years old: he was met at the entrance of the city by many prelates and persons of distinction, and was introduced by the two cardinals to the pope, who complimented him by saying, "That his merit would confer as much honour on the laurel he was about to receive, as the laurel had formerly conferred on others." Orders were immediately given to decorate not only the pope's palace, and the Capitol, but all the principal streets through which the procession was to pass: but Tasso, whether from an habitual dejection of mind, or a secret sensation of the first approaches of a disease which he apprehended would be fatal, declared, that all these pompous preparations would be in vain; and being shewn a sonnet that was composed on the occasion, by Hercole Tasso, a relation, he replied, by the following verse of Seneca,

*Magnifica verba mors propè admota
excutit.*

It happened, that while they were waiting for fair weather to celebrate the solemnity, cardinal Cynthio fell sick, and before he
was

was perfectly recovered, Tasso himself was taken ill. Though he was no more than fifty-one years of age, yet his studies and his misfortunes had brought on all the languor and infirmities of old age. Being now confirmed in the opinion that his end was near, he expressed a desire of being removed to the monastery of St. Onuphrius, and he was accordingly carried thither in cardinal Cynthio's coach, and received with the utmost tenderness by the prior and brethren of that order. Many medicines were administered by the advice of the most eminent physicians of Rome, but without effect; and a violent fever coming on, occasioned, as it is said, by his having unadvisedly eaten some milk, Rinaldini, who was physician to the pope, and Tasso's intimate friend, told him that his last hour was at hand. Tasso received the information with great composure, and embracing Rinaldini with great tenderness, thanked him for it. He then looked upwards, and pronounced a short ejaculatory prayer, and from this time his mind seemed to be wholly disengaged from earthly things. He was conducted to the chapel of the monastery by the brethren, where he received the sacrament; and when he was brought back to his chamber, he was asked where he wished to be interred? He answered, In the church of St. Onuphrius: and being desired to leave some memorial of his will in writing, and to dictate some epitaph to be engraven on his tomb, he smiled and said, 'That, as to the first, he had but little to bequeath; and, as to the second, a plain stone would suffice to cover him. He did, however, make a will, by which he made

cardinal Cynthio his heir, and left his picture to Manso his friend. On the 14th day of his sickness he received the extreme unction, and the pope's benediction, which was brought to him by cardinal Cynthio, and was a grace never conferred in this manner but upon persons of the first distinction; Tasso was sensible of the honour, and acknowledged it with great humility and devotion; "This," says he, "is the crown I came to receive at Rome." The cardinal then asked him if he had any other desire which his survivors could fulfil; upon which he requested, that all the copies of his works might be collected and burnt; he knew, he said, that as they were numerous and widely dispersed, it would be difficult, but he trusted not altogether impracticable; in this strange request, in which it is difficult to say whether vanity or humility had the greatest share, he persisted with so much earnestness, that the cardinal, unwilling to discompose him by a refusal, gave him such an answer as led him to believe it would be granted. Tasso then requesting the cardinal to leave him, he took his last farewell of him with tears in his eyes, and left with him his confessor and some of the brethren of the monastery. He survived till the middle of the next day, the 25th of April, being the festival of St. Mark, and then finding himself fainting, he embraced his crucifix, uttering these words, *In manus tuas Domine*—but expired before he could finish the sentence; he was buried the same evening, without pomp, according to his desire, in the church of St. Onuphrius, and his body covered with a plain stone; cardinal Cynthio,

thio, whom he made his heir, always professing an intention of erecting a monument to his memory, but though he survived many years, yet he died without putting it in execution. Manso, to whom he left nothing but his picture, when he came, ten years after his death, and found not so much as his name inscribed upon the stone that lay over him, would have taken upon himself the care of erecting a monument, but he was not permitted; however, he procured the words, *Hic jacet Torquatus Tassus* to be engraven on the stone that covered his grave. A stately monument was at last erected to his memory in the church where he was buried, by cardinal Bonifacio Bevilacqua, of an illustrious family of Ferrara.

He was tall and well shaped, his complexion fair but pale; the hair of his head was of a chesnut colour, that of his beard somewhat lighter, thick, and bushy; his forehead was square and high, his head large, and the fore-part of it, in the latter part of his life, bald; his eye-brows were dark, his eyes full, piercing, and of a clear blue; his nose large, his lips thin, his teeth well set and white, his neck well proportioned, his breast full, his shoulders broad, and all his limbs were more sinewy than fleshy. His voice was strong, clear and solemn; he spoke with deliberation, and generally reiterated his last words; he seldom laughed, and never to excess; he was very expert in the exercises of the body. In his oratory he used little action, and pleased rather by the beauty and force of his language, than by the graces of gesture and utterance. His writings make it unnecessary to mention the natural

endowments of his mind, but it is said of him, that there never was a scholar more humble, a wit more devout, or a man more amiable.

Some account of the life of the celebrated French academist Monsieur DE REAUMUR.

REnc-Anthony Ferchault, lord of Reaumur, was born at Rochelle in the year 1683: he learned grammar at the place of his birth, and studied philosophy at the Jesuits college at Poitiers: in 1699 he went from thence to Bourges, at the invitation of an uncle, where he studied the civil law: in 1703 he went to Paris, and applied himself wholly to the mathematics and natural philosophy: and in 1708, being then only four-and-twenty years old, he was chosen a member of the royal academy of sciences of that city, and during that and the following year he described a general method of finding and ascertaining all curves described by the extremity of a right line, the other end of which is moved round a given curve, and by lines which fall upon a given curve under a certain angle greater or less than a right angle.

These are the only geometrical performances that he produced; in the year 1710, he read his observations upon the formation of shells, in which he proved that they grow not like the other parts of the animal body by expansion, but by the external addition of new parts. He also assigned the cause of the variety, in point of colour, figure, and magnitude, which distinguishes one shell

shell from another. During the experiments which this enquiry led him to make upon snails, he discovered a very singular insect which lives not only upon these animals, but burrows in their bodies, a situation which he never leaves unless he is forced out of it by the snail. This enquiry also gave occasion to M. Reaumur to account for the progressive motion of testaceous animals of different kinds, and to describe and explain an almost endless variety of organs which the author of nature has adapted to that purpose.

He produced also the same year the natural history of cobwebs. M. Bon, the first president of the chamber of accounts at Montpellier, had shewn that the webs made by spiders to deposit their eggs in, might be spun into a kind of silk, applicable to useful purposes, but it was still necessary to determine whether spiders could be bred in sufficient numbers without an expence too great for the undertaking to bear, and M. Reaumur soon found that M. Bon's discovery was a matter of mere curiosity, and that the commercial world could derive no advantage from these webs.

It has been long known, that many marine animals adhere to solid bodies of various kinds, either by an attachment which continues during their existence, or which they can determine at pleasure; but how this attachment was formed, remained a secret, till it was discovered by M. Reaumur, to whose inquiries we were indebted

for our knowledge of many organs and materials adapted to that purpose, of which we had no conception before. In the course of this enquiry, M. Reaumur discovered a fish different from that which furnished the ancients with their Tyrian dye, but which has the same property in a yet greater degree: upon the sides of this fish there are small grains, like those of a hard roe, which being broken, yield first a fine full yellow colour, that upon being exposed for a few minutes to the air becomes a beautiful purple.

About the same time M. Reaumur made a great variety of experiments, to discover whether the strength of a cord was greater or less than the sum of the strength of the threads of which it consists. It was generally believed that the strength of the cord was greater, but M. Reaumur's experiments proved it to be less; whence it necessarily follows, that the less a cord differs from an assemblage of parallel threads, *i. e.* the less it is twisted, the stronger it is *.

It had been long asserted by those who lived on the sea coast, or the banks of great rivers, that when craw-fish, crabs, and lobsters, happen to lose a claw, nature produces another in its stead. This, however, was disbelieved by all but the vulgar, till M. Reaumur put the matter out of dispute, and traced the re-production through all its circumstances, which are even more singular than the thing itself.

* That mode of uniting various threads into a cord, is undoubtedly the best, which causes the tensions of the threads to be equal in whatever direction the cord is strained; and this consideration is sufficient to render the common method of combining threads into cords by twisting, preferable to all others.

M. Reaumur, after many experiments made with the torpedo, or numb-fish, discovered that its effect was not produced by an emission of torporific particles, as some have supposed, but by the great quickness of a stroke given by this fish to the limb that touches it, by muscles of a most admirable structure, which are adapted to that purpose.

These discoveries, however, are chiefly matters of curiosity, those which follow are of use.

It had long been a received opinion, that turquoise stones were found only in Persia; but M. de Reaumur discovered mines of them in Languedoc; he ascertained the degree of heat necessary to give them their colour, and the proper form and dimensions of the furnace; he proved also that the turquoise is no more than a fossil bone petrified, coloured by a metallic solution which fire causes to spread; and that the turquoises of France are at least equal in beauty and size to those of the east.

M. de Reaumur also discovered the secret of making artificial pearls, and the substance necessary to give them their colour, which is taken from a little fish called *able*, or *ablène*. He drew up, at the same time, a dissertation upon the true pearl, which he supposed to be a morbid concretion in the body of the animal.

M. de Reaumur soon after published the history of the auriferous rivers of France, in which he has given a very particular account of the manner of separating the grains of gold from the sand with which it is mixed.

Among other memoirs he drew up the following: 1st, Concern-

ing the vast bank of fossil shells, which, in Touraine, is dug for manure, called *salun*: 2d, Upon flints, proving that they are only more penetrated by a stony juice, or, if the expression may be allowed, more *stonified* than other stones, though less than rock crystal: 3d, Upon the *nostoch*, a singular plant, which appears only after hard rains in the summer, under a gelataneous form, and soon after disappearing: 4th, Upon the light of *dails*, a kind of shell-fish, which shines in the dark, but loses its lustre as it grows stale: 5th, Upon the facility with which iron and steel become magnetic by percussion.

In 1722, he published a work under the title of *The art of converting iron into steel, and of rendering cast iron ductile*.

The use of iron is well known under the three forms of cast iron, forged or bar iron, and steel: iron, in the first state, is susceptible of fusion, but it is brittle and hard, and can neither be forged by the hammer, nor cut by the chissel: in the second state it is malleable, and may be both filed and cut, but it is no longer fusible without the addition of a foreign substance: in the third it acquires a very singular property of becoming hard and brittle, if after it has been made red hot it is dipped into cold water: the extreme brittleness of cast iron makes it unfit for the construction of any thing that is required to be supple, and still more for any thing upon which it will be necessary to employ a tool of any kind after it comes out of the font, for no tool can touch it. On the other hand, the manner of converting forged or bar-iron into steel, was then wholly unknown in France.

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But M. Reaumur having, in the course of other enquiries, found that steel differed from iron only in having more sulphur and more salt in its composition, undertook to discover the method of giving to iron what was wanting to make it steel, and at length perfectly succeeded, so as to make steel of what quality he pleased.

The same experiments, which convinced M. de Reaumur that steel differed from iron only in having more sulphur than salt, convinced him also that cast iron differed from forged iron, only by having still more sulphur and salt than steel; it was steel with an excess of its specific difference from forged iron: he therefore set himself about taking away this excess, and he succeeded so well, as to produce a great variety of utensils in cast iron, which were as easily wrought as forged iron, and did not cost half the money. However, a manufactory set on foot in France for rendering cast iron sufficiently ductile to be forged and wrought, was, after some time, discontinued, and has never been revived since, though for what reason does not appear.

For discovering the secret of converting iron into steel, the duke of Orleans being then regent, settled a pension upon M. de Reaumur of 12,000 livres a year, and, at his request, it was settled upon the academy after his death, to be applied for defraying the expences of future attempts to improve the arts.

M. de Reaumur also discovered the secret of making tin, as it was practised in Germany; and his countrymen, instructed in that useful manufacture, no longer imported tin from abroad.

He invented the art of making porcelain. A few simple observations upon fragments of glass, porcelain, and pottery, convinced him that china was nothing more than a demi-vitrification: now a demi-vitrification may be obtained either by exposing a vitrifiable matter to the action of fire, and withdrawing it before it is perfectly vitrified, or by making a paste of two substances, one of which is vitrifiable, and the other not: it was therefore very easy to discover by which of these methods the porcelain of China was made; nothing more was necessary than to urge it with a strong fire; if it consisted wholly of a vitrifiable matter half vitrified, it would be converted into glass; if of two substances, one of which was not vitrifiable, it would come out of the furnace the same as it went in: this experiment being made, the China porcelain suffered no alteration, but all the European porcelain was changed into glass.

But when the China porcelain was thus discovered to consist of two distinct substances, it was farther necessary to discover what they were, and whether France produced them. M. Reaumur accomplished these desiderata, and had the satisfaction to find that the materials for making China porcelain were to be had in France in the same abundance, and in greater perfection than in India. M. Reaumur also contrived a new species of porcelain, consisting only of glass, annealed a second time, with certain easy precautions, which, though less beautiful than other porcelain, is yet a useful discovery, considering the great facility and cheapness with which it is made.

M. Reaumur was the first that reduced thermometers to a common standard, so as that the cold indicated by a thermometer in one place, might be compared with the cold indicated by a thermometer in another; in other words, he prescribed rules by which two thermometers might be constructed, that would exactly coincide with each other through all the changes of heat and cold: he fixed the middle term, or zero, of his division of the tube, at the point to which the liquor rises when the bulb is plunged in water that is beginning to freeze, he prescribed a method of regulating the divisions in proportion to the quantity of liquor, and not by the aliquot parts of the length of the tube, and he directed how spirits of wine might be reduced to one certain degree of dilatability. Thermometers constructed upon these principles were called Reaumur's thermometers, and soon took place of all others.

M. de Réaumur invented the art of preserving eggs, and of hatching them; this art had been long known and practised in Egypt, but to the rest of the world was an impenetrable secret: M. de Reaumur found out and described many ways of producing an artificial warmth in which chickens might be hatched, and some by the application of fires used for other purposes; he shewed how chickens might be hatched in a dunghill; he invented long cages in which the callow brood were preserved in their first state, with fur cases to them to creep under instead of the hen's bosom, and he prescribed proper food for them of such things as are every where to be procured in great plenty.

He found also that eggs might be kept fresh, and fit for incubation, many years, by washing them with a varnish of oil, grease, or any other substance, that would effectually stop the pores of the shell, and prevent the contents from evaporating; by this contrivance eggs may not only be preserved for eating or hatching in the hottest climates, but the eggs of birds of every kind may be transported from one climate to another, and the breed of those that could not survive a long voyage, propagated in the most distant part of the world.

While he was employed in these discoveries, he was gradually proceeding in another work, *The history of Insects*, the first volume of which he published in 1734.

This volume contains the history of caterpillars, which he divides into seven classes, each of a distinct kind and character: He describes the manner in which they subsist, as well under the form of caterpillars as in the chrysalis state; the several changes which they undergo; their manner of taking food, and of spinning their webs.

The second volume, which was published in 1736, is a continuation of the same subject, and describes caterpillars in their third state, that of butterflies, with all the curious particulars relating to their figure and colour, the beautiful dust with which they are powdered, their coupling and laying their eggs, which the wisdom of Providence has, by an invariable instinct, directed them to do, where their young may most conveniently find shelter and food.

The third volume contains the history of moths, not only of those which are so pernicious to cloaths and

and furniture, but those which live among the leaves of trees, and in the water; the first is perhaps the most useful, because M. de Reaumur has given directions how the cloth moth may be certainly destroyed; but the second abounds with particulars that are not only curious, but wonderful in the highest degree.

This volume also contains the history of the vine-fretter, an insect not less destructive to our gardens than the moth to our furniture; with an account of the worm that devours them, and the galls produced upon trees by the puncture of some insect, which often serve them for habitations,

From the gall, or gall-nut, properly so called, M. de Reaumur proceeds in his fourth volume to the history of those protuberances, which, though galls in appearance, are really insects, but condemned by nature to remain for ever fixed and unmoveable upon the branches of trees, and he discloses the astonishing mystery of their multiplication. He then proceeds to give an account of flies with two wings, and of the worms in which they pass the first part of their lives; this article includes the very singular history of the gnat. The fifth volume treats of four-winged flies, and among others of the bee, concerning which he refutes many groundless opinions, and establishes others not less extraordinary.

The bee is not the only fly that makes honey; many species of the same genus live separate, or in little societies. The history of these begins the sixth and last volume, and contains a description of the recesses in which they deposit and secure their eggs, with proper

nourishment for the worms they produce till their transformation. The author then proceeds to the history of wasps, as well those who live separate, as in companies, to that of the lion-pismire, the horse-flinger, and lastly to the fly called an ephemeron, a very singular insect, which, after having lived in the water three years as a fish, lives as a fly only one day, during which it suffers its metamorphosis, couples, lays its eggs, and leaves its dead carcase upon the surface of the water which it had inhabited. To this volume there is a preface, containing the wonderful discovery of the polypus, an animal that multiplies without coupling, that moves with equal facility upon its back or its belly, and each part of which, when it is divided, becomes a compleat animal, a property then thought singular, but since found to be possessed by several other animals.

It had long been a question amongst anatomists, whether digestion is performed by solution or trituration: M. de Reaumur, by dissecting a great number of birds of different kinds, and by many singular experiments, discovered that the digestion of carnivorous birds is performed by solution, without any action of the stomach itself upon the aliments received on it; and that, on the contrary, the digestion of granivorous birds is effected wholly by grinding, or trituration, which is performed with a force sufficient to break the hardest substances.

M. de Reaumur, during the course of these experiments upon birds, remarked the amazing art with which the several species of these animals build their nests.—

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His observations on this subject he communicated to the society in 1756, and this memoir was the last that he exhibited. He died by a hurt in his head received from a fall at Bermondie in the Main, upon the estate that had been left him by a friend, on the 17th of October, aged 75 years.

He was a man of great ingenuity and learning, of the strictest integrity and honour, the warmest benevolence, and the most extensive liberality.

Letter written by Alfred the Great, prefixed, by way of preface, to his translation of Gregory's pastoral Letter, and directed to Wulf-sig, bishop of London.

Alfred king, wisheth greeting, to Wulf-sig bishop, his beloved and friendlike, and thee to know I wish, that to me it cometh very often in my mind, what manner of wise men, long ago, were throughout the English nation, both of the spiritual degree and of the temporal; and how happy the times then were, among all the English; and how the kings, which then the people, God and his written will obeyed: how well they behaved themselves both in war and peace; and, in their own government, how their nobleness was spread abroad; and how they prospered in knowledge, and in wisdom. Also, the divine orders, how earnest they were as well about preaching as about learning, and about all the services they should do to God; and how men from abroad, wisdom and doctrine here in this land sought; and how we the same now must get abroad, if we would have them.

So clean has learning fallen among the English nation, as that there have been very few on this side Humber, that were able to understand the English of their service, or turn an epistle from Latin into English; and I wot there were not many beyond Humber that could do it. There were so few, as that I cannot bethink one on the south side of the Thames, when I first came to reign. God Almighty be thanked, that we have ever a teacher in pulpit now. Therefore, I pray thee, that thou do, (as also I believe thou wilt) bestow that wisdom that God has given thee, on all about, on them thou canst bestow it; think what punishment shall for this world befall us, when as neither we ourselves have loved wisdom, nor left it to others; we only loved the names that we were Christians, and very few of us the duties. When I minded all this, methought also that I saw, before all was spoiled and burnt, how all the churches throughout the English nation stood filled with books and ornaments, and a great multitude of God's servants; and at that time they wist very little fruit of their books, because they could understand nothing of them; for that they were not written in their own language. So they told us, that our ancestors, that before us held those places, loved wisdom, and through the same got wealth, and left it us. A man may here yet see their swaith; but we cannot enquire after it, because we have let go both wealth and wisdom; for that we could not stoop with our minds to the seeking of it. When I thought of all this, then wondered I greatly, that their goodly wise men, that were every where through-

throughout the English nation, and had fully learnt all those books, would turn no part of them into their own language: but I then again quickly answered myself, and said, they weened not that men ever should become so reckless, nor that this learning would so decay; therefore they willingly let it alone, and wot that here would be the more wisdom in the land, the more languages that we understood.

Then I called to mind how that the law was first found written in the Hebrew speech; and after that the Greeks had learned it, then turned they it into their own speech wholly, and also all other books. And then the Latin people, a little after they had learned it, they translated all, through wise interpreters, into their own language; and all other Christian people also have turned some part thereof into their own tongues.

Therefore, methinketh it better, if you so think, that we also, some books that be deemed most needful for all men to understand, into that language turn; that we all know, and that we bring to pass, (as we easily may, with God's help, if we have quietness) that all the youth of freeborn Englishmen (such as have wealth, that they may maintain them) be committed to learning, that, while they of no other note can: they first learn well to read English writing; afterwards, let men further teach, in the Latin tongue, those that they will further teach, and have to a higher degree.

When I minded how this learning of the Latin tongue, heretofore, was fallen through the English nation, though many could

still read English writing; then began I, among diverse and manifold businesses of the kingdom, to turn into English this book, (which in Latin is named *Pastoralis*, and in English *The herdman's book*) sometimes word for word, sometimes understanding for understanding, even as I learned them of Plegmond my archbishop, of Asker my bishop, and Grimbald my mass-priest, and John my mass-priest. After that I had learned of them how I might best understand them, I turned them into English, and will send one to each bishop's see in my kingdom; and upon each there is a stile, that is of fifty marks. And I command, on God's name, that no man the stile from the books, nor the books from the minister, take; seeing we know not how long there shall be so learned bishops as now, God be thanked, every where there are. Therefore, I would they should always remain in their places, except the bishop will have them with him, or that they be lent some whither, until that some other be written out.

Some Particulars of the Life of the celebrated Christina, Queen of Sweden; from a Work lately published in French, by M. Lacombe.

CHRISTINA was the daughter of the great Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, and Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg. She was born on the 18th of December, 1626: during the queen's pregnancy, the astrologers, whose art was then much in fashion, predicted that the child would be a son, who

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was destined to maintain all the glory that his father had acquired: the prejudice which these predictions produced, joined to some false appearances, at first deceived the women, and they deceived the king into an opinion, that the child was a boy; but his sister Catharine discovered and told him the truth. "Let us still be thankful to God," said Gustavus; "I trust this girl will be as good as a boy; adding, with a smile, she must certainly be clever, for she has deceived us all already."

Gustavus took great pleasure in carrying her about with him, when he went a journey; and when she was about two years old, he took her to Calmar: the governor had the precaution to ask, whether he should give his majesty the usual salute, by firing the cannon, fearing that the noise might possibly fright the child: the king hesitated a little at first, but, after a moment's pause, "Fire," said he, "for the girl is a soldier's daughter, and she should be accustomed to it betimes." They fired, and the child, so far from being frightened, laughed, clapped her hands, and in her broken language, cried *more!* — *more!* — This natural intrepidity greatly pleased Gustavus, and he afterwards caused her to be present at a review: perceiving the delight she took in this military show, he cried, "Very well; I'll warrant I'll take you where you shall have enough of this diversion." But he died too soon to keep his word; and Christina laments, in her memoirs, that she was not permitted to learn the art of war under so great a master; she regretted also, during her whole life, that she never marched at the

head of an army, nor so much as saw a battle.

The tears which she shed when he set out for his German expedition were regarded as a bad omen, and she betrayed the hero himself into tears, by an act of childish simplicity, which was, however, characteristic of the childhood of Christina. She took leave of her father by a little compliment which had been made for her, and which she had learned by heart. When she repeated it, Gustavus, being ruminating and abstracted in thought, did not hear what she said; the child, not content with having said her lesson, and performed the task that had been assigned her, pulled him by his sleeve to excite attention, and began to repeat her little speech again; at this, the father bursting into tears, caught her in his arms, and after pressing her to his breast for some minutes, gave her to an attendant, without speaking; an incident which put some of the spectators in mind of the parting of Hector with Astyanax.

The states of Sweden being assembled, after the death of Gustavus, the marshal of the diet proposed the crowning of Christina, by virtue of a decree which had declared the daughters of the posterity of Charles IX. the father of Gustavus, capable of succeeding to the throne. A member of the order of peasants, whose name was Larssen, when he heard this proposal, cried out, "Who is this Christina, this daughter of Gustavus? let us see her; let her be brought out to us."

The marshal immediately went out, and returned with Christina, whom he brought in his arms into
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the midst of the assembly. The peasant came up to her, and having considered her very attentively, cried out "Yes, this is she herself; she has the nose, the eyes, and the forehead of Gustavus Adolphus, and we will have her for our sovereign." She was immediately seated upon the throne, and proclaimed queen; and from this time she shewed great pleasure in appearing in her regal capacity.

Russia having sent ambassadors, soon after her accession, to ratify its alliance with Sweden, the people about Christina were apprehensive that the rude appearance of these strangers, their great number, their long beards, their uncouth habits, their singular address, and the ferocity even of their politeness, would fright her; but she, who had been delighted with the apparatus of war, was not likely to be terrified by the ministers of peace. She not only received them without the least appearance of discomposure, but assumed an air of importance, and a look which seemed intended to strike them with awe, and which was not without its effects, for it impressed them with a sense of her dignity, as the daughter of a hero and a prince.

Christina discovered, even in her infancy, what she afterwards expressed in her memoirs, an invincible antipathy for the employments and conversation of women; and she had the natural awkwardness of a man, with respect to all the little works which generally fall to their share. She was, on the contrary, fond of violent exercises, and such amusements as consist in feats of strength and activity; she had also both ability

and taste for abstracted speculations, and amused herself with language and the sciences, particularly that of legislature and government: she derived her knowledge of ancient history from its source; and Polybius and Thucydides were her favourite authors.

While she was thus improving her infancy, by studying the arts of peace, the generals Weymar, Banner, Torstenson, and Wrangel, sustained the glory of the Swedish arms in the thirty years wars, which rendered Germany at once desolate and illustrious.

Christina having attained her 18th year, on the 18th of December 1644, took the reins of government into her own hands, and was in every respect able to manage them. As she was the sovereign of a powerful kingdom, it is not strange that almost all the princes in Europe aspired to her bed: Among others were the prince of Denmark, the Elector Palatine, the elector of Brandenburg, the king of Portugal, the king of Spain, the king of the Romans, Don John of Austria, Sigismund of Rakocci, count and general of Cassovia; Stanislaus, king of Poland; John Cassimir, his brother, and Charles Gustavus, duke of Deux Ponts, of the Bavarian Palatinate family, son of her father the great Gustavus's sister, and consequently her first cousin. To this nobleman, as well as to all his competitors, she constantly refused her hand, but she caused him to be appointed her successor by the states. Political interests, difference of religion, and contrariety of manners, furnished Christina with pretences for rejecting all her suitors; but her true motives were

the love of independence, and an unconquerable aversion which she had conceived, even in her infancy, for the yoke of marriage. "Do not force me to marry," said she to the states, "for if I should have a son, it is not more probable that he should be an Augustus than a Nero."

An accident happened in the beginning of her reign, which gave her a remarkable opportunity of displaying the strength and equanimity of her mind.

As she was at the chapel of the castle at Stockholm, assisting at divine service with the principal lords of her court, a poor wretch who was disordered in his mind, came to the place with a design to assassinate her. This man, who was preceptor of the college, and in the full vigour of his age, chose for the execution of his design, the moment in which the assembly was performing what in the Swedish church is called an *act of recollection*, a silent and separate act of devotion performed by each individual, kneeling, and hiding the face with the hand. Taking this opportunity, he rushed through the crowd, and mounted a ballustrade, within which the queen was upon her knees: the Baron Brahi, chief justice of Sweden, was alarmed, and cried out; and the guards crossed their partisans, to prevent his coming farther; but he struck them furiously on one side, leaped over the barrier, and being then close to the queen, made a blow at her with a knife that he had concealed, without a sheath, in his sleeve. The queen avoided the blow, and pushed the captain of her guards, who instantly threw himself upon the assassin, and seized

him by the hair: all this happened in less than a moment of time. The man was known to be mad, and therefore nobody supposed he had any accomplices: they therefore contented themselves with locking him up, and the queen returned to her devotion, without the least emotion that could be perceived by the people, who were much more frightened than herself.

One of the great affairs that employed Christina, while she was upon the throne, was the peace of Westphalia. She had sent two plenipotentiaries to the congress; one was Oxenstiern, whose father, the grand chancellor, had been justly honoured with the entire confidence of the great Gustavus, and who had governed Sweden with an authority almost absolute, during the minority of Christina, who soon began to be weary of his yoke, which was by no means easy or light; the other was Salvius, lord privy-seal, who alone had the queen's confidence, and was led into the secret purposes of her mind. He pushed on the peace with all his power, according to the queen's desire; but Oxenstiern, on the contrary, who knew that peace would diminish the importance of his family, threw a thousand difficulties in the way; the peace, however, so much desired, and so necessary, in which so many clashing interests were reconciled, and so many claims ascertained, was at last concluded in the month of October, 1648. The success of the Swedish arms rendered Christina the arbitress of this treaty, at least as to the affairs of Sweden, to which this peace confirmed the possession of many important countries. Christina, at the conclusion of this important

important affair, rewarded Salvius by raising him to the rank of senator, a dignity which till then had always been the prerogative of birth, but which Christina thought she had a right to confer upon merit.

No public event of importance took place during the rest of Christina's reign, for there were neither wars abroad, nor troubles at home: this quiet might be the effect of chance, but it might also be the effect of a good administration; and the great reputation of the queen, and the love her people had for her, ought to lead us to this determination.

Her reign was that of learning and genius; she drew about her, wherever she was, all the distinguished characters of her time; Grotius, Paschal, Bochart, Descartes, Cassendi, Saumaise, Nande, Vossius, Heinsius, Meibom, Scudery, Menage, Lucas, Holstenius, Lambecius, Bayle, Madam Dacier, Fillicaia, and many others. The arts never fail to immortalise the prince who protects them, and almost all these illustrious persons have celebrated Christina either in poems, letters, or literary productions of some other kind, the greater part of which are now forgotten. They form, however, a general cry of praise, and a mass of testimonials which may be considered as a solid basis of reputation. Among the few of these pieces that are still particularly remembered, is a Latin epigram, in which Bochart draws an ingenious parallel between Christina and the queen of Sheba.

*Ille docenda suis Salomonem invisit
ab oris;*

*Undique ad hanc docti, quo doceantur,
cant.*

Christina, however, may be justly reproached with want of taste, in not properly assigning the rank of all these persons, whose merits, though acknowledged, were yet unequal; particularly for not having been sufficiently sensible of the superiority of Descartes, whom she disgusted, and at last wholly neglected. The rapid fortune which the adventurer Michon, known under the name of Bourdelot, acquired by her countenance and liberality, was also a great scandal to literature. He had no pretensions to learning; and, though sprightly, was indecent; he was brought to court by the learned Saumaise, and for a time drove literary merit entirely out of it, making learning the object of his ridicule, and exacting from Christina an exorbitant tribute, to the weakness and inconstancy of her sex; for even Christina, with respect to this man, shewed herself to be weak and inconstant: when at last she was compelled, by the public indignation, to banish this unworthy minion, she distinguished him by marks of the greatest confidence, and heaped presents upon him with a most shameful prodigality. Yet he was no sooner gone, than her regard for him was at an end. She was ashamed of the favour she had shewn him, and in a short time thought of him only with hatred and contempt; and though she did afterwards correspond with him, it was only to make him subservient to a taste for literature, which he had for a time suspended, by giving him commissions for such valuable books as appeared in France, where Bourdelot was born, and whither he retired.

This Bourdelot, during his
D 3 ascend-

ascendency over the queen, had supplanted count Magnus de la Gardie son of the constable of Sweden, who was a relation, a favourite, and perhaps the lover of Christina. Madam de Motteville, who had seen him ambassador in France, says, in her memoirs, that he spoke of his queen in terms so passionate and respectful, that every one concluded his attachment to her to be more ardent and tender, than a mere sense of duty can produce.

This nobleman fell into disgrace because he shewed an inclination to govern, while Bourdelot seemed to aim at nothing more than to amuse, and concealed, under the unsuspected character of a droll, the real ascendency which he exercised over the queen's mind.

Scudery having obtained permission to dedicate his *Alaric* to her, she was so weak as to require him to strike out of the poem some verses, in which he had complimented the count de Gardie, who was then quite out of favour; and Scudery had the noble fortitude to reply, "that he would never destroy the altar upon which he had sacrificed."

About this time an accident happened to Christina, which brought her into still greater danger, than that which has been related already. Having given orders for some ships of war to be built at the port of Stockholm, she went to see them when she heard they were finished; and as she was going on board of them, cross a narrow plank, with admiral Fleming, his foot slipping, he fell, and drew the queen with him into the sea, which in that place was near 90 feet deep. Anthony Steinberg, the queen's first

equerry, instantly threw himself into the water, laid hold of her robe, and with such assistance as was given him, got the queen on shore; during this accident, her recollection and presence of mind was such, that the moment her lips were above water, she cried out, "Take care of the admiral!" When she was got out of the water, she discovered no emotion either by her gesture or countenance, and she dined the same day in public, where she gave a humorous account of her adventure.

But though at first she was fond of the power and splendor of royalty, yet she began at length to feel that it embarrassed her; and the same love of independence and liberty, which had determined her against marriage, at last made her weary of her crown.

As, after the first disgust, it grew more and more irksome to her every day, she resolved to abdicate, and in 1652, communicated her resolution to the senate. The senate zealously remonstrated against it, and was joined by the people, and even by Charles Gustavus himself, who was to succeed her: she yielded to their importunities, and continued to sacrifice her own pleasure to the will of the public, till the year 1654, and then she carried her design into execution.

It appears, by one of her letters to M. Canut, the French ambassador, in whom she placed great confidence, that she had meditated this project more than eight years, and that she had communicated it to him five years before it took place.

The ceremony of her abdication was a mournful solemnity, a mixture

ture of pomp and sadness, in which scarce any eyes but her own were dry. She continued firm and composed through the whole, and as soon as it was over, prepared to remove into a country more favourable to science than Sweden.

Concerning the merit of this action, the world has always been divided in opinion; it has been condemned alike both by the ignorant and the learned, the trifler and the sage: it was admired, however, by the great Condé; "How great was the magnanimity of this princess," says he, "who could so easily give up that for which the rest of mankind are continually destroying each other, and which so many throughout their whole lives pursue, without attaining!" It appears by the works of St. Evremond, that the abdication of Christina was at that time the universal topic of speculation and debate in France.

Christina, besides abdicating her crown, abjured her religion; but this act was universally approved by one party, and censured by another; the papists triumphed, and the protestants were offended.

No prince, after a long imprisonment, ever shewed so much joy upon being restored to his kingdom as Christina did in quitting hers. When she came to a little brook, which separates Sweden from Denmark, she got out of her carriage, and leaping to the other side, she cried out in a transport of joy, "At last I am free, and out of Sweden, whither I hope I shall never return." She dismissed her women, and laid by the habit of her sex; "I would become a man," said she; "yet I do not love men because they are men, but because they are not women."

She made her abjuration at Brussels, where she saw the great Condé, who, after his defection, made that city his asylum. "Cousin," said she, "who would have thought, ten years ago, that we should have met at this distance from our countries?" But there happened another thing less likely than their meeting, the great coldness with which, after they had been drawn towards each other by mutual admiration, they came together at last, when the interview which they had both so ardently desired, took place. The prince of Condé demanded to be received with the same honours that had been shewed to the archduke Leopold at his interview with the queen; but this she refused. The prince, therefore, determined to see her *incog.* and with that view he got into her apartment among the crowd; the queen knew him the moment she saw him, by a picture which had been given her, and was about to give him a reception suitable to his rank; but the prince, seeing himself discovered, instantly withdrew; and perceiving that the queen followed to bring him back, he turned about and said, "Madam, all or nothing:" and immediately left the room. From this time they never saw each other but by chance, with great coldness and a mutual discontent with each other.

The inconstancy of Christina's temper appeared from her going perpetually from place to place: from Brussels she went to Rome; from Rome to France, and from France she returned to Rome again; after this she went to Sweden, where she was not very well received; from Sweden she went to

Hambourg, where she continued a year, and then went again to Rome; from Rome she returned to Hambourg, and again to Sweden, where she was received still worse than before, upon which she went back to Hambourg, and from Hambourg again to Rome; she intended another journey to Sweden, but it did not take place, any more than an expedition to England, where Cromwell did not seem well disposed to receive her; and after many wanderings, and many purposes of wandering still more, she at last died at Rome.

It must be acknowledged that her journeys to Sweden had a motive of necessity, for her appointments were very ill paid, though the states often confirmed them after her abdication, but to other places she was led merely by a roving disposition: and what is more to her discredit, she always disturbed the quiet of every place she came into, by exacting greater deference to her rank as queen, than she had a right to expect, by the total nonconformity to the customs of the place, and by continually exciting and fomenting intrigues of state. She was indeed always too busy, even when she was upon the throne; for there was no event in Europe in which she was not ambitious of acting a principal part. During the troubles in France by the faction called the *Fronde*, she wrote with great eagerness to all the interested parties, officiously offering her mediation to reconcile their interests, and calm their passions, the secret springs of which it was impossible she should know; this was first thought a dangerous, and afterwards a ridiculous behaviour. Du-

ring her residence in France, she gave universal disgust, not only by violating all the customs of the country, but by practising others directly opposite; she treated the ladies of the court with the greatest rudeness and contempt; when they came to embrace her, she being in a man's habit, cried out, "What a strange eagerness have these women to kiss me! Is it because I look like a man?"

But though she ridiculed the manners of the French court, she was very solicitous to enter into its intrigues. Lewis the XIVth, then very young, was enamoured of Mademoiselle de Mancini, niece to Cardinal Mazarine; Christina flattered their passion, and offered her service: "I would fain be your confidant," said she; "if you love, you must marry."

The murder of Monaldeschi is to this hour an inscrutable mystery; many particulars have been related from the Trinitarian friar of Fontainebleau, who confessed him in the gallery des Cerfs, and who saw him assassinated, but they do not remove the veil. Whatever was Monaldeschi's crime, whatever were the rights of Christina, and however specious the pretences by which flattery and cunning influenced the supine, or corrupt jurisconsults to justify it, the fact was, without doubt, most flagitiously wicked.

It is, however, of a piece with the expressions constantly used by Christina, in her letters, with respect to those with whom she was offended, for she scarce ever signified her displeasure, without threatening the life of the offender, "If you fail in your duty," said she to her secretary, (whom she sent
to

to Stockholm after her abdication) “not all the power of the king of Sweden shall save your life, though you should take shelter in his arms.”

In the affair of the franchises, the pretended rights of which she asserted with great haughtiness, she wrote thus to the pope’s officers: “Take my word, that those whom you have condemned to die, shall, if it please God, live some time longer, and if it happens that they die a violent death, be assured they shall not die alone.”

A musician having quitted her service for that of the duke of Savoy, she was so transported with rage as to disgrace herself by these words, in a letter written with her own hand: “He lives only for me; and if he does not sing for me, he shall not sing long for any body.—It is his duty to live only in my service; and if he does not, he shall sorely repent it.”

Bayle was also threatened very severely, for having said that the letter which Christina wrote, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was a remain of Protestantism; but he made his peace by apologies and submission.

Upon the whole, she appears to have been an uncommon mixture of faults and great qualities, which however it might excite fear and respect, was by no means amiable. She had wit, taste, parts, and learning; she was indefatigable upon the throne, great in private life, firm in misfortunes, impatient of contradiction, and, except in the love of letters, inconstant in her inclinations. The most remarkable instance of this fickleness is, that after she had abdicated the crown of Sweden, she

intrigued for that of Poland. She was, in every action and pursuit, violent and ardent in the highest degree; impetuous in her desires, dreadful in her resentment, and fickle in her conduct. She says of herself, “That she was mistrustful, ambitious, passionate, haughty, impatient, contemptuous, satirical, incredulous, undevout, of an ardent and violent temper, and extremely amorous;” a disposition, however, to which, if she may be believed, her pride and her virtue were always superior. In general, her failings were those of her sex, and her virtues the virtues of ours.

Some letters published at Amsterdam in 1759, and at Geneva in 1761, said to be private letters of Christina, and dedicated to the king of Prussia, are wholly spurious.

Translation of a Letter from the Empress of Russia, to M. d’Alembert, at Paris, whom she had invited into Russia to educate her Son.

M. d’Alembert,

I Have just received the answer you wrote to Mr. Odar, in which you refuse to transplant yourself to assist in the education of my son. I easily conceive that it costs a philosopher, like you, nothing to despise what the world calls grandeur and honour: these, in your eyes, are very little; and I can readily agree with you that they are so. Considering things in this light, there would be nothing great in the behaviour of queen Christina [of Sweden] which hath been

been so highly extolled; and often censured with more justice. But to be born and called to contribute to the happiness and even the instruction of a whole nation, and yet decline it, is, in my opinion, refusing to do that good which you wish to do. Your philosophy is founded in a love to mankind: permit me then to tell you, that to refuse to serve mankind, whilst it is in your power, is to miss your aim. I know you too well to be a good man, to ascribe your refusal to vanity. I know that the sole motive of it is the love of ease, and leisure to cultivate letters and the friendship of those you esteem. But what is there in this objection? Come, with all your friends; I promise both them and you, every conveniency and advantage that depends upon me; and perhaps you will find more liberty and ease here, than in your native country. You refused the invitation of the king of Prussia, notwithstanding your obligations to him; but that prince has no son. I own to you, that I have the education of my son so much at heart, and I think you so necessary to it, that perhaps I press you with too much earnestness. Excuse my indiscretion for the sake of the occasion of it; and be assured that it is my esteem for you that makes me so urgent.

Moscow,
Nov. 13, 1762. CATHERINE.

In this whole letter I have argued only from what I have found in your writings: you would not contradict yourself.

An authentic and literal translation of the Dey of Tunis's letter to his Majesty King George III. on his accession to the throne.

THE greatest of the princes of the nations of the Messiah, and the greatest of the governors of the affairs of the Nazarenes, the most mighty, noble, and our high and great friend, the new George the Third, whose end may be in bliss, and after our best wishes and prayers for his health and felicity, I am to acquaint my dear friend, that your majesty's English consul of the city of Tunis, by name Charles Gordon, received from the kingdom of London a letter, the contents of which were, that his majesty George the Second's appointed time being finished, he is passed into life eternal; that in his place, your majesty George the Third had ascended the throne; this news being dispatched on purpose to be communicated to the governor of Tunis, his excellency Ally Basha, which we was acquainted with in this year seventy-four, in the latter end of the month of Gimadit (June) so that ancient friendship subsists the same from your majesty. May the God of the world prolong your majesty's life with joy, felicity, and strength, for ever, and maintain the friendship, with the greatest strength, Amen. And on consideration of the ancient friendship this friendly letter is wrote, and sent. I hope, by the will of God, on the receipt, that in every form the friendship articles, and former promises, will not be changed nor altered, but that the advantageous harmony and friendship will be
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augmented and sincerely cultivated, to which your loving answer will oblige. May the God of the world preserve your majesty for ever in all health and prosperity. In the month Gemad, 1174.

ALLY, governor of the city
Tunis.

A genuine letter from Jane Shore to king Edward the Fourth—Taken from a very ancient history of Jane Shore.

May it please my king and master,

VOUCHSAFE to stayne thy royal couch with the poor inklings of thy servant and handmaide, whome, nathlesse, thou hast most graciously dayned to raise unto thy royal couche, as Abraham did his handmaide Hagar; though I wish not to share her misfortune, and to be driven from my master's presence. Could my unworthy pen give a decent colouring to thy Jane's affection, then might words, whiche be the painting of thoughtes in the true hearte, do justice to the loyal love she beareth unto thy worthy personne.

But how can the black rivulet, which my pen is eager to drinke, be worthily enabled to expresse, in becomynge termes, the ocean of love, that aboundythe in my true hearte! Woulde to my Savioure, that this ocean of love were not troubled with winds, which blow therein, and rayse the waves of affliction within my moody soul.—I am encompassed by three potent enemyes; albeit, not the flesh, the worlde, and the devil, unless lord Hastings be resembled to the first, for he worketh to withdraw my love from thee, and in thy absence to displace thee from the throne

whereon the king is established in my hearte.

The royal partner of thy bosom, the queen, may indeed be likened unto the world, for she encompasseth me round with spies, who watche out for my thoughts.—And though I will not be so harsh in my thought or deed, to say thy noble brother Gloucester be, in any shape, like unto the devil, yet I do verily believe he be more dangerouse than the other twain, though he beareth them towardly. There be some, and divers some, who say he wisheth not well unto thy government, nay unto thy children.—Among the rest, the noble lord Hastings doubted very much, and wisheth thee long to reign, in order that thou mayest the better survive to establish thy royal issue. Believe what I write cometh from my true heart's affection, and wish comfort to the wounded spirit of thy loyal servant,
JANE SHORE.

The last will and testament of the famous George Psalmanazar, a reputed native of the island of Formosa, in the East-Indies.

THE last will and testament of me, a poor sinful and worthless creature, commonly known by the assumed name of George Psalmanazar.

Thy ever blessed and unerring will, oh! most gracious, though offended God, be done by me and all the world, whether for life or death.

Into thy all-merciful hands I commit my soul, as unto a most gracious Father, who, though justly provoked by my past vain and wicked life, but more especially so during the wild sallies of a rash and

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unthinking part of it, has yet been graciously pleaded, by thy undeserved grace and mercy, to preserve me from the reigning errors and heresies, and the more deplorable apostacy and infidelity of the present age, and enabled me to take a constant and stedfast hold on the holy author of our salvation, thy ever adorable and divine Son Jesus Christ, our powerful and meritorious redeemer, from whose alone and all-powerful intercession and merits, (and not from any the least inherent righteousness of my own, which I heartily abhor as filthy rags in thine all-purer eyes) I hope and beg for pardon and reconciliation, and for a happy resurrection unto that blessed immortality to which we are redeemed by his most precious and inestimable blood. I likewise bless and adore thy infinite goodness for preserving me from innumerable dangers of body and soul, to which this wretched life, but more particularly by my own youthful rashness and inconsideration, might have exposed me, had not thy divine providence interposed in such a wonderful manner, as justly challenges my deepest admiration and acknowledgment: particularly I am bound to bless thee for so timely nipping that ambition and vain-glory, which had hurried me through such scenes of impiety and hypocrisy, and as the most effectual antidote against it, next to thy divine grace, hast brought me not only to prefer, but to delight in a state of obscurity, and lowliness of circumstances, as the surest harbour of peace and safety; by which, though the little I have left in my possession, be dwindled to so little value as to be but a poor acknowledgment for the ser-

vices which I have received from my friend hereafter named, to whom I can do no less than bequeath it all, yet I hope the will may be accepted for the deed, and that the divine Providence will supply to her what is wanting in me. And now, O Father of mercies, I beseech thee for thy dear Son's sake, so to direct me by thy grace through all the future concerns of this life, that, when, where, or in what manner soever it shall please thee to call me out of it, I may be found ready and willing to resign my soul, worthless as it is of itself, to thee who gavest it; and my death, as well as my latter end, shall be such as may tend all possible ways to thy glory, the edification of thy church, and my own eternal comfort. And in hopes there is nothing in this my last will that is not agreeable to thine, I leave it to be executed after my death by my worthy and pious friend Sarah Rewalling, of this parish of St. Luke, in Middlesex, in the manner hereafter mentioned, viz.

I desire that my body, when or wherever I die, may be kept so long above ground, as decency or conveniency will permit, and afterwards conveyed to the common burying ground, and there interred in some obscure corner of it, without any further ceremony or formality than is used to the bodies of the deceased pensioners where I happen to die, and about the same time of the day, and that the whole may be performed in the lowest and cheapest manner. And it is my earnest request that my body be not inclosed in any kind of coffin, but only decently laid in what is called a shell, of the lowest value, and without lid or
other

other covering which may hinder the natural earth from covering it all round.

The books relating to the Universal History, and belonging to the proprietors, are to be returned to them according to the true list of them, which will be found in a blue paper in my account book; all the rest, being my own property, together with all my household goods, wearing apparel, and whatever money shall be found due to me after my decease, I give and bequeath to my friend Sarah Rewalling above-named, together with such manuscripts as I had written at different times, and designed to be made public, if they shall be deemed worthy of it, they consisting of sundry essays on some difficult parts of the Old Testament, and chiefly written for the use of a young clergyman in the country, and so unhappily unacquainted with that kind of learning, that he was likely to become the butt of his sceptical parishioners, but being by this means furnished with proper materials, was enabled to turn the tables upon them.

But the principal manuscript I thought myself in duty bound to leave behind, is a faithful narrative of my education, and the sallies of my wretched youthful years, and the various ways by which I was in some measure unavoidably led into the base and shameful imposture of passing upon the world for a native of Formosa, a convert to Christianity, and backing it with a fictitious account of that island, and of my own travels, conversion, &c. all or most of it hatched in my own brain, without regard to truth and

honesty. It is true I have long since disclaimed even publicly all but the shame and guilt of that vile imposture; yet, as long as I knew there were still editions of that scandalous romance remaining in England, besides the several versions it had abroad, I thought it incumbent on me to undeceive the world, by unravelling that whole mystery of iniquity in a posthumous work, which would be less liable to suspicion, as the author would be far out of the influence of any sinister motives that might induce him to deviate from the truth. All that I shall add concerning it is, that it was begun above twenty-five years ago with that view, and no other, during a long recess in the country, accompanied with a threatening disease, and since then continued in my most serious hours, as any thing new presented itself; so that it hath little else to recommend itself but its plainness and sincerity, except here and there some useful observations and innuendos on those branches of learning in which I had been concerned, and particularly with such excellent improvements as might be made in the method of learning of Hebrew, and in producing a more perfect body of universal history, and more answerable to its title than that which hath already passed a second edition. And these, I thought, might be more deserving a place in that narrative, as the usefulness of them would, in a great measure, make amends for the small charge of the whole. If it therefore shall be judged worth printing, I desire it may be sold to the highest bidder, in order to pay my arrears for my lodgings, and to defray my funeral;

neral; and I further request that it be printed in the plain and undisguised manner in which I have written it, without alteration or embellishment. I hope the whole is written in the true sincere spirit of a person awakened by a miracle of mercy, unto a deep sense of his folly, guilt, and danger, and is desirous, above all things, to give God the whole glory of so gracious a change, and to shew the various steps by which his divine Providence brought it about. The whole of the account contains 14 pages of preface, and about 93 more of the said relation, written in my own hand with a proper title, and will be found in the deep drawer on the right hand of my white cabinet. However, if the obscurity I have lived in, during such a series of years, should make it needless to revive a thing in all likelihood so long since forgot, I cannot but wish that so much of it was published in some weekly paper, as might inform the world, especially those who have still by them the above-mentioned fabulous account of the Island of Formosa, &c. that I have long since owned, both in conversation and in print, that it was no other than a mere forgery of my own devising, a scandalous imposition on the public, and such as I think myself bound to beg God and the world pardon for writing, and have been long since, as I am to this day, and shall be, as long as I live, heartily sorry for, and ashamed of.

These I do hereby solemnly declare and testify to be my last will and testament, and in witness thereof have thereto set my name, on the 23d day of April, in the year

of our Lord 1752, O. S. and in the 73d of my age.

G. Psalmanazar.

The last will and testament of G. Psalmanazar, of Ironmonger-row, in the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, whenever it shall please God to take him out of this world unto himself.

January 1, 1760, being the day of circumcision of our divine Lord, then, blessed be God, quite sound in my mind though weak in my body, I do ratify and confirm the above particulars of my last will made.

There is not, perhaps, in all history a more melancholy example than the following, that great parts, which, when well applied, are the greatest blessings of heaven, become, when misapplied, a misfortune to the possessor, and a curse to mankind.

Some particulars relating to the life of Philip duke of Wharton.

THIS nobleman by his father's express order was educated at home: as it was the earl of Wharton's view to qualify his son to fill that high station in which his birth would one day place him, with advantage to his country, his great care was to form him a complete orator. The first prelude to his misfortunes may justly be reckoned his falling in love with, and privately marrying a young lady, the daughter of major general Holmes, a match by no means suited to his birth, fortune, and cha-

character, and far less to the ambitious views his father had of disposing of him in such a marriage, as would have been a considerable addition to the fortune and grandeur of his illustrious family.

However disappointed the earl of Wharton might be in his son's marrying beneath his quality, yet that amiable lady, who became his daughter-in-law, deserved infinitely more felicity than she met with by an alliance with his family; and the young lord was not so unhappy through any misconduct of hers, as by the death of his father, which this precipitate marriage is thought to have hastened. The duke being so early freed from paternal restraints, plunged himself into those numberless excesses, which became at last fatal to him; and he proved, as Pope expresses it,

A tyrant to the wife his heart approv'd,
A rebel to the very king he lov'd.

The young lord, in the beginning of the year 1716, indulged his desire of travelling, and finishing his education abroad: and as he was designed to be instructed in the strictest Whig principles, Geneva was judged a proper place for his residence. He took the route of Holland, and visited several courts of Germany, that of Hanover in particular.

The marquis being arrived at Geneva, he conceived so great a disgust to the dogmatical precepts of his governor, that he fell upon a scheme of avoiding these intolerable incumbences, left him at Geneva, and set out post for Lyons,

where he arrived about the middle of October 1716.

His lordship somewhere or other had picked up a bear's cub, of which he was very fond, and carried it about with him. But when he was determined to abandon his tutor, he left the cub behind him, with the following address to him: "Being no longer able to bear with your ill-usage, I think proper to be gone from you; however, that you may not want company, I have left you the bear, as the most suitable companion in the world, that could be picked out for you." When the marquis was at Lyons, he took a very strange step, little expected from him. He wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, then residing at Avignon, to whom he presented a very fine stone-horse. Upon receiving this present, the chevalier sent a man of quality to the marquis, who carried him privately to his court, where he was received with the greatest marks of esteem, and had the title of duke of Northumberland conferred upon him.

He remained there, however, but one day, and then returned post to Lyons, from whence he set out for Paris. He likewise made a visit to the queen dowager of England, consort to king James II. then residing at St. Germain's, to whom he paid his court, pursuing the same rash measures as at Avignon.

During his stay at Paris, his winning address, and astonishing parts, gained him the esteem and admiration of all the British subjects of both parties, who happened to be there. The earl of Stair, then the English ambassador here,

notwithstanding all the reports to the marquis's disadvantage, thought proper to shew some respect to the representative of so great a family.

His excellency never failed to lay hold of every opportunity to give some admonitions, which were not always agreeable to the vivacity of his temper, and sometimes provoked him to great indiscretions.

Once in particular the ambassador extolling the merit and noble behaviour of the marquis's father, added, that he hoped he would follow so illustrious an example of fidelity to his prince, and love to his country; upon which the marquis immediately answered, that he thanked his excellency for his good advice; and as his excellency had also a worthy and deserving father, he hoped he would likewise copy so bright an original, and tread in his steps.

This was a severe sarcasm, as the ambassador's father had betrayed his master in a manner that was quite shameful.

Before he left France, an English gentleman expostulating with him, for swerving so much from the principles of his father, and his whole family; his lordship answered, that he had pawned his principles to Gordon, the pretender's banker, for a considerable sum, and till he could repay him, he must be a Jacobite; but when that was done, he would again return to the Whigs.

About the latter end of December, 1716, the marquis arrived in England, where he did not remain long till he set out for Ireland, in which kingdom, on account of his extraordinary qualities, he had the honour done him of being admit-

ted, though under age, to take his seat in the house of peers. Here he espoused a very different interest from that which he had so lately embraced.

He distinguished himself on this occasion as a violent partizan for the ministry, and acted in all other respects, as well in his private as public capacity, with the warmest zeal for the government.

In consequence of this zeal, shewn at a time when they stood much in need of men of abilities, and so little expected from the young marquis, the king, who was no stranger to the most refined rules of policy, created him a duke.

As soon as the duke of Wharton came of age, he was introduced to the house of lords in England, with the like blaze of reputation. A little before the death of lord Stanhope, his grace again changed sides, opposed the court, and endeavoured to defeat the schemes of the ministry.

He appeared one of the most forward and vigorous in the defence of the bishop of Rochester, and in opposing the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on that prelate.

Notwithstanding his astonishing activity in opposition to the court, he was not yet satisfied that he had done enough: he printed his thoughts therefore twice a week, in a paper called, *The True Briton*; several thousands of which being dispersed weekly, the duke was pleased to find the whole kingdom giving attention to him, and admiring him as an author, though some did not at all approve of his reasoning.

The duke's boundless profusion had by this so burthened his estate, that a decree of chancery took hold

of

of it and vested it in the hands of trustees, for the payment of his debts, but not without making a provision of 1200*l.* per annum for his subsistence.

This not being sufficient to support his title with suitable dignity at home, he resolved to go abroad till his estate should be clear. But in this the world was deceived; for he went to Vienna, to execute a private commission, not in favour of the English ministry; nor did he ever shine to greater advantage as to his personal character, than at the imperial court.

From Vienna his grace made a tour to Spain, where his arrival alarmed the English minister so much, that two expresses were sent from Madrid to London, upon an apprehension that his grace was received there in the character of an ambassador; upon which the duke received a summons under the privy seal to return home.

His behaviour on this occasion was a sufficient indication that he never designed to return to England whilst affairs remained in the same state.

This he often declared, from his going abroad the second time, which no doubt was the occasion of his treating that solemn order with so much indignity, and endeavouring to inflame the Spanish court, not only against the person who delivered the warrant, but also against the court of Great Britain itself, for exercising an act of power, as he was pleased to call it, within the jurisdiction of his Catholic majesty. After this he acted openly in the service of the pretender, and appeared at his court, where he was received with the greatest marks of favour.

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Whilst his grace was thus employed abroad, his dutchess, who had been neglected by him, died in England, April 14, 1726, and left no issue behind her. Soon after this, the duke fell violently in love with M. Oberne, then one of the maids of honour to the queen of Spain. She was daughter of an Irish colonel in that service, who being dead, her mother lived upon a pension the king allowed her; so that this lady's fortune consisted chiefly in her personal accomplishments.

Many arguments were used by their friends on both sides, to dissuade them from the marriage. The queen of Spain, when the duke asked her consent, represented to him in the most lively terms, that the consequence of the match would be misery to them both, and absolutely refused her consent.

Having now no hopes of obtaining her, he fell into a deep melancholy, which brought on a lingering fever, of which he languished till he was almost ready to drop into the ground. This circumstance reached her majesty's ear; she was moved with his distress, and sent him word to endeavour the recovery of his health, and as soon as he was able to appear abroad, she would speak to him in a more favourable manner than at their last interview.

The duke, upon receiving this news, imagined it the best way to take advantage of the kind disposition her majesty was then in, and summoning to his assistance his little remaining strength, threw himself at her majesty's feet, and begged of her either to give him M. Oberne, or order him not to live.

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The queen consented, but told him he would soon repent it; and the young lady being dazzled with the splendor of a ducal title, and besides having a real value for her lover, they were soon united by an indissoluble bond.

After the solemnization of his marriage, he passed some time at Rome, where he accepted of a blue garter, affected to appear with the title of duke of Northumberland, and for a while enjoyed the confidence of the exiled prince.

But as he could not always keep himself within the bounds of Italian gravity, and having no employment to amuse his active temper, he soon ran into his usual excesses: which giving offence, it was thought proper for him to remove from that city for the present, lest he should at last fall into actual disgrace.

Accordingly the duke quitted Rome, and went by sea to Barcelona, and then resolved upon a new scene of life, which few expected he would ever engage in. He wrote a letter to the king of Spain, acquainting him that he would assist at the siege of Gibraltar as a volunteer. The king thanked him for the honour, and accepted his service. But he soon grew weary of this, and set his heart on Rome.

In consequence of this resolution, he wrote a letter to the chevalier de St. George, full of respect and submission, expressing a desire of visiting his court; but the chevalier returned for answer, that he thought it more advisable for his grace to draw near England.

The duke seemed resolved to follow his advice, and accordingly set out for France in company with his dutchess, and attended by two or

three servants arrived at Paris, in May, 1728. Here he made little stay, but proceeded to Rouen, in his way, as some imagined, for England; but he stopped, and took up his residence at Rouen, without reflecting the least on the business that brought him to France.

He was so far from making any concession to the government, in order to make his peace, that he did not give himself the least trouble about his personal estate, or any other concern in England.

The duke had about 600*l.* in his possession when he arrived at Rouen, where more of his servants joined him from Spain. A bill of indictment was about this time preferred against him in England, for high-treason.

The chevalier soon after sent him 2000*l.* for his support, of which he was no sooner in possession, than he squandered it away in a course of extravagance. As a long journey did not very well suit with his grace's finances, he went for Orleans, thence fell down the river Loyre, to Nantz, in Brittany, and there he stopt some time, till he got a remittance from Paris, which was squandered almost as soon as received.

At Nantz some of his ragged servants rejoined him, and from thence he took shipping with them for Bilboa, as if he had been carrying recruits to the Spanish regiments. From Bilboa he wrote a humorous letter to a friend at Paris, such as his fancy, not his circumstances, dictated, giving a whimsical account of his voyage, and his manner of passing his time. The queen of Spain took the dutchess to attend her person.

About

About the beginning of the year 1731, the duke declined so fast, being in his quarters at Lerida, that he had not the use of his limbs so as to move without assistance; but as he was free from pain did not lose all his gaiety. He continued in this ill state of health for two months, when he gained a little strength, and found benefit from a certain mineral water, in the mountains of Catalonia; but he was too much spent to recover. He relapsed the May following at Terragona, whither he removed with his regiment, and going to the above-mentioned waters, he fell into one of those fainting fits, to which he had been for some time subject, in a small village, and was utterly destitute of all the necessities of life, till some charitable fathers of a Bernardine convent offered him what assistance their house afforded.

The duke accepted their kind proposal; upon which they removed him to their convent, and administered all the relief in their power. Under this hospitable roof, after languishing a week, the duke of Wharton died, without one friend or acquaintance to close his eyes. His funeral was performed in the same manner in which the fathers inter those of their own fraternity.

An account of the late trial of Neale Molloy, Esquire, and his wife, at Dublin, for the supposed ill usage of their daughter.

TWO indictments were preferred against the prisoners. The substance of the first was, that they

had assaulted and wounded Sarah Molloy their daughter, on, before, and after, the 30th of December, in the 26th year of the late king, with an intent to destroy her, and had imprisoned her, and kept her without the necessaries of life during ten years: and of the other indictment, that they had abandoned and exposed her, bound with cords, on the 20th of January, in the 2d year of his present majesty, with an intent that she should perish.

In support of these indictments, the counsel for the prosecutors examined many witnesses, whose names and testimony are in substance as follows.

Eleanor Campbell deposed, That about seven-and-twenty years ago she was employed to nurse a female child of Mrs. Molloy's, who had a mole under her right breast, and a mark resembling a trout on the outside of her right thigh; that she was hired for this service nine months before Mrs. Molloy was brought to bed; that she nursed the child two years, the greatest part of the time at her own house; that the child being then removed to Carduff, she visited there; and that when she was seven years old, she saw her at her mother's in Chancery-lane, it being four years and eight months since she had last seen her; and that, observing the mother to use her with great cruelty, she requested to have her home, and offered to maintain the child at her own expence; after which she was never permitted to see her: That hearing a young person had been found in Ross-lane, and sent to the Dublin hospital for incurables, she went thither, and found that this person was the same Sally

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Molloy

Molloy whom she had nursed ; and described her marks, which, upon search, were found. The girl who had been sent to the hospital was then brought into court, and placed in a chair on a table, and this witness swore, directly and positively, that she was the same Sally Molloy whom she had nursed and seen ill treated by her mother. She was then asked, whether she thought this person to be 25 years old ? she answered, Yes,—and more. Being asked whether she did not believe this person to be an idiot from her birth ? she answered, No.—A young lady, said by the defendants to be their daughter, was then produced ; and the witness being asked, whether she had ever seen her before, answered, She had not. This young lady was then removed out of court, but ordered to remain within call.

Arabella Mara deposed, That she lived with the defendants six weeks as a servant, in 1752 ; that they had one son and one daughter ; that she had been in the house three or four days when she first saw the daughter, who then came down into the kitchen, and catching up some turnip-parings, eat them ravenously ; that the next time she saw her was some days afterwards, and then she was locked in her mother's closet, and begged, for God's sake, to have something to eat, thrust her under the door ; that she was then greatly emaciated for want of food, and her hands and face overgrown with hair ; that she afterwards heard her crying for food, and put some under the door of the closet to her ; that her mother going with the witness to get some sugar, the child followed, and taking up a little of the su-

gar in her fingers, her mother took the sugar-mallet and knocked her on the head : that the blow gave her a wound, which bled, and left a scar ; and that she discovered the scar, so left, upon the head of the girl in the hospital ; which, by that token, as well as by the features of her face, she knew to be Sally Molloy ; and believed her to be six or seven and twenty years old. She was asked if Sally Molloy was able to converse ? she answered, She was : she was then asked if the girl in the hospital had spoken to her, and she answered No. She then, by order of the court, addressed herself to the poor object on the table, who took no notice of what she said, nor of any thing that passed : yet this witness swore positively, again and again, that she was the same Sally Molloy whom she had seen at her father's.

William Walth deposed, That he was a slater ; that being sent for in October 1752, to examine the roof of Mr. Molloy's house, he sent up his labourer, Patrick Hog, on the outside of the house, by a ladder ; that Hog having staid above some time to catch sparrows, came at last down hastily in a great fright, and said he had seen a fairy in the closet ; that the witness then went up the ladder himself, as high as the closet window, which he found open, and looked in ; that he there saw the young lady at the distance of about two yards, who had the appearance of a skeleton, and had asked the labourer to give her one of the young sparrows he had caught on the top of the house, and the maid bid him not, for that she would eat it alive, feathers and all : that the girl from the hospital, then

then before him, was the same person, and that he recollected her features perfectly. Being asked, whether the person he saw in the closet was covered with hair, he answered, That she had down, or short hair upon her cheeks. Being asked, whether the girl before him had any such hair, he said he could not tell without a glass; a glass was then given him, and he was compelled to acknowledge that the girl had no such hair, and that he believed she never had; yet he again peremptorily swore, that she was the same person he had seen in Mrs. Molloy's closet; and being urged with the inconsistency, contradicted what he had asserted just before, and said, He believed the girl might have had hair on her cheeks.

Christopher Eaton deposed, That he was a carpenter; that in July 1750, he was at work in Mr. Molloy's house with one Strong, another carpenter, and Slack, a painter; that the girl, then before him, came into the dining-room, and asked "for the mercy of God, that if any of them had a bit in their pockets, they would give it her, for that she was famished:" that she made an appearance so shocking, that he doubted whether she was a living creature or an apparition; that he asked her who she was, and she replied, "I am Mr. Molloy's daughter, but my mother has taken an aversion to me:" that the painter then took bread and meat out of his pocket, and the girl snatched at it, and tore and gnawed it eagerly; that she begged her mother might not be told, because she would use her ill, and entreated they would continue to give her victuals while they staid; that she was in a short

gown, and that her neck and hands, as far as he could see, were covered with whitish down, or hair.— Being ordered to look on the girl in the chair, and asked whether she is the same he saw fed at Mr. Molloy's, he answered, "To the best of my belief she is."

James Gardiner, deposed, That in 1751 and 1752, he was servant to counsellor Gregory, who lived next door to Mr. Molloy; and that he heard Sally Molloy, his daughter, calling out of the window, "For the tender mercy of God, some food!" That he asked her how it might be conveyed, and she desired it might be given to the servants, who would leave it at the necessary-house; for that, when her mother would let her go down thither she should get it; that he did supply her by this method, and she thanked him, begging more kitchen-stuff, skins of potatoes, or any thing; that by her appearance she was in a starving condition; and he believes the girl on the table to be the same person: he also positively swore, that when he asked this girl questions in the hospital, she answered him: but being directed to repeat the experiment in court, the poor creature took not the least notice.

This witness also deposed, That his master Mr. Gregory, Mrs. Gregory, and Mr. Smyth, came once into the garden, and heard the girl cry out for victuals; that this was in 1752, and that he then made affidavit of the fact before Mr. serjeant Malone: upon which the counsel for the crown observed, that this charge took its rise long before the girl, then in court, appeared in the hospital; and that, whether the girl in the hospital is

Sally Molloy, or not, is not material, if the assault and ill treatment are proved; for the defendants are equally guilty, whether the person injured was, or was not afterwards taken to an hospital.

Mary Nary deposed, That in 1751 and 1752, she kept Mr. Gregory's house at Dublin, when the family was in the country; that she often saw and conversed with Sally Molloy from Mrs. Molloy's closet window, and that she appeared to be starving for want of food; that she begged earnestly for something to eat, and that the witnesses supplied her with victuals by means of a string and a pole; that the witness asked her if she could say the Lord's prayer, and the girl, though then 16 years old, seemed not to know the meaning of the question. This witness positively swore that the girl on the table was Miss Molloy.

Doctor King (a physician) deposed, That he was called upon, in 1752, to enquire into the state and condition of Miss Sally Molloy, and that he went with his father, and Mr. serjeant Malone, to Mr. Molloy's house, where he saw the young lady; that she was decently clad, but very thin and pale, and could not perfectly repeat the Lord's prayer; but that she had no down on her face: he also deposed that, in his opinion, the girl on the table was a different person.

Mr. Woodroffe (a surgeon) deposed, That he believed the girl on the table to have been an idiot from her birth.

The counsel for the defendants

allowed, that this idiot was found in Rofs-lane.

Margaret Gilleroy deposed, That she lived with Mr. Molloy three months, ten years ago; that he had one son and one daughter; that she did not see the daughter till she had been in the house a week, and then she saw her at the closet window from the yard, and heard her complaints; that she was in a poor condition, and covered with hair; that she saw her struck by her mother with a bunch of keys, which broke her head; and that she believed the girl on the table to be the same person.

Here the counsel for the crown rested their evidence.

The defendants then called many witnesses of credit, to disprove the charge, whose names and testimony are as follow.

Margaret Smyth, (sister of the late Dr. Sheridan) deposed, That she had known the girl on the table fourteen years; that she was the daughter of one Clarke, an apothecary, at Balliborough; that she was then in her 15th year, and had been an idiot from her infancy; that her father had been dead about three years, and that she was sent up to Dublin in a creel*.

Thomas Crosby, Esq; deposed to the same effect; and that he recommended the girl to the hospital.

John Cormick, a shopkeeper, deposed, that he knew the girl to be Clarke's daughter, and to have had fits.

Luke Reily deposed to the same effect, and that the girl received a wound in her head from a fall.

* Creels are baskets, like those used in England to carry fish on the backs of horses. How and by whom this girl was brought bound in Rofs lane does not appear in the trial.

Henry Hunter deposed to the same effect.

Jocelyne Philips deposed, That he was churchwarden of St. James's parish, and in that station first saw the girl on the table, who was left in the care of one Eleanor Bradshaw by Dr. Tisdall, and that he paid for her subsistence 19 weeks.

Dr. Dunkin deposed, That the young lady produced by the defendants, as their daughter, had been always reputed and maintained as such, having known the family twenty years, and seen her, during that time, very frequently; but that she was sickly, and therefore did not come so often into company as she would otherwise have done.

The reverend Mr. Rofs deposed to the same effect; and that Miss Molloy was well treated.

Dr. Charles Coghlan deposed to the same effect; and that he attended Miss Molloy for a scald head; for which it became necessary to diet her, and give her physic.

Mrs. Anne Darcy deposed, That she knew Miss Molloy, and had known her from her birth; that the young lady produced by the defendants, as their daughter, was she: that in 1752 she had a scald head, but was well treated.

Mrs. Bridget Macaulay deposed to the same effect.

Mrs. Sarah Archbold also deposed to the same effect; and that in 1752, Miss Molloy, the person produced by the defendants as their daughter, had a sore head, and sore toes, with an offensive discharge, but had no mark under her breast, or on her thigh.

The defendants offered their daughter to be examined by the

counsel for the crown, but they declined it; they also offered to prove that the child had been well used, by the evidence of servants who had lived in their family; but the court thought it unnecessary.

Mr. Justice Robinson then opened to the jury the substance of the indictments, as before set forth; and summed up the evidence; concluding with his directions and observations upon it, to the effect following:

1. Although it is of absolute necessity for the welfare and education of children, that human laws should leave the power of reasonable correction to parents, in whom nature originally placed it; yet abuses of that power, by excesses in the means or manner, are offences punishable by law. Upon this principle, cruel chastisements, with weapons unfit for correction, are assaults; and the desertion of children, and exposing them to perish, or confining them without sustenance, to starve, are unnatural crimes of a very deep dye; so that, without doubt, the facts, as charged in the indictments, are offences indictable at common law.

2. In case, gentlemen, that you believe, that the poor idiot girl of the hospital produced upon the table, is not the defendants daughter, Sarah Molloy, there is then no proof of any ill treatment since the year 1752; and consequently, the greater part of the charges of the indictments, of course falls to the ground.

Upon this supposition also, the whole evidence of Eleanor Campbell, Arabella Mara, and Mary Nary, must be utterly rejected, and laid out of the case; for having sworn so positively and deliberately

as they have done, to that fact, if they are false in that material part of the testimony, they are not to be credited in any other. And upon this supposition likewise, the present prosecution appears to be set on foot, at a distance of ten years from the time the offence is charged to have been committed. It is one of the blessings of our constitution, that the opportunities for enquiring into criminal charges return frequently; so that there may be a recent examination, while witnesses are forth-coming, and the fact, with its circumstances, fresh upon their memory. And, although it is true, that, regularly, no length of time will prescribe against a prosecution for crimes, at common law; yet great delay in bringing it (if not well accounted for) must ever raise a just suspicion in the minds of juries against it. You are therefore to consider, whether there is sufficient reason assigned for the delay in the present case.

3. Laying the evidence of those three women out of the case; the stroke on the head with the keys is proved by Margaret Gilleroy; and this, the instrument being improper for correction, is an *assault*, in strictness of the law, by the mother; the circumstances also of *confinement*, and hard treatment with respect to food, in 1752, are sworn by Walsh, Eaton, Gardiner, and Gilleroy: and if you believe them you ought to find the mother guilty of the *assault* and *confinement*, as charged in 1752, though you acquit her of the rest of the indictments. But in settling your opinions upon this point, you are to weigh, against this evidence, the account given by Doctor Dunkin, Mr. Ross, Doctor Coghlan, Mrs.

Darcy, Mrs. Macaulay, and Mrs. Archbold, of the general treatment of Sarah Molloy, by her mother, and in the family; and to consider, how far it takes off from the evidence of Walsh, Eaton, Gardiner, and Gilleroy. You are also to take into consideration, the exceptions that lie against any of these witnesses, and to give them their due weight. And here it may be very material, to keep in mind the difference in age between the *idiot* girl from the hospital, and Miss Molloy; and their extreme unlikeness in features and complexion; circumstances that should seem to exclude any possibility of ever *mistaking* one for the other.

4. The usual evidence in *assaults*, is the oath of the party injured, who is generally the prosecutor; but here the prosecutor is a stranger to the young gentlewoman and to her family; and if you believe the person produced in court as Sarah Molloy, to be really so, then it appears to you that the party alleged to be injured, is forthcoming, of age and capacity to be examined on oath; and that the prosecutor declines examining her.

5. Upon the whole, there is no evidence against the father; so that he must be acquitted.

6. As to the mother, you are to acquit, or convict her, of the *assault*, and *confinement*, as charged in 1752, according to your belief upon the evidence: but in case you find her *guilty* of them, you should acquit her of the other charges of the indictments, for which there is no proof. If you do not think her *guilty* of the *assaults*, or *confinement*, your verdicts must be, in general, NOT GUILTY, upon both indictments.

The

The jury then withdrew, and in less than a quarter of an hour, returned with their verdicts, that both the defendants were *not guilty*.

The verdicts being recorded, the counsel for the defendants moved to have copies of the examinations of Eleanor Campbell, Arabella Mara, and Mary Nary, in order to their being indicted for perjury. Which motion the court granted.

Letter relating to the foregoing intricate affair.

Gentlemen,

ON reading a narrative* of the most cruel treatment of Miss M——, I met with a passage, wherein he says, “My daughter she cannot be, as she is, and has been for several years past, at a boarding school in England.” Now if you think the following will be of any satisfaction to the public, you may, if you please, give it a place in your next publication.

About six years ago, an Irish gentleman, whose name was M——y, and his daughter, whom he called Sally, came to the Falcon at Gravesend, and enquired for a boarding school; the people of the house recommended him to one Mrs. M’K——y, in Milton Backside; she rents a house of five pounds a year, keeps a common working school, and sometimes has two or three boarders. Mr. M——y soon agreed with her for the price, and strict charge was given, that miss should be used with all the severity possible, to be under strict confinement, and

fed chiefly upon bread and water. In all and every article her mistress took care to fulfil these directions to the utmost.

Mrs. M’K——y, her mistress, (for her own interest) instructed Miss Sally to work very well plain work, which she was kept strictly close to; her task was given her in the morning, which she was obliged to complete before she went to bed, which was sometimes not till two or three o’clock in the morning. Miss would often complain and say, no creature was ever used so cruelly as she, and that no tongue could express what she had gone through; she said her complaining only brought worse treatment, so she was determined, if possible, to bear it with patience, till time should put a period to it either one way or another. Miss very seldom went out except in the garden. One day, as she was in the garden, she picked up an apple under the tree, for which her mistress whipped her with stinging nettles, and hung a string of apples about her neck by way of disgrace. She lay in a little place by herself on the ground on a few feathers, without sheets, bolster, or pillow. When her mistress was without a servant, (for she seldom kept one above a month at a time) she used to do the work of the house. Miss was never suffered to come near the fire, but when business called her, so that some of her toes, I am informed, were perished. She always appeared very mean in habit. Her usual breakfast was a few hard crusts put into a basin, and hot water out of the tea-kettle poured

* We have omitted this piece, the substance of it being contained in the trial.

thereon,

thereon, with a little milk, but oftner with none; at her dinner she was allowed bread and cheese, with a little small-beer. One day her mistress was engaged out to dinner, and they insisted on her bringing miss along with her. There was a fine piece of roasted beef for dinner, but on the meat's coming into the room, miss was obliged to leave it; she was asked what was the matter? She answered, the victuals overcame her: her mistress immediately observed, that Miss Sally seldom eat any meat.

About three weeks ago, Mr. M——y came again to Gravesend, in order to take Miss Sally away to carry her to Ireland; he brought with him cloaths, that Miss might appear in her proper character, and drew up a certificate to be signed by the mayor, ministers, and churchwardens of the parishes of Gravesend and Milton, &c. that Mrs. M'K——y keeps a grand boarding-school, and that his daughter was well done by, or something to the same effect, which the minister of Gravesend inadvertently signed, and the minister of Milton, being a young man, and seeing the minister of Gravesend's hand, without hardly looking over it, signed it also, for which they are greatly blamed by the inhabitants. Mr. M——y, the mistress, and Miss Sally, went before the mayor for his signing; the mayor asked the mistress several questions with regard to Miss Sally, amongst the rest, why she did not bring miss to church with the rest of the children? she made answer, that miss had not cloaths fit to appear in; she was asked what was the reason Miss Sally never came to a fire? she replied, because she

had a bad head. I did not hear that the mayor signed the certificate, or any body else except those above-mentioned. The mayor asked Miss Sally whether she would swear that that gentleman (pointing to Mr. M——y) was her father? she replied, that she would not swear that he was her father, but that she always called him papa, and that he was the gentleman that brought her to Gravesend.

Whether this or the other be Mr. M——y's daughter, time, it is to be hoped, will make appear. All I have to say is, that I assure the public, what I have related above is strictly true, as it has been and is ready to be attested by several very creditable people, inhabitants of the town, and from no other motive than charity in behalf of the distressed, which is a duty incumbent on every individual.

Gravesend, Nov. 5th, 1762. I am yours,
G——.

The history of the famous madam d'Escombas, executed a few years ago at Paris, for being privy to the murder of her husband by a former lover.

ILL suited matches are productive of such complicated misery, that it is a wonder it should be necessary to declaim against them, and by arguments and examples expose the folly, or brand the cruelty of such parents as sacrifice their children to ambition or avarice. Daily experience indeed shews, that this misconduct of the old, who, by their wisdom, should be able to direct the young, and who either have,

have, or are thought to have, their welfare alone in view, is not only subversive of all the bliss of social life, but often gives rise to events of the most tragical nature. As any truth that regards the peace of families cannot be too often inculcated, I make no doubt but the following history, the truth of which is known to some in England, and to almost all France, where it happened, will prove acceptable to the public. At Paris, whose splendor and magnificence strikes every stranger with surprize, where motives of pleasure alone seem to direct the actions of the inhabitants, and politeness renders their conversation desirable, scenes of horror are frequent amidst gaiety and delight; and as human nature is there seen in its most amiable light, it may there, likewise, be seen in its most shocking deformity. It must be owned, without a compliment to the French, that shining examples of exalted virtue are frequent amongst them; but when they deviate from its paths, their vices are of as heinous a nature as those of the most abandoned and dissolute heathens. The force of truth has made monsieur Bayle acknowledge, that if all the poisonings and assassinations which the intrigues of Paris give rise to, were known, it would be sufficient to make the most hardened and profligate shudder. Though such bloody events do not happen so often in London, they are, notwithstanding, but too frequent; and, as the avarice of the old sometimes conspires with the passions of the young to produce them, the story I am going to relate, will, I hope, be not unedifying to the inhabitants of this city.

A citizen of Paris, who, though he could not amass wealth, for the acquisition whereof he had an inordinate passion, made, by his unwearied efforts, wherewithal to maintain his small family handsomely; he had a daughter, whose beauty seemed to be the gift of heaven, bestowed upon her to increase the happiness of mankind, though it proved, in the end, fatal to herself, her lover, and her husband. Monsieur d'Escombas, a citizen advanced in years, could not behold this brilliant beauty without desire; which was, in effect, according to the witty observation of Mr. Pope, no better than wishing to be the dragon which was to guard the Hesperian fruit. The father of Isabella, for that was the name of the young lady, was highly pleased at meeting with so advantageous a match for his daughter, as old d'Escombas was very rich, and willing to take her without a portion; which circumstance was sufficient, in the opinion of a man, whose ruling passion was a sordid attachment to interest, to atone for the want of person, virtue, sense, and every other qualification. Isabella, who had no alternative but the choice of a convent or of M. d'Escombas, preferred being consigned to his monumental arms, to being, as it were, buried alive in the melancholy gloom of a convent. The consequences of this unnatural union were such as might be expected; as madam d'Escombas in secret loathed her husband, her temper was in a short time soured by living with him, and she totally lost that ingenuous turn of mind, and virtuous disposition, which she had received from nature.

ture. Certain it is, that a woman's virtue is never in greater danger than when she is married to a man she dislikes; in such a case to adhere strictly to the laws of honour, is almost incompatible with the weakness of human nature. Madam d'Escombas was courted by several young gentlemen of an amiable figure, and genteel address; and it was not long before her affections were entirely fixed by Monjoy, an engineer, who was equally remarkable for the gentility of his person, and politeness of his behaviour. There is not a city in the world where married women live with less restraint than at Paris; nothing is more common there, than for a lady to have a declared gallant, if I may be allowed the expression; insomuch that women, in that gay and fashionable place, may be justly said to change their condition for the reason assigned by lady Townly in the play, namely, to take off that restraint from their pleasures which they lay under when single. Monsieur d'Escombas was highly mortified to see Monjoy in such high favour with his wife; yet he did not know how to get rid of him, though he had not the least doubt that he dishonoured his bed. On the other hand, madam d'Escombas and Monjoy, who looked upon the old man as an obstacle to their pleasures, were impatient for his death; and the lover often declared, in the presence of his mistress, that he was resolved to remove the man who stood between him and the happiness of calling her his own. In a word, he plainly discovered his intention of assassinating her husband, and she, by keeping the secret, seemed to give a tacit con-

sent to his wicked purpose. Their design was to marry publicly as soon as they could dispatch a man who was equally odious to them both, as a spy who watched all their motions, and kept them under constant restraint. It was not long before Monjoy had the opportunity he wished for; he happened accidentally to sup with the husband of his mistress, at a house not far from the Luxembourg palace, and supper being over, desired him to take a walk with him in the gardens belonging to it, which the old man, who dreaded Monjoy as much as he hated him, did not dare to decline. In their way thither Monjoy found some pretence or other to quarrel with him; and having jostled him down, just as they came to the steps at the entrance of the garden, stabbed him several times in the back, and left him there breathless, and covered all over with wounds, which were given in such a manner as made it evident to every body, that he had been treacherously killed. It has been justly observed, that murderers often run headlong into the punishment which they have incurred by their crime; they the conduct of Monjoy shews this observation to be just. No sooner had he committed the barbarous action above mentioned, but he went to a commissary, whose office is much the same in France with that of a justice of peace in England, and declared upon oath, that he had killed d'Escombas in his own defence. The commissary was at first satisfied with his account, and would have dismissed him; but Monjoy being in a great flutter, and continuing to speak, dropt some words which gave the commissary

commissary a suspicion of his guilt. He accordingly sent for the body, and his suspicions were confirmed by a view of it. The assassin was therefore committed to the Chatelet, which is the city-prison at Paris, as Newgate is here; the body, was likewise sent there, and, according to custom, exposed to public view, that the relations and friends of the deceased might come and lay claim to it. No sooner was madam d'Escombas informed of the confinement of her lover, but, blinded with her passion, she went to visit him in his prison, and was there detained upon a suspicion of being an accomplice in the murder.

In the prison madam d'Escombas and her gallant plunged deep in guilty joys, and a child, whose education madam Adelaïd took charge of, after the tragical death of these lovers, was the fruit of their unlawful amours. Monjoy, though he rioted in blifs, and his passion for madam d'Escombas continued unabated, was, however, from time to time seized with a deep melancholy; he knew himself to be guilty of the murder, and had not the least doubt but he should fall a victim to public justice; he therefore joined with the friends and relations of madam d'Escombas, in endeavouring to persuade her to go for England, for he was aware of the weakness of human nature, and justly apprehensive that tortures might force from him a confession which would prove fatal to one who was dearer to him than himself. Madam d'Escombas, blinded by her passion for Monjoy, and doomed to destruction, would never give ear to this advice; she thought herself secure

in her lover's attachment, and never once imagined that a near view of death might shake the firm resolution he had made never to impeach her. Just about the time that the murder above related was committed, the parliament of Paris, which is the chief court of justice in the kingdom, and without the concurrence of which, no criminal can be brought to justice, was first removed to Pontoise, and then banished to Soissons, on account of their severe proceedings against the archbishop of Paris, who had given positive orders to all priests and curates, not to administer the sacrament to any but such as could produce certificates from their confessor. This circumstance procured our guilty lovers a year and a half of added life, for that space of time elapsed before the return of the parliament, and till then it was not possible to bring them to a trial. They availed themselves of the time which they owed to the absence of their judges, and drank deep draughts of the cup of love; but it was dashed with poisonous ingredients, which at last made them both rue their ever having tasted it. They were roused from their trance of pleasure by the return of the parliament, which was no sooner recalled, but Monjoy was brought to a trial, and, being upon full evidence found guilty of the murder of monsieur d'Escombas, was condemned to be broke alive upon the wheel. Amidst all the torments which he suffered in receiving the question ordinary and extraordinary, he persisted to affirm that he had no accomplices; and the guilty wife of d'Escombas would have escaped from justice, had not a principle

of

of religion, imbibed from his infancy, had more power upon the mind of her lover, than even the most excruciating bodily pain.

The confessor who attended Monjoy upon the scaffold, refused positively to give him absolution, if he did not discover his accomplices, telling him, in the most peremptory sense, that he could not hope for salvation, if he concealed them from the knowledge of the world. This had such an effect upon the unhappy man who was on the verge of eternity, that he desired madam d'Escombas might be sent for; she was accordingly brought in a coach, and Monjoy told her in the presence of the judges, that she was privy to the murder of her hus-

band. Upon hearing this she immediately fainted away, and was carried back to prison. Her lover was, pursuant to his sentence, broke alive upon the wheel, after having made a pathetic remonstrance to the standers-by; and madam d'Escombas was about a month afterwards hanged at the Greve at Paris upon his impeachment. Such examples as these shew, that the misfortunes which attend unlawful love, are often owing to the cruelty of parents, who by tyrannising over the hearts of their children, lead them into that ruin which they might have escaped, if treated with indulgence.

T. W.

NATURAL HISTORY.

The velocity of horses in the race, philosophically considered, by Monsieur CONDAMINE. From his Tour to Italy, in the years 1755, and 1756.

THE spectacle which at present forms the amusement of the people of Rome, retains nothing of the barbarity of the ancient combats of gladiators. Some of the princes and Roman noblemen amuse themselves by keeping horses purely for the course; not as in England, backed by a rider, but alone, at full liberty, and entirely delivered up to their natural ardour, and that kind of emulation which the concourse of people assembled seems to inspire *. Eight or ten horses, commonly barbs, of a small size, and mean figure, retained on the same line by a rope extended about the height of their breast, off at the instant when

they let this rope fall. In the races at carnival time, which are the most solemn, the course is usually in the long street at Rome, to which this exercise has given the name of *il Corso*, or Race-street. They take care at such times to gravel it over: its length is 865 toises †. I observed twice, by means of a watch for seconds, and the help of a signal, that this distance was run over in 141 seconds, which makes near 37 feet a second. A little reflection will make this speed appear much more considerable than at first we may imagine it to be.

It is evident that we cannot suppose more than two leaps or progressions on gallop to one second, seeing that each of these leaps requires at least three very distinct points of time, viz. that in which the horse lifts himself from the ground, that in which we see him cleaving

* At Florence, in order to increase the speed of the horses, which there also run alone, without a rider to direct them, they place a large piece of leather, somewhat in form of the wings of a saddle, on their backs, stuck full on the inside with very sharp prickles. The barrier being formed, and every thing ready for the race, the spectators immediately set up a loud shout, at the noise of which the horses affrighted start off, and the prickles in the flapping leather on their backs still continuing to goad them more and more as they run, their speed is thus urged to the highest pitch their nerves will allow, till the goal at length happily puts an end to it, by terminating at once the contest and their pain. The barrier they run in is formed by a strong railing about breast high, with a rope at either end, to keep the horses within the bounds, and the spectators are all placed on seats without.

† That is to say, from the rope of the extended barrier, which is 74 feet beyond the obelisk, to the *Porta del Popolo* at the salient angle of the palace de *Venise*.

cleaving the air, and that in which he descends again; and that these two bounds, thus supposed to be made in every second, require six definitive moments, a period scarce perceptible in so short a space of time. These horses, which are but of an inconsiderable size, and whose swiftness every second is equal to 27 feet, pass then, at each bound, over a space of more than eighteen feet, which is very near equal to four times the length of their body taken from the breast to the tail *. It is true, indeed, that this length is more than doubled by the extension which their outstretched gallop gives their limbs before and behind. All this considered, how can the fleetness of the English horses be by a great deal greater, as it is known in reality to be? but there are certain cases wherein the truth surpasses all the bounds of probability, and of this kind is that at present under our consideration.

The late M. Dufay writ in 1737, from Newmarket, that the course there of four English miles †, of which he had been an eye-witness, had been compleated in less than eight minutes, by four or five se-

conds. These miles are 826 of our toises, which makes more than 41 feet $\frac{2}{3}$ in a second, or near five feet more than the barbs at Rome: and we must only remark here that these latter run at full liberty, whereas the English horses are burthened with the weight of a rider ‡. This fleetness, however, of 41 feet 2 3ds, is still but an ordinary degree of swiftness there; inasmuch as of ten horses which ran together, the very hindmost of them was no more than twelve or fifteen paces from the end of the course. Besides, it is asserted that the same course has been frequently run over in six minutes and six seconds. I have this as a fact from a gentleman who has often been concerned in the races at Newmarket §. And this swiftness, which would amount to more than fifty four feet in a second, is to that of the barbs nearly as three to two. We must also observe, that instead of one English mile, or very little more, to which the course at Rome is limited, that of Newmarket is four miles, a space too long for the swiftness of any horse to preserve itself through on a sensible equality. It is evident that

* It is upon principles of this kind that naturalists prove a flea, comparatively speaking, to be the strongest, as well as swiftest animal in being. For as swiftness depends upon a strong conformation of the muscles, of which we have a remarkable instance in the hind legs of a hare, from whence it is well known, that, like deer, greyhounds, and other quadrupeds, she derives her velocity; and as this swiftness again is to be measured by the distance they throw themselves at every bound, compared with the length of their bodies; if we examine the speed and strength of a flea by this method of reasoning, we shall find that instead of four, it is able to throw itself at least forty times its length; a force and velocity ten times greater than that of the barbs at Rome.

† The English mile was fixed by Henry VII. at 1760 yards or rods of three feet each, consequently this mile contains 5,280 English feet, which are equivalent to 4,957 of the Paris measure, or to 816 French toises: the proportion of the English foot to the French being as 1,352 to 1,440.

‡ And very often additional weights carried by the riders.

§ Mr. Taaffe, then at Paris, since dead.

that this swiftness must abate towards the end of the course, and consequently that in the first moment of the race its maximum must be at least upwards of fifty-four feet in a second. We are likewise assured that a famous horse, called Starling, has sometimes performed the first mile in a minute, which would make 82 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ in a second: a degree of swiftness inconceivable, even though we should supposed it to be exaggerated, as there is great appearance it is: but this is a point on which I expect some farther elucidations*. It would be sufficient that this swiftness should last only a few seconds, in order to enable us to say, without any exaggeration, that such a horse went swifter than the wind, as it is seldom that the most violent wind makes as much ground in the time. For the greatest swiftness of a ship at sea has never been known to exceed six marine leagues in an hour; and if we suppose that the vessel thus borne partakes one third of the swiftness of the wind which

drives it, the latter would still be no more than 80 feet a second.

A description of the Baobab, or Calabath tree, lately mentioned in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, as a tree of a new genus; by M. ADANSON.

THIS tree is found at Senegal in Africa, and is called Baobab by Prosper Alpinus; Guananus by Scaliger; Abavo by Pliny; Goui by the inhabitants; and Calabassier by the French; who also call the fruit Monkey-bread.

Of all the trees hitherto unknown among us, that have been found at Senegal, this is the most remarkable for its enormous bulk, which gives it the appearance rather of a forest than a single tree, when it is seen at a distance. Its trunk, which seldom exceeds 12 feet in height, measures between 70 and 80 feet in circumference, which gives a diameter of above 24 feet.

* The following are the elucidations I have received, since reading of this memoir, from Dr. Maty, keeper of the library in the British museum, "There are (says Dr. Maty) two courses at Newmarket, the long and the round; the first is exactly four English measured miles and 380 yards or more; that is to say, 7,420 English rods, or 3,482 French toises. The second is not four English miles by 400 yards; that is to say, it is 6,640 yards, or 3,116 French toises. Childers, the swiftest horse ever remembered, has run the first course in seven minutes and a half, and the second in six minutes and forty seconds, which amounts to 46 feet five, or nine inches French, in the second: Whereas all other horses since the foregoing, take up at least seven minutes and fifty seconds in completing the first and longest course, and seven minutes only in the shortest, which is 44 feet, five or six inches, the second. These (Dr. Maty adds) are facts which I believe to be true. I must also add that it is commonly supposed, that these courses cover, at every bound, a space of ground in length about 24 English feet." This is a little wide of my conjecture of two bounds in the second. Every bound in this case would be about 18 royal feet and a half, for the fleetest barb in Rome, and twenty-two or twenty-three feet and a half, for English running horses; so that the swiftness of the latter to that of the barbs, is very nearly as four to three.

This trunk is crowned with a great number of spreading branches remarkable for their thickness, and yet more for their length, which is from 50 to 60 feet. The center branch rises perpendicularly, but none of the rest make more than an angle of about 30 degrees, with the stem, the greatest part shooting out horizontally, so that the ends frequently bend down till they touch the ground, so as to give the whole, at a distance, the appearance of an hemisphere from 60 to 70 feet high, and about 140 in diameter.

To these branches above, there is a correspondent number of radical branches below; that which corresponds with the center branch which rises perpendicularly, extends perpendicularly downward to a great depth, and the others spread nearly in a horizontal direction, sometimes to the distance of a hundred and forty feet.

The bark is nearly an inch thick, of an ash-coloured grey, greasy to the touch, bright and very smooth; the outside is covered with a kind of varnish, and the inside is green, speckled with red; the wood is white, and very soft; the first shoots of the year are green and downy, somewhat like the shumach, or stag's horn.

The leaves are oval, pointed at the end, about five inches long, and two and a half broad; they are proportionably thick, smooth, and without indention at the edge; from three to seven, but generally seven of these leaves are attached to one pedicle, those that are farthest from the branch being always the largest.

From the base of the footstalk issue small stipula, of a triangular

figure, which fall off as soon as the leaf is expanded.

This tree produces flowers, or blossoms, which are much larger than those of any hitherto known; the buds themselves are no less than three inches in diameter, and when blown four inches long, and six wide. Two or three of them issue from one branch, and each is suspended by a cylindrical pedicle, about a foot long, and about half an inch thick, which issues from the insertion of the lowest leaves into the stalk, and has several small scales, which fall off when the flower is brown.

The calix of the flower consists only of one piece; the lower part forms a short tube, which spreads into the form of a saucer, the edge of which is divided into five equal parts of a triangular shape, which turn back semicircularly below the tube, reaching farther than its base; the inside of this calix is entirely covered with a white shining pile, and the outside with a green pile. As soon as the fruit is knit, the calix falls off.

The petals are five in number, all of the same length with the calix, and white.

From the same center, and within the petal, rises a cylinder, or rather cone, which spreads into about 700 stamina, or filaments, each having a small substance in form of a kidney at the end of it, the convex part of which opens into two cells, which shed a dust consisting of small white transparent particles.

From the center of the calix rises the pistil, consisting of an ovary, a stylus, and several stigmata. The stigmata are in number from 10 to 14; the ovary is at the bottom
of

of the pistil, terminates in a point, and is covered with a thick pile.

The ovary becomes a very considerable fruit, of an oval shape, pointed at each end, about 10 inches long, and six inches wide; it is covered with a kind of woody and very hard bark, about one third of an inch thick; and this shell is covered with a green down; when the down is removed, it appears blackish, and slightly marked with 10 or 14 grooves, which reach its whole length.

The fruit never opens of itself; but when it is cut across, it discovers from 10 to 14 partitions, composed of a reddish membrane, which form so many cells that are filled with the seeds.

The seeds, however, are not discovered at the first opening of the fruit, being enveloped in a spongy substance of a whitish colour. The seeds are shaped like a kidney-bean, of a blackish brown colour, and very smooth and bright: they are about half an inch long, and somewhat less than the third of an inch wide.

The tree sheds its leaves in November, and new ones begin to appear in June. It flowers in July, and the fruit ripens in October and November.

It delights in a sandy, light, and moist ground; it is very common in Senegal, and the Cape de Verd islands; it is found 100 leagues up the country at Gulum, and upon the sea coast as far as Sierra-lione: if the center or tap root is bruised in its descent by any stony or impenetrable substance, it rots, and the tree soon perishes. It is best propagated by plants from six months to two years old, which should be raised from the seeds; for

though slips will sometimes grow, they more frequently fail.

This tree is also subject to a mouldiness, which spreads through all the woody part, and reduces it to the consistence of a pith, without making any alteration in its colour, or in the disposition of its branches. In this state it is incapable of supporting itself against the wind, and is therefore generally broken off near the middle by the first hard gale.

If it neither rots nor grows mouldy it lives very long; a fact which, at first sight, it appears difficult to ascertain; but M. Adanson relates, in his account of a voyage to Senegal, that there are two of these trees in one of the Magellan islands, inscribed with the names of several Europeans, and very distinctly dated in the 16th and 15th centuries; there are also on the same trees dates of the 14th century, but they are almost obliterated by time: these are probably the very trees mentioned by Thevenot, in his account of a voyage to the Terra Antarctica in 1555. The letters of these names were scarce six inches high, and the names themselves took up scarce two feet in length, which is not more than a ninth of the present circumference of the tree; it is therefore probable that they were not inscribed when the trees were very young: however, setting the date of the 14th century wholly aside, and supposing the trees, which are now 18 feet round, to have been but two feet round in the 15th century, it is clear that in two centuries they gained 16 feet circumference, which is five feet one eighth diameter, they will not gain a diameter of 25 feet, their usual

usual dimensions, in less than eight centuries. It is well known that trees increase very fast when young, and more slowly as they approach the stationary magnitude of their full growth. A tree of this kind is known to arrive at the height of 5 feet, and to be from an inch to an inch and a half in diameter the first year, which at the end of ten years is 15 feet high, and one foot in diameter; and about a foot and a half in diameter, and 20 feet high, at the end of 20 years; such was the increase of the tree, which M. David, the French governor of Senegal, planted in that island in the year 1736; and it is necessary to remark here, that the soil is sandy, moist, and exactly such as the calabash tree most delights in; and that though this progression is not to be wholly relied upon, yet that the growth of this tree, which is very slow considering its enormous size, must continue many thousand years, and, perhaps, reach as far back as the deluge; so that, upon the whole, some calabash or baobab trees may be considered as the most ancient living monuments on the face of the earth.

It is, without doubt, the largest vegetable production in nature, and it is found only in Africa, and principally in the western parts of it, which extend from the Niger to the kingdom of Benin; there is, however, one of them growing in Martinico, which is supposed to have sprung up from a seed brought by some negroe from the coast of Africa; for it is usual with them to carry about them the seeds of such plants as they daily use, in the second pocket of their tobacco bag, which they wear fastened to a belt thrown across their shoulder, and

by this practice a great variety of African plants have, as it were, been naturalised in the American settlements, which have not yet received American names, and which ought to be excluded from the natural history of that country.

The virtues and uses of this tree, and its fruit, are various; it most resembles the plant called in Latin *malva*, by the French *mauve*, and is like that mucilaginous, especially the bark and the leaves, and these parts are therefore principally used by the negroes of Senegal; they dry them in the shaded air, and then reduce them to powder, which is of a pretty good green colour; this powder they preserve in bags of linen or cotton, and call it *lillo*; they use it every day, putting two or three pinches of it into a mess, whatever it happens to be, as we do pepper and salt; but their view is not to give a relish to their food, but to preserve a perpetual and plentiful perspiration, and to attemper the too great heat of the blood; purposes which it certainly answers, as several Europeans have proved by repeated experiments, preserving themselves from the epidemic fever, which, in that country, destroys Europeans like the plague, and generally rages during the months of September and October, when the rains having suddenly ceased, the sun exhales the water left by them upon the ground, and fills the air with a noxious vapour. M. Adanson, in that critical season, made a light ptisan of the leaves of the baobab, which he had gathered in the August of the preceding year, and had dried in the shade, and drank constantly about
a pint

a pint of it every morning, either before or after breakfast, and the same quantity every evening after the heat of the sun began to abate; he also sometimes took the same quantity in the middle of the day, but this was only when he felt some symptoms of an approaching fever. By this precaution he preserved himself, during the five years he resided at Senegal, from the diarrhœa and fever, which are so fatal there, and which are, however, the only dangerous diseases of the place; the other officers suffered very severely, one only excepted, upon whom M. Adanson prevailed to use this remedy, which, for its simplicity, was despised by the rest.

This prison alone also prevents that heat of urine which is common in these parts, from the month of July to November, provided the party abstains from wine.

The fruit is not less useful than the leaves and the bark; the pulp that envelops the seeds has an agreeable acid taste, and is eaten for pleasure; it is also dried and powdered, and thus used medicinally in pestilential fevers, the dysentery, and bloody flux; the dose is a drachm, passed through a fine sieve, taken either in common water, or in an infusion of the plantain.

The woody bark of the fruit, and the fruit itself, when spoiled, helps to supply the negroes with an excellent soap, which they make by drawing a lye from the ashes, and boiling it with palm oil that begins to be rancid.

The trunks of such of these trees as are decayed, the negroes hollow out into burying-places for their poets, musicians, and buffoons; persons of these characters they

esteem greatly while they live, supposing them to derive their superior talents from sorcery, or a commerce with demons; but they regard their bodies with a kind of horror when dead, and will not give them burial in the usual manner, neither suffering them to be put into the ground, nor thrown into the sea, or any river, because they imagine that the water would not then nourish the fish, nor the earth produce its fruits. The bodies shut up in these trunks become perfectly dry, without rotting, and form a kind of mummies without the help of embalment.

The baobab is very distinct from the calabash tree of America, with which it has been confounded by father Labat.

The botanists who have mentioned this tree, of whom Prosper Alpinus was the first, knew only the leaves and the fruit, nor has the flower, any more than the tree itself, been known till very lately; the flower is the part most necessary for assigning the place of the baobab in the vegetable kingdom, and the vast magnitude of the tree is a more singular and remarkable phenomenon, than all the historians of botany, or perhaps of the world, have yet produced.

Philosophical remarks on the face of the earth, throughout Italy, by Monsieur CONDAMINE. From his Tour to Italy.

IT is well known, that Naples is paved with this lava, (the matter thrown out by volcanos, pure or mixed, but in a liquid state) but it is surprising that nobody has

yet remarked that the pavement of Rome is also composed of the same materials. I may say as much of the pavement of the greater part of the ancient Roman highways, and perhaps of all those of which any vestiges are remaining from Rome to Naples, as well as on the road from Naples to Puzzuoli and Cumæa. In short, it is the same with the Appian way, which still subsists, and makes a part of the high road from Rome to Naples. This antique pavement is entirely composed of lava.

We shall be less surpris'd at this, when we come to know, that the foundations of the houses in the subterranean city of Herculaneum, built now two thousand years ago, are pure lava. This is sufficient to determine a question discussed in the academy of belles-lettres, and proves evidently that the great eruptions of Vesuvius are not all of them posterior to that which swallowed up the city of Herculaneum. But though this city is, in fact, buried under several strata of lava, properly so called, yet we must not imagine that its streets, its squares, and its buildings, are covered with lava: were this the case, neither the pick-axe nor chisel would be able to penetrate there. The matter with which the interior parts of the city are filled, has never been either fused or liquid. It is only one immense mass of cinders, earth, gravel, sand, coal, pumice-stones, and other materials, launched forth through the mouth of the volcano, at the time of its explosion, and fallen again in heaps in all the circumjacent parts. These at first buried all the houses; by degrees they penetrated into the interior parts, as well by their

own proper weight, as by the assistance of the winds and rains, and lastly, by the roofs and timbers giving way. This mixture being united by the infiltration of the waters, has condensed in process of time, and formed a kind of sand-stone, more or less hard, but every where easy to be dug through. Such is also the soil of the heights which command Naples to the north and to the west, viz. those of Capo di Monte, the castle of St. Helena, and the Charter-house, but more particularly the steep hill which we see on the sea-shore, as we go out of the city to the west. Such again is the soil of the eminence into which is dug that famous subterranean antiquity, above half a mile long, known under the name of Pausilyppo's grotto.

All the mountains and hillocks in the environs of Naples will visibly appear on an examination to be nothing more than a mass of various sorts of matter, vomited forth by volcanos which no longer exist, and whose eruptions, anterior to history, have probably formed the ports of Naples and Puzzuoli. But it is not in Naples only, and its neighbourhood, that I have found the like kinds of matter. My eyes being accustomed to distinguish the different emanations of Vesuvius, and especially the lava, under all its various appearances, discovered it, beyond room for doubt, on the whole road from Naples to Rome, and even at the very gates of the latter, sometimes pure, sometimes mixed, and combined with other materials.

All the interior part of the mountain of Frascati, on which stood Cicero's Tusculum, the chain of hills extending from Frascati to Grotto-

Grotto-Ferrata, Castel Gandolfo, and as far as the lake of Albano, a great part of the mountain of Tivoli, together with those of Caprarola, Viterbo, &c. are composed of several beds of calcined stones, pure cinders, scorias, gravel, other materials resembling dross of iron, baked earth, and lava, properly so called; in short, all like those of which the soil of Portici is composed, and those which issue out of the sides of Vesuvius, under so many different forms. One may distinguish by the eye all these several substances; the cinders may be discovered both by their colour and taste. It is impossible for any one, who examines with attention the productions of Vesuvius, not to observe a perfect resemblance between them and those which we meet, every step we take, on the road from Naples to Rome, and from Rome to Viterbo, Loretto, &c. It follows then necessarily, that all this part of Italy has been overturned by volcano. These plains, which at present appear smiling and fertile, covered with olive-trees, mulberry-trees, and vineyards, as are also to this very day even the sides of Vesuvius, have formerly been, like them, over-run with burning waves, and like them bear, not only in their bowels, but even on their surface, the vestiges of those torrents of fire, the billows of which are at present grown cold again and condensed: irresistible testimonies of vast conflagrations anterior to all historical monuments.

I pretend not to revive the system of Lazzaro Moro, a Venetian author, whose work, (printed at Venice in 1740) I was not so much as

acquainted with, when I made the tour of Naples. He asserts that all islands and mountains wherein are found marine bodies, and of course the continents which serve as bases to these mountains, have all sprung out of the bosom of the deep, by the efforts of subterranean fires. History furnishes him with proofs for a pretty considerable number; the rest he concludes by induction. His assertion, the truth of which I am unwilling to deny, is too general to be completely proved: I confine my own to simple facts, and draw from thence only the necessary consequences. When I see in an elevated plain a circular basin surrounded with calcined rocks, the verdure with which the neighbouring fields are covered imposes not on me; I instantly perceive there the ruins of an ancient volcano, as I should perceive beneath the snow itself the traces of an extinguished fire, on seeing an heap of cinders or coal. If there be a breach in this circle, I usually find out, by following the declivity of the ground, the traces of a rivulet, or the bed of a torrent, which seemed, as it were, hollowed in the rock; and this rock, when examined closely, appears frequently to be nothing more than lava, properly so called. If the circumference of the basin has no breach, the rain and spring waters which assemble there, and have no issue, generally form a lake in the very mouth of the volcano.

The representation alone, on a topographical chart, of the lake of Albano, with its steep sides and circle roughened with rocks, called to my remembrance the lake of Quilotoa, which I have elsewhere

described *, and those waters sometimes exhale fumes of fire. A few days after, the sight of the lake of Albano itself, and the calcined matter with which its banks are powdered, left me no room to doubt any longer of its origin. I saw manifestly the profound funnel of the shaft of an ancient volcano, in the mouth of which the waters had accumulated themselves. Its eruption, of which history makes no mention, must have been anterior to the foundation of Rome, and even of Alba, from whence this lake has taken its name, a period amounting to near 3000 years.

At the sight of the traces of fire diffused in the environs of the lakes of Borfello, Ronfiglione, and Bracciano, on the road from Rome to Florence, I had formed the same conjectures before I had seen either Vesuvius or the matter which it vomits forth. I pass the same judgment by analogy on the lake of Perugia, and several others in the interior parts of Italy, which I know only by the map.

In short, I look upon the Apennine as a chain of volcanos, like that of the Cordilleras of Peru and Chili, which runs from north to south, the whole length of South America, from the province of Quito to the Terra Magellanica. The course of the volcanos of the Cordilleras is interrupted: a great number of them are either extinguished or smothered; but several still remain actually burning. The old ones also frequently revive, and sometimes new ones are kindled even in the bottom of the sea; nor are their effects, on that account,

less fatal. In a few years time both Lima and Quito, two capital cities of Peru, became the victims of these two kinds of volcanos. The chain of those of the Apennine, which divides the continent of Italy, in like manner from north to south, and extends as far as Sicily, presents us still with a pretty great number of visible fires under different forms; in Tuscany the exhalations of Firenzezuola, and the warm baths of Pisa; in the ecclesiastical state, those of Viterbo, Norcia, Norcera, &c. in the kingdom of Naples, those of Ischia, Solfaterra, and Vesuvius; in Sicily, and the neighbouring isles, Ætna or Mount Gibel, with the volcanos of Lipari, Stromboli, &c. But other volcanos of the same chain being either extinct or exhausted from time immemorial, have left only some remains behind; which, although they may not always strike at the first sight, are not at all less distinguishable to attentive eyes. In short, the earthquakes which have at various times overturned several of the cities of Italy and Sicily, that which swallowed up the city of St. Euphemia in 1638, and of which Kirker has drawn so pathetic a picture, that which destroyed Catano in 1693, that which opened the gulfs of Palermo in 1718, that which since the reading of this memoir has overturned Syracuse, recall to my remembrance the disasters of Valparaiso, Callao, Lima, and Quito, in South America, and close the parallel between the Cordilleras of Italy and those of Peru: the marks of resemblance between them are but too striking.

* Historical Journal of a voyage to the Equator, p. 61.

Multiplication of species in the vegetable kingdom, instanced in the nectarine.

I Was visiting, last summer, at Thomas Wood's, Esq: at Littleton, near Sunning, in Middlesex; who taking me into his garden, told me he would shew me a great curiosity: and immediately leading me to a large peach-tree, he shewed me, on *one* little twig, a peach and nectarine growing close together.

This amazed me: I had, indeed, before heard, from persons of undoubted probity, that a particular branch of a peach tree had sometimes bore nectarines: but here the wonder was increased, for two distinct different fruits are seen on the same twig.

I knew my worthy friend, Mr. Wood, was a gentleman of too much honour and veracity to deceive me.—Yet, to satisfy my curiosity, I carefully examined the tree, and found not the least reason to suspect any fallacy.—The twig, for so I must call it from its smallness, projected from the stem of the tree about the length of my finger; on one side was a fair rough peach, and close on the other side of the same twig was a fair smooth shining nectarine.

Having strictly related the fact, I shall submit the cause of this phenomenon to the judgment of others.

This conclusion, however, I draw from it, that the peach is the mother of the nectarine; and what confirms my notion is, that I have not found yet an ancient Latin name for the nectarine, which could scarce happen, if it was not a more modern fruit than the peach.

Parkinson, in his *Paradisus*, gives it a name of his own (*nux Persica*) which may be given with as much propriety to the peach as the nectarine. He says, Mathioli mentions it; but I have not that author.

It is, I think, probable, that some ingenious people, having observed this *lusus naturæ*, and taken buds from the nectarine branch, and inserted them into proper stocks, thus began the race of nectarines, and afterwards increased the sorts by sowing stones.—I have a young nectarine tree, that came up from an accidental stone that sowed itself, and bore fruit this year.

I was at first led to think, that this uncommon production happened from the similitude of the organs of generation in the peach and nectarine. Being both species of the same genus, and growing in the same garden, I thought the prolific powder of the nectarine might impregnate the ovary of the peach, and from that accident, the fruit might be changed to a nectarine: but this will not account for the first phenomenon of the kind, which, if my conjecture above, concerning the origin of the nectarine, is true, must have happened before any trees bearing nectarines only were in being.

I am informed, that the like mixt production happened at lord Wilmington's at Chiswick.

And thus in orchards amongst apple-trees, a mixture of fruit hath been observed on the same tree, supposed by the sporting of the *farina*.—See Vol. X. of Martin's Abridgment of the *Philos. Transf.*

Experiments to prove that water is not incompressible; by JOHN CANTON, M. A. and F. R. S. From Part II. of the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1762.

HAVING procured a small glass tube of about two feet in length, with a ball at one end of it of an inch and a quarter in diameter; I filled the ball and part of the tube with mercury; and keeping it with a Fahrenheit's thermometer, in water which was frequently stirred, it was brought exactly to the heat of fifty degrees; and the place where the mercury stood in the tube, which was about $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the ball, was carefully marked. I then raised the mercury, by heat, to the top of the tube, and sealed the tube hermetically; and when the mercury was brought to the same degree of heat as before, it stood in the tube $\frac{32}{100}$ of an inch higher than the mark.

The same ball, and part of the tube being filled with water exhausted of air, instead of the mercury; and the place where the water stood in the tube when it came to rest in the heat of 50 degrees being marked, which was about six inches above the ball; the water was then raised by heat till it filled the tube; which being sealed again, and the water brought to the heat of 50 degrees as before, it stood in the tube $\frac{41}{100}$ of an inch above the mark.

Now the weight of the atmosphere (or about 73 pounds avoirdupoise) pressing on the outside of

the ball and not on the inside, will squeeze it into less compass * And by this compression of the ball the mercury and water will be equally raised in the tube; but the water is found, by the experiments above related, to rise $\frac{11}{100}$ of an inch more than the mercury, by removing the weight of the atmosphere.

In order to determine how much water is compressed by this or a greater weight. I took a glass ball, of about an inch and $\frac{6}{10}$ in diameter, which was joined to a cylindrical tube of four inches and $\frac{2}{5}$ in length, and diameter about $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch; and by weighing the quantity of mercury that exactly filled the whole length of the tube, I found that the mercury in $\frac{21}{100}$ of an inch of the tube, was the 100,000th part of that contained in the ball; and with the edge of a file, I divided the tube accordingly.

This being done, I filled the ball and part of the tube with water exhausted of air; and left the tube open, that the ball, whether in rarefied or condensed air, might always be equally pressed within and without, and therefore not altered in its dimensions. Now by placing this ball and tube under the receiver of an air-pump, I could see the degree of expansion of the water, answering to any degree of rarefaction of the air; and by putting it into a glass receiver of a condensing engine, I could see the degree of compression of the water, answering to any degree of condensation of the air. But great care must be taken in

* See an account of experiments made with glass balls by Mr Hooke, (afterwards Dr. Hooke) in Dr. Birch's History of the Royal Society, vol. I. p. 127.

making these experiments, that the heat of the glass ball be not altered, either by the coming on of moisture, or its going off by evaporation; which may easily be prevented by keeping the ball under water, or by using oil only, in working the pump and condenser.

In this manner, I have found by repeated trials, when the heat of the air has been about 50 degrees, and the mercury at a mean height in the barometer, that the water will expand and rise in the tube, by removing the weight of the atmosphere, four divisions and $\frac{6}{10}$; or one part in 21,740; and will be as much compressed under the weight of an additional atmosphere. Therefore the compression of water by twice the weight of the atmosphere, is one part in 10,870 of its whole bulk *.

The famous Florentine experiment, which so many philosophical writers have mentioned as a proof of the incompressibility of water, will not, when carefully considered, appear sufficient for that purpose: for in forcing any part of the water contained in a hollow globe of gold through its pores by pressure, the figure of the gold must be altered; and consequently, the internal

space containing the water, diminished: but it was impossible for the gentlemen of the academy *del Cimento* to determine, that the water which was forced into the pores and through the gold, was exactly equal to the diminution of the internal space by the pressure.

Account of a boy surviving the loss of a considerable portion of the brain.

Thomas Walker, a child about six years of age, living at Canton, near Lancaster, being asleep near the fire, a stone about half a hundred weight fell from the top of the chimney upon the side of his head, and fractured his skull in a most terrible manner. The poor boy lay as dead for several hours; but his parents being persuaded to carry him to Dr. Bracken of Lancaster, they immediately followed the advice. The doctor made a proper incision, in order to clear the skull from the pericranium, and discover the fracture; when he found the parietal bone fractured in twenty pieces (some as large as a shilling piece) with their sharp points sticking down in the brain;

* If the compressibility of the water was owing to any air that it might still be supposed to contain, it is evident that more air must make it more compressible; I therefore let into the ball a bubble of air that measured $\frac{6}{10}$ of an inch in diameter, which the water absorbed in about four days; but I found upon trial that the water was not more compressed, by twice the weight of the atmosphere, than before.

The compression of the glass in this experiment, by the equal and contrary forces acting within and without the ball, is not sensible: for the compression of water in two balls appears to be exactly the same, when the glass of one is more than twice the thickness of the glass of the other. And the weight of an atmosphere, which I found would compress mercury in one of these balls but $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a division of the tube, compresses water in the same ball four divisions and $\frac{6}{10}$.

the

the dura and pia mater being both destroyed, and a considerable effusion of blood from the vessels of the brain.

These bones were removed with great care and dexterity; for as their points went so far into the brain, the nicety consisted in removing them so that the instrument might not pass too far into the substance of the brain, and consequently destroy the patient. In fine, the boy recovered beyond expectation, and is now entirely well, though it is three months since he received the hurt. Therefore the said Dr. Bracken publishes this for the information of those who are bigotted to an opinion, that if the brain was wounded till the lobe or particular part of the brain was rotted or consumed away, the case would be desperate.

In this instance the dura and pia mater were both much shattered, and at length two drachms of the substance of the brain came away during the operation, besides what was afterwards cast out at the wounds in times of dressing (which was considerable) and all this without any very bad symptoms. Several credible persons were eyewitnesses to the truth of this relation.

Account of an animal surviving the loss of all the small guts; extracted from a letter to PETER COLLINSON, Esq; from the Rev. JARED ELLOT, M. A. at Killingworth in Connecticut, New England, Sept. 14, 1762.

THE hon. Samuel Lynde, one of the council and a chief judge of the court, told me, that

having sent for a man to *spay* a number of sow pigs, some time after this operation, one of the pigs creeping under a fence, by straining burst the stitches, and all the small guts issued out at the orifice, as big as a person's fist; the pig was lively, and ran about with its mates as though it felt no pain: but Mr. Lynde desired a person that happened to be present to kill the pig, to prevent a lingering death, which he imagined must inevitably be the case; this the man declined to do, but said that he would try an experiment: he took a sharp knife, and cut off all smooth, and applied a plaster of pitch to the wound; the pig ran about, and seemed otherwise well; the plaster soon fell off, and the pig dunged out at the orifice the sow-gelder had made, for a time, and then by the natural passage, and the wound healed up.

This swine, the whole time, seemed to be as well as the rest of the litter, grew as fast, and at killing time was as fat as any of the other. This was very strange, when so large a portion of the intestines was cut away. I told the gentleman that if I had known of it at the season of slaughter, I would have travelled to his house (which was ten miles) to have seen how nature had provided, under such a mutilation, for the preservation and support of that animal.

Account of a boy living a considerable time without any kind of nourishment.

Grenoble, July 20, 1763.

IN the gazette of June 20, 1761, mention was made of a child in the

the parish of Chateauroux, near Embrun, who had taken no sustenance for near a year. We hear that he is still alive, and even more healthy than last year; that he has strength enough to climb trees, and carry provisions to his father's labourers in the field. This child, notwithstanding his abstinence, has a full and fresh countenance; his person is not disagreeable; his extremities, however, are extremely lean and cadaverous. The skin and muscles of the abdomen adhere to the vertebræ of the back, and consequently most of the digestive viscera are obliterated. He fell into this condition at the end of a great sickness, when he felt an invincible aversion to all food; an aversion which he has continued ever since, and which will not permit him to taste any food.

An account of a cat that lived twenty-six months without drinking. From the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year 1753.

M. L'Abbé de Fontenu, of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, to whom the academy is indebted for several curious observations, was pleased to communicate this year a very singular one. Having remarked how cats often habituate themselves, and oftener than one could wish, to dry warrens, where they certainly cannot find drink but very seldom, he fancied that these animals could do for a very long time without drinking. To see whether his notions were well

grounded, he made an experiment on a very large and fat castrated cat he had at his disposal. He began by retrenching by little and little his drink, and, at last, debarred him of it entirely, yet fed him as usual with boiled meat. The cat had not drank for seven months, when this observation was communicated to the academy, and has since passed nineteen without drinking. The animal was not less well in health nor less fat; it only seemed that it eat less than before, probably because digestion was somewhat slower. The excrements were more firm and dry, which were not evacuated but every second day, though urine came forth six or seven times during the same time. The cat appeared to have an ardent desire to drink, and used his best endeavours to testify the same to M. Fontenu, especially when he saw a pot of water in his hand. He licked greedily the mug, the glass, iron; in short, every thing that could procure for his tongue the sensation of coolness; but it does not appear in the least, that his health suffered any alteration by so severe and so long a want of all sorts of drink. It may be inferred from hence, that cats may support thirst for a considerable time, without risk of madness, or any other fatal accident. According to M. de Fontenu's remark, these perhaps are not the only animals that enjoy this faculty, and this observation might lead perhaps to more important objects.

The larger share of the tibia taken out, and afterwards supplied by a callus. By Mr. David Laing, surgeon at Jedburgh.

A Girl in the parish of Maxton, about seven years old, who never had any disease except the small-pox, accidentally hurt her right leg, and soon after the teguments on the fore part of the tibia swelled a little, but were not discoloured till two months after, when a redness about the breadth of a sixpence appeared on the skin, and an ulcer soon followed, which made the patient's parents ask my advice.

The child was at that time much decayed, her flesh and strength being wasted, and her frequent pulse, great thirst, and want of appetite, with other appearances of a hectic disposition, made the prognosis very indifferent.

I caused the part to be well fomented with emollients, and applied cataplasms of the same kind; but finding no advantage by the use of these, and discovering by the nature of the matter that came out of the sore, and by the colour, softness, &c. of the flesh, signs of the bone's being affected, though it was not yet in sight, I made a small incision in the tegument to lay the bone bare, by which my suspicions were fully confirmed.

I soon now saw that the disease in the bone extended farther than the opening of the teguments; and therefore from time to time I enlarged the incision, till it came to the extremities of the affected piece of bone; which method I rather chose to follow than to hazard making at once, in this feeble,

hectic patient, such a large opening as would otherwise have been necessary.

I dressed the fore with tincture of myrrh, caused the patient to take a decoction of the woods, with a small quantity of aq. calcis, twice a day, and gave her an antiscorbutic and aperient medicated ale for ordinary drink.

After continuing these dressings and medicines about six months, I took out the whole body of the tibia, the length of the superior part of what remained towards the knee being three fingers breadth, and the inferior extremity towards the ankle being only one and a half long. In six weeks the sore was cicatrized, and in a month after the child began to walk, before the callus was sufficiently hardened, which made it turn a little crooked, as it still remains, but it is otherwise smooth, and as hard and firm as any other bone in her body; so that she walks, dances, leaps, &c. without the assistance of a crutch or staff, and without the least observable halt.

Towards the end of her cure I gave her tincture of antimony to remove a dry itch that was over her whole body: a considerable time after her leg was sound, a new ulcer appeared on the superior part of the arm, and now there are two sharp points of the os humeri standing out at the orifice in the teguments. This attack on a part that never received any injury, makes me of opinion that the ulcer of her leg was not occasioned by a hurt at school, which the parents assign as the cause of the disease, but that it was rather owing to her bad habit of body.

Mr.

Mr. William Carlyle, apothecary in Carlisle, favoured us lately with an history of a case very like to this: the part of the tibia which was taken out is seven inches long; the boy to whom it belonged was twelve years old; the cure, which was almost performed by nature, was two years in being completed; and there is not any inconvenience remaining, except that the patient cannot stretch the heel of the leg, out of which the bone was taken, so well to the ground as he does the other.

In our last we gave an account of a poor family at Wattisham, in Suffolk, who were afflicted with the loss of their limbs. Vid. vol. V. p. 67. The reader, probably, will be curious of further information concerning the supposed causes and issue of a disease, which has not been more severe than singular.

Further account of the poor family at Wattisham afflicted last year with the loss of their limbs;—from some letters in vol. lii. of The Philosophical Transactions for the year 1762.

Extraordinary disposition for music in an infant.

Brookfield N. America, Apr. 6.

THE following is as remarkable an instance of singing as ever happened, the truth whereof may be relied upon; for numbers of credible persons can testify thereto, viz. That one Thomas Bannister of this town has a son not yet four years old, who would at three years and an half old sing twenty different tunes in psalmody, by rules commonly used in the books; exactly conforming himself thereto, without any assistance, only name the particular tune to him. And when the child was but 22 months old, he would sing the tune of Dr. Watts's ode with another person, who only sung bass to the same, and carry it through without missing one note. [*We are informed that a clergyman in London has a son, who though but five years old, plays readily on the harpsichord, any tune, however difficult, on barely hearing it played by another, or sung by a good voice.*]

IN these letters, the family is said to have been all thin, weakly people, but in general healthy; to have lived just as other poor people in the neighbourhood did, and neither to have eaten or drank any thing that disagreed with them, except some pork and pease, on which they dined the day the two first were seized, and which made three of the children sick at the stomach. The part most worthy of attention in these articles, contains answers by the reverend Mr. Bones, the minister of the parish, to some queries put by Dr. Baker, tending to discover the cause of this uncommon and deplorable disease. They are as follows:

Water.] This they have taken out of a ditch, or pool of standing water, at their own door (as is common in this clay country.) We have no spring or well in the parish.

Beer.] They have generally bought their beer at a public-house. But, in August last, the poor man brewed two bushels of malt in a large brass kettle, which is very commonly let out to the poor. It

is

is an old one, but belongs to a cleanly housewife.

Bread.] We have no rye. This family have been used to buy two bushels of clog-wheat, or rivets, or bearded wheat, (as it is variously called in this county) every fortnight. Of this they have made their household bread. This wheat they have bought of the farmer, whom I lodge with, who tells me, that last year he had some wheat laid, which he gathered, and threshed separately, lest it should spoil his samples. Not that it was mildewed, or grown, but only discoloured, and smaller than the other. This damaged wheat he threshed last Christmas; and then this poor family used no bread, but what was made of it, as likewise did the farmer's own family, and some others in the neighbourhood. We observed, that it made bad bread, and worse puddings; but I do not find that it disagreed with any body. A labouring man of the parish, who had used this bread, was affected with a numbness in both his hands, for about four weeks from the ninth of January. His hands were continually cold, and his fingers ends peeled. One thumb, he says, still remains without any sensation.

Kitchen utensils.] They have two small iron pots, which have long been in use. In these they boiled their pork, pease, &c. They have likewise two brass skillets, rather old, in which they boiled milk, &c. The man tells me, they are in constant use, and never were cankered.

Pease.] They have now and then eaten pease and pease-broth. These they have always bought, as others

do, at the shop; and they have never disagreed with any of the family, except only on Sunday, January 10. Three of the children were then sick after eating them; but became easy after they had vomited.

Pork.] This, I find, they generally bought pickled of the farmer whom I lodge with. The farmer's family, and several others, have constantly eaten it.

In this part of the country, there is a deal of old ewe-mutton, killed between the first of November and January, some of which is very poor and rotten, and is usually sold at three halfpence, or perhaps one penny, a pound. In December last, this family lived for three weeks, at least, upon this mutton, of which they bought a quarter at a time, weighing seven or eight pounds, for one shilling.

The man is so prepossessed with notions of witchcraft, and is so obdurate in his opinion, that I cannot excite in him even a desire of attributing this disease to any other cause.

Since my last letter to you, Mary, (aged sixteen years) who sat for fourteen weeks in a great chair, and for seven days without any feet, or flesh on her leg-bones, has consented to have the bones taken off. She is now in bed; the abscess is healing, and she seems likely to do well.

The father's fingers are almost healed. But he every day feels severe darting pains in many parts of his body.

The mother lies in bed, with her leg-bones bare, which she will not suffer to be taken off. Her hands are still benumbed, but not black.

black. Her fingers are contracted. The rest of the family seem to be recovering perfect health.

Wattisham,
April 30, 1762.

There is, in *l'histoire de l'academie royale des sciences*, for the year 1710, a paper, the title of which is, *Sur le * bled cornu appellé ergot*. Here it is said, that M. Noël, surgeon of the *hôtel-dieu* at Orleans, had sent an account to a member of the academy, that, within about a year's time, he had received into the hospital more than fifty patients afflicted *d'une gangrene seche, noire, et livide*, which began at the toes, and advanced more or less, being sometimes continued even to the thighs; and that he had only seen one patient, who had been first seized with it in the hand. He adds, that he observed, that this disease affected the men only; and that, in general, the females, except some very young girls, were quite free from it.

In the same paper is mentioned, as a fact well known to the academy, the case of a peasant, who lived near Blois. In this patient, a gangrene, at its first attack, destroyed all the toes of one foot, then those of the other, afterwards the remaining parts of both feet: then the flesh of both his legs, and that of his thighs, rotted off successively, and left nothing but bare bones.

The gentlemen of the academy were of opinion, that the disease

(of which M. Noël had sent no account) was produced by bad nourishment, particularly by bread, in which there was a great quantity of *ergot* †. This substance is described by M. Fagon, first physician to the king, and is said by him to be a kind of monster in vegetation, which a particular sort of rye, sown in March, is more apt to produce, than what is sown in the autumn, and which often abounds in moist cold countries, and in wet seasons. How far it is true, that this substance was really the cause of the French epidemical gangrene described, I cannot determine. On comparison, we find, that the present disease at Wattisham, and that recorded by the French academy, do agree extremely in their effects. However it is now certain, that rye made no part of the nourishment of the poor family at Wattisham.

Although we undoubtedly excel the ancients in the knowledge of poisons, yet a great deal of that subject still remains unknown to us. It will therefore be very difficult for us to discover, to what cause, or to what combination of causes, so uncommon a malady is to be attributed.

Account of the corn-butterfly, which in its vermicular state lately ravaged whole provinces in France.

A Very small insect, which, till within a few years, has been unknown to the naturalists of every

* *Secale corniculatum nigrum*, mentioned as a poison by Hoffman.

† This degenerated rye is called *ergot*, from its resemblance to a cock's spur.

country, has attracted the attention of the French government, by the ravages which it has committed in the province of Angoumois, where it is called the corn butterfly. It was first perceived about thirty years ago, and it has since increased to a degree so alarming, that it has, in its vermicular state, destroyed the most plentiful harvest in a few months. It begins to devour the grain while it is yet growing in the ear, it continues its ravages in the barn, and destroys what is left in the granary, so that the inhabitants of the province are reduced to the necessity of eating bread made of maize or oats; and the rich have retired to the neighbouring provinces. These facts having been represented to the ministry by M. Pagot de Marcheval, the intendant of Limoge, by a memorial dated some time in 1760; the comptroller-general wrote to the royal academy of sciences, recommending it to them to send proper persons to examine this insect, and find some remedy for the mischief it produces.

In consequence of this letter, Mess. Duhamel and Tillet were deputed to this service, and upon entering the province, they found no less than 200 parishes entirely desolated by this insect. They were assisted in their enquiries and experiments by the neighbouring clergy and gentry, and in a particular manner by a lady, madame de Chasseneuil, whose abilities in making and pursuing experiments of this kind are equal to those of the best naturalists in the kingdom.

The corn-butterfly of Angoumois is of the class of the phalænæ; it has antennæ that resemble a knotted thread, its wings, when

not flying, meet over its back, sloping like a pent-house, and are rather long for the breadth; they are of a colour somewhat resembling that of milk coffee, yet they shine in the sun, and are bordered with a deep fringe, especially on the inner side: its head is hairy; the hair parts under the head into two tufts; it unites above, and passes between the antennæ; it runs up from thence higher than the eyes, where it rises into a tuft like a tassel behind: at first view it would be taken for what is called the false moth, but it is an insect of a different species.

This butterfly seems to be employed wholly in multiplying its kind; it couples in the night, or in some dark place, and the conjunction lasts many hours; sometimes the sexes unite a second time after separation: the eggs are deposited almost immediately after they are fecundified, in small parcels, each consisting of a certain number from 6 to 30, and each female lays in all from 60 to 90: the eggs are covered with a viscous juice, which causes them to adhere to whatever they happen to be deposited upon, and are so small, that they will drop through a hole made in a piece of paper with the point of the finest needle. When examined with a microscope, they appear to be striped long ways, from top to bottom, and with a rough surface resembling shagreen. After the egg has been laid 4, 6, or 8 days, according to the temperament of the season, it produces a caterpillar about the thickness of an hair, and about the fortieth or fiftieth part of an inch long; this worm immediately begins to introduce itself into the heart

heart of the grain; it insinuates itself first into the membrane, which separates the two lobes, where it spins some threads of its silk; it then wounds the husk with its teeth, but in such a manner, that when it has penetrated into the farinaceous part of the grain, the husk collapses, and closes the aperture so as that it can scarce be perceived, even by an inquisitive eye. Many of them, however, perish before they can get into the heart of the grain, either by fatigue or hunger, or by a contest among themselves, which very frequently occurs, to decide the property of a grain which happens to be attacked by several at the same time.

One of these caterpillars is always contented with one grain of corn, and never leaves that which it has penetrated to attempt another; but two of them are never found in the same grain; one is sufficient to consume it entirely, and without any injury to the husk, it eats the contents of it so clean, that nothing can be extracted from what remains, even by soaking it in water.

It seems probable, in the highest degree, that this worm having devoured all the farinaceous substance of the grain, eats its own excrements again and again. When it arrives at its full growth, which is about a quarter of an inch long, and about half the thickness of the grain it has consumed, it begins to spin its cod; its body is without hair and entirely white; it has two protuberances, like horns, upon its head, which are placed in a direction towards the tail, near which there are two others which have also the same direction, and it has six legs.

This creature, as if it foresaw that in its butterfly state it would have no organ left to penetrate the husk that incloses it, has the precaution to fashion with its teeth, in that part of it which is over-against the head of the chrysalis, a kind of trap-door, large enough for the butterfly to issue out at, which continues shut till it has quitted the shuck of the chrysalis: when this prudent measure has been taken, the caterpillar spins a cod of silk, which exactly fills one of the lobes of the grain, the other being filled with its excrements; the butterfly being disengaged from the chrysalis, forces his head thro' the cod, lifts up the trap-door which had been made in the husk, and issues out, as it were alive, from a tomb, in order to propagate its species.

Such is the circle of the life and transformations of this insect; but it is not easy to fix the precise time in which these transformations are effected, as they are retarded by cold, and accelerated by heat, consequently the number of generations which succeed each other within a year cannot be ascertained. In the most favourable seasons a generation goes through all its functions in about a month: but that which passes the winter in the grain lasts several months; the duration of other generations may be fixed at a medium between these two extremes. Towards the end of May, or the beginning of June, eggs, or the caterpillars in a very diminutive state are found upon the ears of the grain, as it is growing in the field; in July there are butterflies which deposit a new posterity upon the same ears, which gives birth to a second in the barn,

er in the granary, towards the end of August: if the cold of the approaching winter is kept back, a new brood is produced in September, and another still in November, if that month happens to be mild; according to this computation there are five generations of these vermin in a year, but it is not necessary they should multiply so fast to commit the most dreadful ravages. It is, indeed, somewhat difficult to distinguish exactly all their generations, because butterflies are continually seen issuing from heaps of grain, and each butterfly lives about a month; but at certain times a prodigious number issue all at once, which is called a flight, and is always preceded by a considerable degree of heat, generated in the heaps of grain, which will cause the thermometer to rise to 25, 30, and even sometimes to 50 degrees, when the external air will not raise it higher than 13 or 14. This heat may proceed either from the great number of caterpillars ready for their transformation, or from a general fermentation excited by an abundant transpiration, or even an evacuation of a certain liquor which generally precedes the transformation of the caterpillar into its chrysalis. This heat very considerably favours the progress of the caterpillar through the several stages of its existence; but when a flight is not at hand, the heat of the grain is very little greater than that of the external air.

There are generally three flights in a year: one the latter end of May or the beginning of June, a second in August, and a third in some of the subsequent months. The butterflies produced in the spring flight, always make their

way out of the granaries, and at sun-set the swarms are seen spreading themselves over the country from the windows, and from under the eaves of the granaries; the flights of the other seasons pass the day in rest, and at night become very active, flying here and there over the heaps of grain from which they issued, but none of these swarms are ever seen without doors.

The academists to whom this matter was referred, searched the fields by night in the spring, with lanterns in their hands, for the insects which were the objects of their enquiry, and found them in great numbers coupled upon the ears of the grain which was yet green; they communicated their discovery to the inhabitants of the province, who then first understood the origin of the caterpillars, which they found in June upon the ear, and of the butterflies which they saw issue from it in July.

This discovery explained also another phenomenon which might greatly have embarrassed them, and shewed the reason why those crops suffered most from this insect, which were produced upon fields contiguous to towns and villages; it having been observed that every 16th, 20th, 30th, or 40th grain of a crop was attacked, according to the granary's distance from any habitation in which there was a corn-chamber with grain in it in the spring.

The deputies of the academy broke up a piece of ground in 1760, in the forest of Braconne, having no granary within a great distance, and sowed it with grain which had been brought from a province which the insect had not yet infested; but notwithstanding these

these precautions, in the harvest of 1761 they found every 80th grain affected, though this crop was less damaged than any other in the province. It appears from this fact, that the corn-butterfly is capable of a long flight.

The following calculation will shew the astonishing multiplication of these insects, and consequently the ravages which they make where they have already established themselves, and with which all the neighbouring provinces are threatened.

Every female produces from 60 to 90 eggs, of which 75 is the medium; but let us suppose the number to be no more than 70. Let us suppose also, that of these 70 eggs, one half only produce females, which makes the number 35. This multiplied by 70, the number of eggs laid by each, gives for the second brood from a single insect, 2450: the half of this number supposed to be females is 1225, which multiplied by 70, gives 85,750 for the third brood. Half of this number 42,875 multiplied by 70, gives for the fourth brood 3,021,250; half of this 1,500,625, multiplied by 70, gives 105,043,750 for the fifth brood: so that, supposing five broods in a year, each female butterfly of this species that exists in May, produces, before the May following no less than one hundred and five millions, forty-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty individuals of the same kind.

It appeared also in the course of the experiments made upon these insects, that the caterpillars which were surprized by the winter before they had passed the chrysalis state, would survive in the ground

till the next summer if they were not more than three inches below the surface, and the earth was not close, compact, and a little hard, in which cases they would infallibly perish.

It appeared also that they would live and multiply in oats, as well as in wheat, barley, and rye, in which they were most commonly found, and that the eggs were deposited between the two grains that grow on one pedicle, which is fastened to the stem that forms part of the ear, and that they would also be produced and thrive in Spanish wheat, or maize, if maize was in a state to receive the eggs when the butterflies lay, which happily is not the case.

The reader will now think it happy that a method has at last been discovered, by which these destroyers of the staff of life may be extirpated, and the grain preserved from harvest to seed-time.

[For this method see our article of *Projects of this year.*]

*The history of the fly called a Bott,
from Mr. de Reaumur.*

AMongst the animals that are useful to mankind, the horse is certainly entitled to the first rank; and yet this animal, considerable as it is, and contrived by its figure and beautiful proportion to afford us pleasure was not given to mankind alone;—there is a species of fly, whose right in this creature may be looked upon as still better founded than our own.

If the horse be useful to us, he is absolutely necessary to this fly—the same Being that formed the horse, formed also this fly, which de-

pende wholly on the horse for its preservation and continuance. The flies we are speaking of, like those of all other species, receive their first life and growth in the form of worms,—but these are worms that can be produced and nourished only in the intestines of a horse. It is there alone they can enjoy the proper temperature of heat, and receive the nourishment necessary for them.

Besides the long, and sometimes very long worms which have been observed in the bodies of horses, there have been also short ones.—[By these are to be understood what we call *Botts*]

All authors, both ancient and modern, who have treated of the diseases of horses, have taken notice of these worms,—but M. Villisnieri is, I believe, the first who has traced them to the last stage of their transformation, and has seen them change into a hairy kind of fly like the drone.

The flies from which these *botts* are produced inhabit the country, and do not come near houses, at least not near those of great towns; and therefore horses are never liable to have these worms (i. e. *botts*) in their bodies, if they have been kept in the house, especially in a town, during the summer and autumn.

It is in the former of these seasons, and perhaps too in the beginning of the latter, that the females of these flies apply themselves to the anus of horses, and endeavour to gain admittance, in order there to deposit their eggs, or perhaps their worms.

The precise instant of their entrance will scarce admit of an eyewitness, but by the merest chance;

yet M. Villisnieri says, that Dr. Gaspari had attained this very uncommon sight.—The doctor, (he tells us) was one day looking at his mares in the field, and from being very quiet he observed, that on a sudden they became very restless, and ran about in great agitation, prancing, plunging, and kicking, with violent motions of their tails. He concluded, that these extraordinary effects were produced by some fly buzzing about them, and endeavouring to settle upon the anus of one of them; but the fly not being able to succeed, he observed it to go off with less noise than before, towards a mare that was feeding at a distance from the rest; and now the fly taking a more effectual method to obtain its design, passed under the tail of the mare, and so made its way to the anus.

Here at first it occasioned only an itching, by which the intestine was protruded with an increased aperture of the anus; the fly taking the advantage of this penetrated further, and secured itself in the fold of the intestine;—this effected, it was in a situation proper for laying its eggs. Soon after this the mare became very violent, running about, prancing, and kicking, and throwing herself on the ground; in short was not quiet, nor returned to feeding, till after a quarter of an hour.

The fly then we see can find means of depositing its eggs, or perhaps its worms (i. e. *botts*) in the fundament of the horse, which, once effected, it has done all that is necessary for them.

If these *bott* worms are not hatched when first deposited in the horse, but are then only eggs, it will

will not be long before it happens, from the nutritive heat they there receive.

These bott worms soon make their way into the intestines of the horse; they occupy such parts of this region as are to them most convenient: and sometimes (as we shall see presently) they penetrate even to the stomach:—all the hazard they appear to be exposed to, is that of being carried away from the places they have fixed on by the excrement, which may seem likely to drive all before it—But nature has provided for all things, and when we shall have further described these bott worms it will be seen that they are able to maintain their situation, and to remain in the body of the horse as long as they please.

There is a time when these bott worms are of themselves desirous to leave this their habitation, it being no longer convenient to them after the purposes of their growth are answered. Their transformation to a fly must be performed out of the horse's body, and accordingly, when the time of their transformation draws near, they approach towards the anus of the horse, and then leave him of their own accord, or with the excrement, with which they then suffer themselves to be carried along.

The figure of these bott worms affords at first sight nothing remarkable, but they appear like many other worms of the first class, to which they belong, that change into flies with two wings, and like the greatest part of the worms of that class, they are provided with a sort of scaly claws, with which they draw themselves forward.

There is a difference in colour observable between those that are taken by force from the intestine of the horse, and those which come away of their own accord; some are greenish, some yellowish, and others nearly brown; these last are nearest to, and the greenish ones the farthest from the time of their transformation.

If M. Vallisnieri and myself have rightly observed the position of their claws, some of them differ from each other in this respect, but are perfectly similar in every other particular, and which change into flies so nearly alike, that I am convinced, they are of the same kind and origin.

However this be, the bott worms, which are the subject of our present pursuit, have two unequal claws; and since I have been acquainted with the nature and use of them, I have had no difficulty to conceive, how they may still remain in the intestines of the horse, in opposition to all efforts of the excrement to force them out—one of them, that I was handling and examining, fastened upon my finger in such a manner, that I found great difficulty to disengage myself. These claws are a sort of anchor, differently disposed from those of common anchors, but contrived to produce the same effect.

Besides these two claws, nature has given to each of these bott worms a very great number of triangular spines or bristles, very sufficient to arm them against the coats of the intestines, and to resist the force employed to drive them towards the anus, provided the head be directed towards the stomach of the horse

It will be asked, no doubt, if those bott worms are not dangerous to horses?—The mares which afforded me, for several years, those on which I made my observations, did not appear to be less in health, than those which had none;—but it may sometimes happen, that they are in so great a quantity in the body of the horse, as to prove fatal to him—M. Vallisnieri supposes these bott-worms to have been the cause of an epidemical disease, that destroyed a great many horses about Verona and Mantua, in the year 1713—the observations communicated to him by Dr. Gaspari, sufficiently confirm his supposition.

This gentleman, upon dissecting some horses that died of this distemper, found in their stomachs a surprizing quantity of short worms, of which, to give us some idea, he compares them to the kernels of a pomegranate opened—each of these, by gnawing on the coat of the stomach, had made for itself a kind of cellule therein—each of these cavities would easily contain a grain of Indian wheat.

It is easy to imagine by this means the stomach must be reduced to a wretched condition; the outer membranes were inflamed, and the inner one's ulcerated and corrupted; a very small quantity of these worms were found in the small intestines, and only a few in the larger, to which last they were found affixed, but had not corroded them.

It is only perhaps when these bott worms are in great numbers,

and thereby incommode each other in the intestines of the horse, that they make their way towards the stomach—and indeed a very few flies must be enough to overstock the inside of a horse, provided they should deposit all their eggs, and such should all be animated. M. Vallisnieri having counted seven hundred and odd in the body of one single fly.

When one of these botts has left the anus of the horse, it falls on the ground, and immediately seeks out for some place of safety, where it may retire, to prepare for the last stage of its transformation, by which it is to become a fly.

And now by degrees the skin hardens and thickens, and at length forms a solid shell or cod, the form of which scarce differs from that of the worm.

It is first of a pale red colour, which changes into chefnut, and at length, by the addition of gradual and successive shades of brown, the shell is rendered black.

The worm or bott, before it passes into a nymph, is of the form of an oblong ball; it remains in this form much longer than worms of the flesh fly kind.—I have met with worms that retained this figure five or six days—as yet one can perceive no traces of the legs, wings, and head of the nymph.—Hence I first learned, that these bott worms do not become nymphs immediately upon their first change, but that, in order to become flies, they must undergo one change more than caterpillars ordinarily do to become butterflies.

Account of a marine production of a very ambiguous nature, from the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1762.

IN the month of June, 1759, the Squadron destined against Quebec arrived in the river St. Laurence, when being in the latitude 49. 50. north, and about ten leagues to the eastward of Anticosti (an island in the mouth of the river) we sounded, and struck ground in 42 fathoms; the soundings white sands and black specks. Having, at the same time, thrown over a fishing line, the hook was found strongly attached at the bottom; and after some efforts, brought up a piece of rock, into the surface of which was inserted a strong tendinous substance, of a light brown colour, in length about seven inches; it was round, and nearly of the thickness of a common goose-quill; the other end formed a sack, or bag, of the size and shape of a pigeon's egg.

The whole of this substance was elastic; and, upon pressing the bag, I plainly discovered a contained substance, and imagined, that it was attended with motion.

These, Sir, are all the particulars I have got to offer upon this unknown subject, whether animal, zoophite, or submarine plant, I leave to your determination.

[Thus far Dr. Nafmyth, who sent this production over to England. The following description is by some learned and ingenious members of the Royal Society, who examined it.]

Upon our examination, it appeared to us to come nearest to what has been, by naturalists, called

Priapus; give us leave, therefore, to name it *Priapus pendunculo filiformi corpore ovato*. The body was oval, and in size between a pigeon and pullet's egg, smooth, membranous, and of a silver ash colour. What appeared to be the mouth was situated a little below the apex, and was quadrivalvular, in the form of a (+) cross. The anus was on the same side, a little above the base, or insertion of the stalk, and also quadrivalvular. Towards the apertures of the mouth and anus, the body felt more callous. From this body issued a peduncle, or stalk, of ten inches in length, the extreme end of which was fixed to a piece of rock. This stalk was of a light brown colour, about the thickness of a large hen's quill, round, hollow rough, and of a membranous, leather-like substance.

When the body was opened, the internal coat appeared to be composed of reticular fibres. The interior orifice of the mouth was surrounded by a radiated substance, about the size of a silver penny, thicker and more callous than the coats of any other part. The internal aperture of the anus was composed of fibres interwoven with one another. From the apex to the base on each side descended obliquely, and winding, a smooth solid body, in width about one fifth part of an inch, part of which separated in the examining. We cannot give a clearer idea of this body, than by saying, that it had greatly the appearance (except in size) of one of the smallest intestines, and was attached to the interior surface of the main body, much in the way as they are to the mesentery.

Remarks upon some observations made by Henry More, Esq; on the tides in the straits of Gibraltar.

[We do not insert Mr. More's observations, because they are sufficiently implied in these remarks upon them.]

THERE appears in the Philos. Trans. Mr. More's observations on the tides in the straits of Gibraltar, which has so long puzzled the ingenious: the which, if they were new to him, are really ingenious, and the more so as being generally true; and if they are likewise new to the Royal Society, some further remarks may not be amiss.

I can say of my own knowledge, that, forty years past, there was nothing new in this to seamen. The notion of vapour, and under-current, we always esteemed unphilosophical, and were certain it was mere whim; and the experiment of letting down a bucket, mentioned by Mr. More, was really no experiment, nor any way proves an under-current.

That there are tides on both the Barbary and Spanish coasts is certainly true; and by knowing the course of those tides, a ship may at any time, when the winds are contrary and moderate, beat up into the Mediterranean against a Levant, or the ocean from Gibraltar, when the wind is westerly; but it seems strange that the same person, who informs us of this, could not inform us what is the course of those tides, though by his own account he went through the experiment; having, as he says, at the finishing of the tide on

the Spanish coast, flood over to the Barbary coast, where he found the tide for him, and carried him clear off the capes, in which case a little reflection would have ascertained the true course of the tides on both shores, and need not any conjectures about tides, half tides, &c. it being notoriously true, that the tides are as regular on both the Spanish and Barbary shores, as in the Thames, or Medway, and which, until the appearance of Mr. More's observations, I never conceived to be a mystery; and if it has been so to the Royal Society, I shall here, from some years experience, give an ample explanation.

The tide on the Spanish shore, at full and change of the moon, makes high water at Gibraltar at three o'clock.

The tide on the Barbary shore, at the same time of the moon, makes high water in Tangier bay likewise at three o'clock.

The flood on the Spanish shore is into the Mediterranean; the flood on the Barbary shore is into the Atlantic; so that when with a westerly wind a ship leaves Gibraltar, she takes the advantage of the ebb on the Spanish coast, and when she has beat up within a certain distance of Tariffa, and the tide near ended, she stands over for the coast of Barbary, and then by the aid of the flood tide, may, if a tolerable sailing ship, attain Tangier bay, and the next tide get clear of the capes.

I do not speak this from conjecture but experience; and had I dreamed that it had been a mystery now, which forty years past was known to many, I should have thought it my duty to have mentioned it before.

The

The return of the waters into the ocean is here explained, by the ebb on the Spanish, and by the flood on the Barbary shore, and the cause of the influx obvious enough, as the indraught from the ocean is very great, between two bold shores from cape Trefalgar to Europa point, and the opposite capes, and which the seeming intervention of the Tariffa shoals, in no insignificant manner interrupts.

June 6, 1763. W. HORSELEY.

An account of the death of the countess Cornelia Baudi of Cesena; who was consumed by a fire kindled in her own body. With an enquiry into the cause, supported by instances of a like nature. By J. Bianchini, prebendary of Verona.

THIS lady was in her 62d year, and well all day till night, when she began to be heavy; after supper she was put to bed, and talked three hours with her maid; at last falling asleep the door was shut. In the morning, the maid going to call her, saw her corpse in this deplorable condition. Four feet distant from the bed was a heap of ashes, two legs untouched, stockings on, between which lay the head, the brains, half of the back-part of the skull, and the whole chin burnt to ashes, among which were found three fingers blackened. All the rest was ashes, which had this quality, that they left in the hand a greasy and stinking moisture. The air in the room had soot floating in it: a small oil lamp on the floor was covered with ashes, but no oil in it. Of two candles on the table, the tallow was gone,

but the cotton left; some moisture about the feet of the candlestick; the bed undamaged, the blankets and sheets only raised on one side, as when one gets out of bed: the whole furniture spread over with moist ash-coloured soot, which penetrated the drawers, and souled the linen. This soot even got into a neighbouring kitchen, hung on its walls and utensils, and a bit of bread covered with this soot was refused by several dogs. In the room above, the said soot flew about, and from the windows trickled down a greasy, loathsome, yellowish liquor, with an unusual stink. The floor of the chamber was thick smeared with a glueish moisture, not easily got off, and the stink spread into other chambers.

The narration is followed by an enquiry into the cause of this conflagration; the result of which is, that it was not from the lamp, nor supernatural, nor from a flash of lightning, but from her own body: though some concluded that it must be the effect of a fulmen. The dogs refused the bread, because of the sulphureous stink, and nothing but a fulmen could reduce a body to impalpable ashes. But it seems there was no sulphureous or nitrous smell of fulmen, and the effects of it would not reduce a body to impalpable ashes.—Our author thus maintains his opinion.

“The fire was caused in her entrails by inflamed effluvia of her blood, by juices and fermentations in the stomach, and many combustible matters abundant in living bodies, for the uses of life; and lastly by the fiery evaporations which exhale from the settlings of spirit of wine, brandies, &c. in the tunica villosa of the stomach,
and

and other fat membranes, engendering there (as chymists observe) a kind of camphor; which, in sleep, by a full breathing and respiration, are put in a stronger motion, and, consequently, more apt to be set on fire.

That fat is an oily liquid separated from the blood by the glands of the *membrana adiposa*, and of an easy combustible nature, common experience shews. Also our blood, lymph, and bile, when dried by art, flame like spirit of wine at the approach of the least fire, and burn away into ashes. [Observ. 171, in the *Ephemerides* of Germany, anno x.]

Such a drying up may be caused in our body by drinking rectified brandy, and strong wines, if mixed with camphor; as monsieur Litre observed in the dissection of a woman 45 years old, in the history of the Royal Academy of Sciences, 1706, p. 23.

Besides, although the salts in living and vegetable creatures are not naturally inclined to kindle, they often contribute to it, when joined by a strong fermentation. Thus the mixture of two liquors, although cold to the touch, produces a flaming fire.

Becher was the first discoverer of this marvellous phenomenon, by mixing oil of vitriol with that of turpentine. Borrichius afterwards did the same, by mixing oil of turpentine with aqua fortis; and at last monsieur Tournesfort, by joining spirit of nitre with oil of *sassafras*; and monsieur Homberg with this acid spirit, together with the oil and quintessences of all the aromatic Indian herbs: nay, Mr. Homberg asserts, that with a certain cold water cannons were fired anno 1710,

in the abovesaid history of the Academy of Sciences, p. 66.

By fermentation, magazines of gunpowder, sea-coal, woollen cloths, oil cloths, barns, paper-mills, and hay-cocks, have been set on fire.

There is further to be considered the vast quantity of effluvia that emanate from our bodies. Sanctorius observed, that of eight pounds of food and drink in a day, there is an insensible perspiration of about five; computing with them those effluvia which go out of the mouth by breathing, and which might be gathered in drops on a looking-glass. [Sect. 1. Aphor. 6.] As also, that, in the space of one night, it is customary to discharge about sixteen ounces of urine, four of concocted excrement by stool, and forty and more by perspiration. [Aphor. 59.] He teaches also, that numbness is an effect of too much internal heat, by which is prevented such an insensible transpiration, as in this very case.——

The friction of the palms of our hands, or of any other parts of our body, may produce those fires commonly called *ignes lambentes*.

“We learn of Eusebius Nierembergius, that such was the property of all the limbs of the father of Theodoricus: such were those of Charles Gonzaga, duke of Mantua, as the celebrated Bartolin took notice of. By the testimony of John Fabri, M. D. a noted philosopher, who saw it, sparkles of light flashed out of the head of a woman, while she combed her hair. Scaliger relates the same of another. Cardanus, of a Carmelite monk, whose head continued 13 years to flash out sparkles every time he tossed his cowl on his shoulders. Ezekiel a Castro, M. D. wrote a treatise, intitled *Ignis lambens*;

Iambens; on the occasion that the countess Caflandra Buri, of Verona, when she rubbed her arms with a cambrick handkerchief, all the skin shined with a very bright light. Eusebius relates the same of Maximus Aqualinus. Licetus of Francis Guido, a civilian; and that he knew Antonio Ciancio, a bookseller in Pisa, who, when he shifted, shined all over with great brightness. Libavius relates the same of a youth; and Cardanus of a friend of his; saying, that when he shifted, clear sparkles of fire shot forth of his body. Father Kircher, a Jesuit, relates, how he, going in company into a subterranean grotto at Rome, saw sparkles of fire evaporate from the heads of his companions, grown warm by walking. Father Alphonso d'Ovale was eye-witness on the highest mountains of Peru and Chili, how both men and beasts there seem shining with the brightest light from top to toe.

These flames seem harmless, but it is only for want of proper fuel. Peter Boviſſeau asserts, that such sparkles reduced to ashes the hair of a young man. John de Viano, in his treatise intituled, *De peste Malagensi*, p. 46, relates how the wife of Dr. Freilas, physician to cardinal de Royas, archbishop of Toledo, sent forth naturally, by perspiration, a fiery matter of such a nature, that if the roller that she wore over her shift was taken from her, and exposed to the cold air, it immediately was kindled, and shot forth like grains of gunpowder*.

After all this, I saw, that a fever-

ish fermentation, or a very strong motion of combustible matter, may rise in the womb of a woman, with such an igneous strength that can reduce to ashes the bones, and burn the flesh. Two such cases are known, one in the *Acta Medica Hafnienſ.* An. 1673, and the other in M. Marcell. Donat. *de Medic. Hist. Mirab.* lib. iv.

The bile, which is a necessary juice for our digestion, was observed by P. Borelli, when vomited up by a man, to boil like aqua fortis, [*Centaur. ii. Obs. i. p. 109.*]

Besides, very strong fires may be kindled in our bodies, as well as in other animals of an hot temperament, not only by nature, but also by art; which, being able to kill, will serve for a better proof of my argument. *Observ. 77. in the German Ephemerides, 1670.*

Tie the upper orifice of the stomach of an animal with a string; tie also its lower orifice; then cut it out above and below the ligatures, and press it with both hands, so that it swell up in one side; which done, let the left-hand keep it so that the swelled part may not subside; and, with the right, having first, at an inch distance, placed a candle, open it quick with an anatomical knife, and you will see a flame there conceived, coming out in a few seconds of time: and such a flame may, by the curious, be perceived not only in the stomach, but also in the intestines. The first discoverer of this was Andrew Vulparius, anatomy professor at Bologna in Italy, 1669. Thus a quick and

* Pet. Borelli, *Obs. Cent. ii. Obs. 75.* says, there was a certain peasant, whose linen, hempen thread, &c. if laid up in boxes, though wet, or hung upon sticks in the air, did soon take fire.

violent agitation of spirits, or a fermentation of juices in the stomach, produces a visible flame.

The German Ephemerides, anno x. p. 53, by Sturmius, says, That in the northmost countries, flames evaporate from the stomachs of those who drink strong liquors plentifully.

Of three noblemen of Courland, who drank, by emulation, strong liquors, two of them died scorched and suffocated by a flame forcing itself from the stomach.

My lord Bacon, in his Nat. Univ. Hist. assures, he had seen a woman's belly sparkling like fire: and such flames would often rise in us, if the natural moisture did not quench them; as Lucretius observes, v. 868. l. IV. and v. 1065. l. VI. Marcellus Donatus, in his Mirab. Hist. Medic. says, That in the time of Godfrey of Bologne's Christian war, in the territory of Niverva, people were burning of invisible fire in their entrails, and some had cut off a foot or an hand where the burning began, that it should not go further.

After these and other instances, what wonder is there, says our author, in the case of our old lady? Her dulness before going to bed was an effect of too much heat concentrated in her breast, that hindered the perspiration through the pores of her body, which is calculated to about 40 ounces per night. Her ashes found at four feet distance from her bed, are a plain argument, that she, by natural instinct, rose up to cool her heat, and perhaps was going to open a window.

It is said the old lady was used, when she felt herself indisposed, to bathe all her body with camphorated spirit of wine; and she did it perhaps that very night. This is not a circumstance of any moment; for the best opinion is, that of the internal heat and fire; which, by having been kindled in the entrails, naturally tended upwards; finding the way easier, and the matter more unctuous and combustible, left the legs untouched; the thighs were too near the origin of the fire, and therefore were also burnt by it; which was certainly increased by the urine and excrements, a very combustible matter, as one may see by its phosphorus. Galenus (Class. 1. lib. iii. de Temperam.) says That the dung of a dove was sufficient to set fire to a whole house; and the learned father Casati, a Jesuit, in his Phys. Dissert. part 2. p. 48. relates to have heard a worthy gentleman say, That, from the great quantities of the dung of doves, flights of which used, for many years, nay ages, to build under the roof of the great church at Pisa, sprung originally the fire which consumed the said church*. The author concludes, that certainly the lady was burnt to ashes standing, as her skull was fallen perpendicular between her legs; and that the back part of her head had been damaged more than the fore part was because of her hair, and of the nerves, whose principal seat lies there: and besides, because in the face there were many places open, out of which the flames might pass.

* Galen de Morb. Diss. Pigeons dung takes fire when it becomes rotten.

Two similar instances are added; one of John Hitchell, of Southampton, whose body being fired by lightning, continued burning for near three days, without any outward appearance of fire, except a kind of smoke from it. The other of one Grace Pett, a fisherman's wife of Ipswich; who going down into the kitchen, when she was half undressed for bed, was there found the next morning lying on the right side, extended over the hearth, with her legs on the deal floor; her body appeared like a block of wood, burning with a glowing fire with flame, the trunk covered, like charcoal, with white ashes, and her head and limbs much burnt; there was no fire in the grate, the candle was burnt out of the socket, a child's clothes on one side of her, and a paper screen on the other, were both untouched, and the deal floor was not discoloured, though the fat had so penetrated the hearth as not to be scoured out.

Account of a wonderful Spring in Iceland.

GEYSER, a wonderful spring in the valley of Haukedal, is but a few miles from Skaalholt. This spring rises in a hollow rock, at the foot of a mountain. According to Mr. Olav's description of this spring, who saw it in the year 1746, it is a cavity in a rock, about twenty fathoms in circumference, and three in depth. There is a small aperture at the bottom, through which the water gradually rises till it runs over the basin; then follows a terrible noise, like

the discharge of small arms, which shakes the very rock. After this noise has been repeated four or five times, the water, which is hot, emits a thick steam like smoke, is violently agitated, and springs up to the height of sixty fathoms, in such quantities as to form several hot rivulets on every side of the rock. The rising and violent agitation of the water ceases in six or seven minutes, and the cavity or basin becomes empty. This surprising phenomenon happens once a day, and is periodical, returning at a certain hour; but whether the agitations of this spring correspond with the tides in the neighbouring sea, has not yet been determined.

Account of a fossil glass found in Siberia.

THE famous marienglas, or lapis specularis, great quantities of which are dug up in Siberia, is by some called Muscovy or Russian glass; and by others, though with less propriety, isinglass. It is a particular species of transparent stone, lying in strata like so many sheets of paper. The matrix or stone in which it is found is partly a light yellow quartz or marcasia, and partly a brown indurated fluid; and this stone contains in it all the species of the marienglas. The clearest and most transparent is accounted the best, and that of a greenish tinge is looked upon as the worst sort. Next to the colour its size is most regarded. Some pieces have been found near two ells square; but these are not very common. Hence it is that they

they bear an extraordinary value, a ruble or two a pound being readily paid for a piece of an ell square. As for the common sort, a pud * of that of a quarter of an ell square is sold for nine or ten rubles; and the worst sort of all, for a ruble and a half, or two rubles a pud. To render the marienglas fit for use, it is split with a thin two edged knife; but care is taken that the laminæ be not too thin. It is used for windows and lanterns all over Siberia, and indeed in every part of the Russian empire, and looks very beautiful; its lustre and clearness surpassing that of the finest glass, to which it is particularly preferable for windows and lanterns of ships, as it will stand the explosion of cannon. It is found in the greatest plenty near the river Wittim.

Account of a curious petrification dug up out of the common pavement in White Friars.

THIS curiosity was perceived in passing along, by the gentleman, in whose custody it now is. It is of an oblong figure, between round and square, about a foot and a half in length, and near nine inches thick; weight exactly ninety pounds. From its form it looks as if it had originally been a post to keep off the carts. Its upper surface, which lay level with the superficies of the pavement, is of a brown colour, resembling the other stones in the street, and therefore, when covered with wet and dirt, it is no wonder it

should so long have escaped the notice of every observer, though hourly passed over by all who went that way. The lower part, that is to say that which lay lowest in the pavement, seems nearly of the same colour, excepting that the stria of the wood are more easily distinguishable in it. One side is covered with a sparry incrustation, of a white glittering colour, breaking easily into flakes, and as easy to be reduced into powder, not unlike, in short, to the selenites, or some kinds of alabaster. This does not seem, however, to have formed originally any part of the wood, but to be rather a stony coat or excrescence generated by the water which effected the petrification. The other side consists entirely of the petrified woody matter, and by the cavity formed in it, seems to have been rotted away in that part before its petrification. Two questions naturally arise from this appearance of it. The first, what kind of wood it may have been: the second, how it came to be petrified, or what water occasioned it. With regard to the first, that is to say the wood, if we suppose it to have been petrified in the place it was taken up at, it is probable it was either oak or elm, and I should rather pronounce for the latter, from the reddish appearance it has in those parts where the sparry incrustation is fresh broke off. But if we suppose it not to have been petrified in the place where dug up, and indeed the sparry coat above mentioned will not allow us to suppose that to have been done by any other than salt water, in that case it may be either lignum vitæ, log-

* About 36 English Pounds..

wood or any other ponderous wood of a reddish brown colour. As to the ends, they are both so entirely stone, that it is impossible to form any judgment from them; and though the sawing it would be a very likely means of deciding that question, yet for particular reasons the owner does not chuse to have recourse to that method at present. Should the heart of the wood be entirely pervaded by the stony particles, so as to be also petrified, this would not be decisive. For the rest, it was found close to a water-plug, where it has probably remained many ages, with the water continually exuding upon it; but that the water there formed the petrification is a point not to be admitted on account of the sparry coat so often mentioned, which will not admit of its having been petrified by fresh water. But even should this be granted, it would be still necessary to enquire what water did it; for though the water of the plug, near which it lay, was continually exuding upon it, yet as both rivers water run that way, its petrification might have been owing to the other. It is well known, moreover, that the friary is for the most part an artificial ground, abounding in springs, some of which have been formerly reputed medicinal*; and if any

of the waters of these springs came near it, I mean, so as frequently to moisten it, in that case it is to be attributed to them, rather than to the river waters. What renders this point also still clearer is, that, in the great use that has been made of the two river waters, we have never heard of any petrifying quality being attributed to them. Upon the whole then, it is impossible to say when it was done, or whence it was brought, but that it is a great curiosity, and the more so for having been found in the streets of London, must be evident to every one who considers it.

Remarkable instance of a decrepitude transmitted from parents to children.

IN the Warsaw Gazette, of the 13th of May, 1763, we have the following extraordinary relation:

One Margaret Krasowna died lately in the village of Koninia, aged 108, being born Feb. 12, 1655. At the age of 94 she married, for her third husband, Gaspard Raykou, of the village of Ciwoufzin, then aged 105. During the 14 years they lived together, they had two boys and one

* The memory of this medicinal quality of the waters is still preserved in the name of a court there, called *Dogswell Court*, which though improperly set down *Dodswell* in the city books, as if it had formerly belonged to one *Dodswell*, as proprietor, yet it is well known took its name from a dog's accidentally falling into a well, which is still to be seen in the cellar of the upper house in the court, and being thereby cured of a most inveterate mange. From this accident the well grew into very great repute, inasmuch, that in monkish times it was prodigiously resorted to by persons afflicted with cutaneous disorders; but since the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII. has been noted for nothing more than the tradition of its former virtues.

girl, and what is very remarkable, these three children bear evident marks of the old age of their father and mother. Their hair is already grey, and they have a vacuity in their gums, like that which appears after the loss of teeth, though they never had any teeth; they have not strength enough to chew solid food, but live on bread and vegetables. They are of a proper size for their age, but their backs are bent, their complexions are fallow, and they have all the other symptoms of decrepitude. Their father is still alive. Though most of these particulars may appear fabulous, they are certified by the parish registers. The village of Ciwouszin is in the district of Stenzick, in the palatinate of Sedomir.

Surprising account of a person's suddenly losing his beard, the hair of his head, &c. and partially recovering them again.

M. De Berney, a gentleman of Poitou in France, at the age of 60, had his beard come off, then the hair of his head, afterwards his eye-brows and eye-lashes, at last all the hair on his body, without any alteration in his health. Three or four months after this event his beard began to grow again, but not quite so thick as before. Six months after, he had a slight fever, during which his eye-brows and his eye-lashes returned; the former pretty thick, but the latter much less so. The hair of his head, and other parts of his body, is not returned at all.

USEFUL PROJECTS.

It is with great pleasure that we can at the head of our article of Projects for this year, set one, which is an honour to our country, and, indeed, one of the greatest works of the age. It is that stupendous undertaking of an inland navigation, begun and directed by his grace the duke of Bridgewater,

An account of the duke of Bridgewater's new inland navigation.

To the Author, &c.

SIR, Manchester, Sept. 30.

I Have lately been viewing the artificial wonders of London and the natural wonders of the Peak; but none of them gave me so much pleasure as the duke of Bridgewater's navigation, in this country. His projector, the ingenious Mr. Brindley, has indeed made such improvements in this way, as are truly astonishing. At Barton-bridge he has erected a navigable canal in the air; for it is as high as the tops of trees. Whilst I was surveying it with a mixture of wonder and delight, four barges passed me in the space of about three minutes, two of them being chained together, and dragged by two horses, who went on the terras of the canal, whereon, I must own,

I durst hardly venture to walk, as I almost trembled to behold the large river Irwell underneath me, across which this navigation is carried by a bridge, which contains upon it the canal of water, with the barges in it drawn by horses, which walk upon the battlements of this extraordinary bridge. This navigation begins at the foot of some hills, in which the duke's coals are dug, from whence a canal is cut through rocks, which day-light never enters. By this means large boats are hauled to the innermost parts of those hills, and, being there filled with coals, are brought out by an easy current, which supplies the whole navigation, for the space of about ten miles. At the mouth of the cavern is erected a water bellows, being the body of a tree, forming a hollow cylinder standing upright: upon this a wooden basin is fixed, in the form of a funnel, which receives a current of water from the higher ground. This water falls into the cylinder, and issues out at the bottom of it, but at the same time carries a quantity of air with it, which is received into tin pipes, and forced to the innermost recesses of the coal-pits, where it issues out, as if from a pair of bellows, and rarefies the body of thick air,

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which

which would otherwise prevent the workmen from subsisting on the spot where the coals are dug.

From Barton I steered my course towards this place, and in my way saw the navigation carried sometimes over public roads, and in some places over bogs, but generally by the side of hills; by which means it has a firm natural bank on one side, while the other, composed of earth and gravel thrown up, is about eight yards broad. At proper distances, foughs are formed near the top of the canal, which prevent it from overflowing during immoderate rains.

In some places, where Mr. Brindley has been forced to carry his navigation across a public road, being obliged to keep the water on a level, he has sunk the road gradually, so as to pass under his canal, which forms a bridge over the road; the carriages, by an easy descent, going down on one side, and, by the same easy ascent, coming up again on the other. Near this town, where Cornebrook comes athwart the duke's navigation, the current of the brook is stopped, and let into a large basin, from whence it falls gradually into a smaller one, which is within it, and is open at the bottom; by which means the water sinks into a drain, and is conveyed under ground to the other side of the canal, where it rises into its old channel.

At this place, which is about a mile from Manchester, the duke's agents have made a wharf, and are selling coals at three-pence half-penny per basket, which is about seven score weight; and next summer they intend to land them in this town.

Many gentlemen of this neigh-

bourhood are reaping the benefit of Mr. Brindley's inventions; he having taught them a method of draining coal pits by a fire engine, constructed at the expence of 150*l.* which no one knew before how to make at less than 500*l.* In these he uses wooden chains which are preferable to iron ones, and cylinders made of deal, which supply the place of those which were usually made of cast iron. Channels are now cutting also in many other coal-pits, and boats are used instead of wheel-barrows, to convey the coals to the mouths of the pits; nay, it is even said, that some Dutch engineers are coming over hither to perfect themselves in the art of inland navigation.

I am, &c. C. S.

A short account of the cambrick manufactory at Winchelsea, in ussex, in a letter to a member of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

YOU may not perhaps be displeased that the public should, through the channel of your collection, be made acquainted with an infant manufactory, lately established at Winchelsea; I mean that for making the very fine linens called cambricks, equal to those which used formerly to be imported from France.

The public-spirited gentlemen who first ventured on this arduous, as well as hazardous undertaking, have reason to flatter themselves, that their scheme will succeed, and turn out, not only to the great benefit of their country, but likewise to their own particular emolument.

The

The workmen that are now employed are chiefly French; but English children are daily bound apprentices to them, and the secrets and mysteries of the several branches may soon become our own.

From the specimens already exhibited, there is great reason to conclude, that this manufactory will succeed: the establishing it has already had a wonderful effect on this town and neighbourhood: every thing seems alive; and old Winchelsea* is, as it were arisen, like the phoenix out of its ashes.

It was a very difficult matter to procure workmen skilful enough to manufacture this fine cloth: and it was still more difficult to get flax proper for making yarn fine enough: yet both these difficulties are surmounted: the first by procuring proper hds from France, and from among the French prisoners, who were maintained here for so many years during the late war; and the latter by improving the culture of the flax they sowed in the neighbourhood, in the following particulars.

It was necessary for them, that the fibres of the flax should be fine, slender, and long, and that in a much greater degree than in the

linen made in Ireland for shirting, sheeting, &c. for this reason they proceed in the culture of their flax in a manner very different from the practice of the Irish farmers.

The land on which the plant is to be sown must be very fresh †, but not rank, for that would defeat their intentions of having the fibres fine. If it will do without dunging, so much the better. For the crop to succeed well, the soil of this land should be reduced, by frequent tillage, as fine as garden mould; the stones should be all picked; and the land, whilst it lies fallow, that is, before the seed is sown, should be kept as clear as possible from every kind of weed.

After every preparation is made, the best seed that can be procured is sown very thick on the land, and if the weeds have been previously well destroyed, they will not afterwards hurt the crop, the plants standing very thick run up slender without branching: but, in order still to promote their growth, the planters stick the crop very full of long sticks ‡; and on these they lay bushes, which, shading the plants from the intense heat of the sun-beams, make them run up very slender; and they yet enjoy air

* Old Winchelsea, which was two or three miles from the scite of the present town, had eighteen parishes, and was of great consequence. It was swallowed up by the sea before the time of Edward the First, in whose reign the present town was built.

† The soil on which they grow the finest flax about Cambray, where great quantities of cambric are made, and from whence it is called Cambric, though good and fruitful, is dry; and this, perhaps, prevents the crop from being too rank.

‡ This method is also frequently practised in Ireland by some of the curious flax growers, who would have very fine yarn; and it is said to answer that intention, by causing the fibres to grow long and slender.

and warmth enough to prevent their stems, or stalks, from rotting by too much moisture.

This method may possibly by some of your readers be thought very troublesome and expensive, and not to be practised in large concerns; and this is certainly the truth: but we are then to consider that in these fine manufactures a small quantity of flax will go a great way; and that the planters aim is to procure not a large crop, but a valuable one.

If the flax is of a proper growth for making very fine yarn, fit to be used in the Winchelsea manufactory, it fetches a great price; if, on the contrary, by the planter's saving either pain or expence, it should be too coarse or short, it will not there be saleable.

For the reason above recited it is the planter's interest to be as nice as possible in the culture of this plant, and to procure every intelligence he can, that may enable him to improve the quality not the quantity of his crop; for on that only in a great measure depends his future profit.

The manufacturing the yarn, by weaving it into linen, is very delicate work; and this is chiefly done in the fine stone vaults, with which this town abounds*; for the skilful workmen say, that the

thread is so fine and delicate, that it will not, before weaving, bear the influence of the upper and freely circulating air; for, after being but a very little time exposed to it, the yarn becomes unfit for the loom †, as it would be brittle, and in working break into short lengths, as if it was rotten.

Before French cambricks were prohibited by act of parliament, the quantities of them consumed in England were almost incredible; it is therefore to be hoped, that our ladies will not be less fond of this Winchelsea linen, (which equals the French cambricks in quality) merely because it happens to be manufactured in England. Foreign fripperies have been too long admired; it is time that a patriotic spirit of emulation should take place among us, and that we should vie with each other in our endeavours to promote the commerce of our native land.

On the quantity of commodities manufactured in this kingdom, depends, in a great measure, the preservation of the balance of trade, which has been of late years so much in our favour: must we not therefore be infatuated to prefer making any part of our apparel of foreign materials? particularly when every article necessary for the dress of the rich or poor of

* The streets of this town were all paved, and at right angles, so that they were divided into thirty two squares or quarters. The stone works of its three gates are standing, though three miles asunder over the fields; and in many places of the town are fine stone arched vaults for merchants goods, in which the weavers now work; and many ruinous materials of ancient buildings, so buried, that the streets have been turned into corn fields, and the plough goes over the first floors of the houses.

† The common thread used by the sempstresses soon becomes rotten, and breaks in the working, unless it is carefully kept from the air.

either sex, is as handsome, as good in its kind, if not better : as sumptuous, rich, and elegant, and what would render it still more acceptable to many, may be made as expensive as any France, &c. can produce? Would the court set the example, nothing but the produce of English manufactures would be worn in the kingdom.

Much is due to the successful endeavours of the society to which you belong ; the acting members have all along discovered a spirit of patriotism that is truly laudable, and will doubtless be of the greatest benefit, as well to the present race of our countrymen as to our posterity.

Reflections on the European porcelain manufactory.

IN the account of the life of the celebrated French academist M. de Reaumur (see p. 26.) there are some observations upon the art of making porcelain, and a comparison of the Oriental and European porcelain with each other. M. Reaumur says, that all porcelain is an imperfect vitrification, produced either by giving a vitrifiable substance such a degree of heat as will not perfectly vitrify it, or by mixing two substances together, one of which will vitrify it, and the other will not, in which case any degree of heat may be given that is found best to incorporate its parts, and strengthen its texture : he adds, that, bringing the Eastern and European porcelain to the test of fire, he found that all the various kinds of porcelain made in Europe came out glass, and the Eastern porcelain suffered no alter-

ation ; whence he concludes, that the Eastern porcelain consists of two substances, one of which only is vitrifiable, and the European of a vitrifiable substance heated only to a certain degree short of vitrification. To this it has been objected, that all substances are vitrifiable in a certain degree of heat, long continued ; but though it may be true, that a degree of heat is physically possible, in which all substances will become glass, and that we can produce such heat, yet Reaumur's distinction will still be good ; for porcelain may consist either of two substances which vitrify with degrees of heat widely different ; or of one substance, all the parts of which vitrify together. What degree of heat, or whether any degree of heat, producible in our furnaces, will vitrify Oriental porcelain, we do not know, but there is great reason to believe that those particulars in which it excels European porcelain are essentially connected with its specific difference from them, *viz.* its enduring, without vitrification, that degree of heat, in which the European porcelain is found to vitrify.

It is well known that porcelain ware, as well as pottery, consists of two substances, the body and the glazing ; and, upon the adaption of these two substances to each other, the excellence of this manufacture greatly depends, with respect to its usefulness and permanency.

All metals and metallic substances are known to expand with heat, and contract with cold ; substances therefore that are highly elastic frequently crack when heated suddenly and partially, because,

the parts expanding unequally, the continuity is surmounted by the effort of one particle to disengage itself from another, in consequence of the parts in contact possessing unequal spaces: for this reason vessels of glass, and other substances a kin to glass, frequently break when hot water is poured into them.

It is also known, that though all metallic substances expand with heat, yet they do not expand in the same degree; for this reason it is that the glazing of many kinds of pottery, and of some ware, called china, frequently cracks upon receiving hot water, though the vessel itself continues whole; for the vessel and the glazing being of substances widely different, expand unequally, which also produces a farther inconveniency; for the same cause that makes the glazing crack, makes it also scale off after it is cracked, which is universally the case with all earthen ware; particularly that called delft.

The desiderata, therefore, in making china are these:

To have a body fine and white.

To be tough enough to resist the force of expansion unequally excited by partial heat; and

To be glazed with a substance that will expand and contract in the same degree, and that has also the same degree of tenuity.

If the body is fine and white, the ware will never grow brown, for the porcelain ware becomes brown by the wearing away of the glazing to which it owes its whiteness.

If it has the requisite degree of toughness, it will never break by receiving boiling water.

And if its glazing is of a substance that has a similar texture and properties it will neither crack nor scale off.

I have seen porcelain of all the manufactures in Europe. Those of Dresden in Poland, and Chantillon in France, are well known for their elegance and beauty: with these I may class our own of Chelsea, which is scarce inferior to any of the others; but these are calculated rather for ornament than use, and if they were equally useful with the Oriental china, they could yet be used but by few, because they are sold at high prices. We have indeed, here, many other manufactories of porcelain which are sold at a cheaper rate than any that is imported; but except the Worcester, they all wear brown, and are subject to crack, especially the glazing, by boiling water: the Worcester has a good body, scarce inferior to that of Eastern china; it is equally tough, and its glazing never cracks or scales off.

But this is confined comparatively, to few articles; the tea-table, indeed, it compicately furnishes; and some of it is so well enamelled as to resemble the finest foreign china; so that it makes up costly sets that are broken, without a perceptible difference: yet some how or another this manufacture has never yet found its way to the dining-table, except perhaps in sauce boats, and toys for pickles, and *bors d'œuvres*; but, by communicating this defect to the public, some remedy may perhaps be found for it. Perhaps, the society for encouraging arts, &c. might think it an interesting object of their attention, as the manu-

manufacture is now, as far as it extends, greatly superior to all others of the kind, and might, as a writer in the public papers observes, not only keep very large sums in the kingdom, which are still paid for a foreign commodity, but may also be improved into a valuable branch of exportation.

I am, &c.

*New method of preserving birds,
with their elegant plumes unhurt.*

A Few years ago I had frequent opportunities of viewing the curious museum of Monsr. Reaumur in Paris: his collection of natural and artificial productions were carefully preserved in several departments; but what most attracted my notice was three rooms filled with a great number of foreign fowls, preserved in their lively and beautiful colours, whose brilliant appearances, freedom in their plumage, and animated attitudes, seem as natural in this lifeless state, as if they still breathed. I was very desirous to know the method of bringing them to this perfection; but after various fruitless enquiries, was obliged to rest contented with barely admiring them, as all their preparation was kept a profound secret among a few naturalists. I was determined, however, to make a trial with a few birds upon this single thought, that many good old housewives preserve hams, beef, tongues, &c. for a long time with salt only. Now I imagined that if a stronger antiseptic was used by way of a pickle, and the fowls placed therein for some time and dried, the secret would not be

difficult to come at; yet, after various trials, I was convinced to the contrary, and gave up this method; for the pickle glued the feathers close, always took away more or less of their glossy hue, and beauty of their plumage, so as to appear disagreeable to the eye: this was a point I was a long time at a loss to account for, as I well remembered that, in all the preparations of still life in the above gentleman's collection, the feathers were remarkably free, fine in colour, and equal in every respect to life itself. In water fowls I succeeded much better, their feathers being of a more oily nature, and consequently not so easily disturbed by the pickle as the land brds. Tho' frequently foiled in my attempts, I resolved not to give it up so easily, and at length accomplished what I was so anxious to perfect. I have lately preserved some scores of both land and sea fowls after this new method, all of which come as near real life as possible; therefore, to gratify those who are pleased with this study and innocent employment, I shall now insert the whole apparatus necessary to be observed, and if these hints can draw their attention, my pleasure will be complete. When I receive a fowl fresh killed, I open the venter, from the lower part of the breast bone down to the anus, with a pair of fine-pointed scissars, and extract all the contents, such as the intestines, liver, stomach, &c. This cavity I immediately fill with the following mixture of salts and spice, and then bring the lips of the wound together by suture, so as to prevent the stuffing from falling out. The gullet or passage must then

then be filled, from the beak down to where the stomach lay, with the same mixture (but finer ground) which must be forced down a little at a time, by the help of a quill or wire. The head I open near the root of the tongue with the scissars, and after having turned them round three or four times to destroy the structure of the brain, I fill this cavity likewise with the mixture. This is all the preparation I use; as for the wings and thighs I never touch them, but leave them in their natural state; for the salts, &c. seldom fail, in a few days to penetrate into these parts, and preserve them equally with the body and neck of the fowl. The bird being thus filled with this antiseptic mixture, must now be hung up for about two days by the legs, in order that, by this position, the salts may more effectually penetrate round the muscles and ligaments which connect the vertebræ of the neck. The fowl must now be placed in a frame to dry, in the same attitude we usually see it when alive on the plain or on a tree; in this frame it must be held up by two threads, the one passing from the anus to the lower part of the back, and the other through the eyes; the ends of these threads are to brace up the fowl to its natural attitude, and fastened to the beam of the frame above: lastly, the feet are to be fixed down with pins or small nails. In this situation it must remain for a month or more, until the bird is perfectly dry, (which will be readily known by its stiffness) when it may be taken out of the frame, and placed on a chip pill-box: it will now require no other support but a pin through each foot fastened into the box. The eyes must be supplied with

proportionable glass beads, fixed in with strong gum water.

Common salt one pound, alum powdered four ounces, pepper ground two ounces, mixed together.

CESTRÆ.

Method of preserving plants in their original shape and colours. By Dr. Hill.

WASH a sufficient quantity of fine sand, so as perfectly to separate it from all other substances; dry it; pass it through a sieve to clear it from any gross particles which would not rise in the washing: take an earthen vessel of a proper size and form, for every plant and flower which you intend to preserve; gather your plants and flowers when they are in a state of perfection, and in dry weather, and always with a convenient portion of the stalk: heat a little of the dry-sand prepared as above, and lay it in the bottom of the vessel, so as equally to cover it; lay the plant or flower upon it, so as that no part of it may touch the sides of the vessel: sift or shake in more of the same sand by little upon it, so that the leaves may be extended by degrees, and without injury till the plant or flower is covered about two inches thick: put the vessel into a stove or hot house, heated by little and little, to the 50th degree; and let it stand there a day or two, or perhaps more, according to the thickness and succulence of the flower or plant; then gently shake the sand out upon a sheet of paper, and take out the plant, which you will find in all its beauty, the shape as elegant, and the colour as vivid as when it grew.

Some

Some flowers require certain little operations to preserve the adherence of their petals, particularly the tulip, with respect to which it is necessary, before it is buried in the sand, to cut the triangular fruit which rises in the middle of the flower; for the petal will then remain more firmly attached to the stalk.

A *hortus-siccus* prepared in this manner would be one of the most beautiful and useful curiosities that can be.

Methods to destroy several kinds of insects and vermin.

The Corn-Butterfly, (for the history of this insect, see our article of Natural History).

Nothing more is necessary for this purpose than to heat the grain in an oven after the bread has been drawn; this, at the same time that it is perfectly efficacious, is simple and easy, and applies to a most important purpose a heat which would otherwise uselessly decay. It is, however, necessary to make the following observations.

1. Grain exposed during many days to a heat which causes the thermometer to rise to 60 degrees, loses no degree of its fertility.

2. This heat, continued eleven hours, will totally destroy all the insects contained in the grain, whether caterpillar, chrysalis, or butterfly; and heat, equal only to 33 degrees, if it is continued two days, will answer the same purpose.

3. But a great quantity of grain put into an oven, considerably reduces the heat of it; and the full heat of the oven will be communicated only to the superficies, and

to the bottom of it which touches the floor of the oven.

4. Two thousand five hundred pounds of grain being put into an oven in which the heat was 85 degrees, the heat in the center of the heap was, an hour afterwards, found to be no more than 19: it gradually increased for 48 hours, and at the end of that time it was found to be 33 degrees and an half, equal to that of the oven.

5. The usual heat of an oven, two hours after the bread has been drawn, is about 100 degrees.

6. Grain that has endured 90 degrees of heat, is not less fit for making bread.

In order to prevent butterflies, produced in other heaps, from depositing their eggs among grain that has been dried in an oven, it may be laid in such heaps as will have the smallest possible superficies, and then covered with ashes, or powdered chalk, or a cloth either of linen or woollen; or it may be laid up in sacks; or, if the quantity is great, it may be barrelled in large casks, particular care being taken in securing the head.

The process, said to be effectual, for rendering the grain that is to be sowed perfectly pure, sound, and free from insects, and for preventing what is called the smut in wheat.

Make a very strong lye of wood-ashes; and when it is become yellow like beer, and slippery to the touch, put in as much quick lime as will make it of a dusky white: when it is as hot as that the finger can but just bear it, let the gross part of the lime subside; then pour off the lye into a proper vessel,

fel, and, having the grain in a basket, plunge the basket with the grain into the lye, stirring it about, and skimming off such as float on the top. This done, in about two or three minutes the grain may be taken out of the lye, and the basket which contains it must be placed upon two poles, that the lye may drain off. When it has done dropping from the bottom of the basket, it must be spread on the floor of a granary to dry, while a second basket is served in the same manner.

This process preserves the grain from rotting, and destroys all the insects that may have got into it.

The use of the oven is said to be the best expedient for destroying the caterpillars in the corn that is sowed; but it is acknowledged to be difficult to ascertain the degree of heat that is sufficient to kill the vermin, and yet not sufficient to kill the grain.

Insects in the egg; addressed to the gentlemen, farmers, and gardeners, in the neighbourhood of London.

YOU will observe, if you look at the fruit trees, apples, pears, and medlars, some forest trees, the oak and the dwarf maple especially, the white and black thorn in the hedge, a kind of little tufts, or knots, or balls, resembling, at first sight, withered leaves, twisted by a cobweb, about the uppermost twigs and branches.

These contain a vast number of little black eggs of an insect that will hatch in the spring, and swarms of caterpillars will eat up every thing within their reach; no cold, no wet prevents their increase and propagation. The oaks they injure prodigiously; the white

thorn they devour, and destroy the plant: apples and pears suffer as much as any thing. Against these enemies it becomes you to rise up; or your hedges, your plantations, and your fruits will suffer exceedingly. They did so last year, though very wet and cold, and if the ensuing summer should be hot and dry, your losses will be irreparable.

The method I propose to take in my own grounds, is to order all the twigs or shoots to be cut off from every tree or bush on which these nets of insects appear; to be collected together and burnt; and this as soon as the weather will permit. (*It should be done, if possible, before March is out; at least, the nearer the end of that month the better*).

It is an affair of much consequence to you, and I hope will not pass unregarded: to clear my own premise of such a dreadful enemy, is of little consequence, unless you likewise do the same in yours. The progeny is numerous, their ravages great, and their propagation infinite.

I address myself chiefly to you, gentlemen, in the neighbourhood of London, because I am most conversant about the metropolis; the mischief may have spread to other places; it is easily known, and may as easily be remedied.

One cannot, without concern, behold the young shoots of the thorn in every quickset hedge, and the last year's shoot of the oak especially, beset with the rudiments of these destroyers. Suffer me to prevail on you to be earnest in your endeavours to extirpate so dreadful an enemy; the expence will be little; children, old people

ple, the infirm, may be set to collect these nests of robbers, at so much per hundred, and you'll save the expence in the growth of your hedges, your fruit, and plantations.

I am, &c.

N. L.

Caterpillars on trees. This method has been successfully tried in France.

TAKE a chafing-dish with lighted charcoal, and placing it under the branches that are loaded with caterpillars, throw some pinches of brimstone in powder on the coals. The vapour of the sulphur, which is mortal to those insects, will not only destroy all that are on the tree, but prevent it from being infested by them afterwards. A pound of sulphur will clear as many trees as grow on several acres.

To this remedy we will add another from the Journal Oeconomique, where it is said to be infallible against the caterpillars in cabbage; and, perhaps, it may be equally serviceable against those that infest other vegetables. Sow with hemp all the borders of the ground where you mean to plant your cabbage, and you will see with surprise, that, although the neighbourhood is infested with caterpillars, the space inclosed by the hemp will be perfectly free; not one of the vermin will approach it.

Rats.

TAKE of the seeds of staves-acre, or louse-wort powdered, more or less, as the occasion requires, one part; of oatmeal three parts; mix them well, and make them up into a paste, with honey. Lay pieces of it in the

holes, and on the places where rats and mice frequent; and it will effectually kill, or rid the place of those kind of vermin by their eating thereof.

We by no means publish the following receipts as parties in the dispute concerning their virtues. That they are efficacious medicines, cannot, we think, be questioned; whether of good or bad effect, must depend on the proper or improper administering of them. While dear and a secret, they were much sought after. The public is now made acquainted with the method of preparing them, through the uncommon generosity of Mr. Page, to whom Mr. Ward left his book of receipts; and may besides have them at a cheap rate, his majesty having, for that purpose, settled a handsome pension on Messieurs White and Ofterman, the two chemists employed by Mr. Ward in preparing them, on condition that the profits arising from the sale of them should be applied to the support of the Asylum and Magdalen charities. We thought, that, independent of any virtue these medicines may be possessed of, our readers would be curious to be informed of that, which, while a secret, so lately raised one man's fortune and fame.

Receipts for preparing and compounding the principal medicines made use of by the late Mr. Ward. Extracted from a pamphlet published by J. Page, Esq.

Method of preparing Antimony, for the PILL and DROP.

PROVIDE yourself with an earthen unglazed pan, that will hold

hold three or four quarts; set it on a naked fire, and have in readiness, of the finest and purest crude antimony, as much as you please; (that which appears in long shining needles, and is the easiest powdered, is the best; being most free from metallic, or other heterogeneous bodies) powder it indifferently fine; put ten or twelve ounces into your pan, stirring it continually with an iron spatula, and increasing your fire till it sends forth white fumes, and a flamelike burning brimstone, continue that degree of fire, continually stirring, till it burns or fumes no more, but is become a grey or ash-coloured powder. If it should melt, and run into lumps, in the beginning of your operation, you must take it out of your pan, and pound it again; putting it in again, and stirring it as before, till it be thoroughly calcined. Then put in four ounces more of your crude matter; proceeding as before, and continuing so to do, till you have as much as you desire. By this method you will calcine your antimony with much less labour and time, than in doing it all together, as is usual: for, by putting your crude antimony to your calcined, its melting will be prevented, and the fumes will fly off much sooner,

[*N.B.* It must be done in a chimney; otherwise the fumes will be hurtful to the operator.]

Take a clean crucible, which will hold about a quart; put into it about two pounds of your calcined antimony; set it in a melting furnace, and make a gradual fire under it; put coals nearly to the top of your crucible; keep it in a

moderate fusion, sometimes stirring it about with an iron rod; care must be taken that your fire be not too violent, while your matter is in fusion; or it will liquefy to such a degree, and render it so subtle, that it will all run through the pores of your crucible, into your ash-hole; not leaving one single drop or grain behind.

When you find your matter, which adheres to your rod, transparent and bright (which will be, in about half an hour after it is in fusion, if you have kept a proper degree of fire) have in readiness, a smooth marble stone, well dried, and heated as hot as you can bear your hand upon it; for fear your hot matter should break it. [It will be proper to have an iron curb round your marble, to rise half or three quarters of an inch above its surface, to prevent your matter from running off.] Pour your vitrified matter upon your stone; and if you have any more of your calcined matter, put your crucible again into the fire; put in more, and proceed as before. If your crucible is good, and your fire moderately governed, you may use the same crucible five or six times; as I myself have frequently done.

Thus have you a fair and pure glass of antimony, of a light-red colour.

I have observed, that keeping the crucible covered during the time of its fusion, both hinders the vitrification, and makes the glass less pure, by preventing the remaining combustible parts of the antimony from flying off.

The PILL and DROP are made as follows:

Take

Take of the aforesaid glass of antimony, as much as you please; pound it in a clean iron mortar, and sift it through a fine lawn sieve; then grind, or levigate it, on a smooth marble stone, to an impalpable powder. Take also dragon's blood, dried and powdered. To four ounces of your levigated glass, put one ounce of this dragon's blood; grind them very well together; and with good sack, or rich mountain wine, make into a mass for pills, of about one grain and a half each, which is a full dose for a man or woman.

The drop, so called, is made by putting about half an ounce of your levigated glass of antimony into a quart of the richest malaga, mountain, or sack. Shake them well together, and let them stand two or three days to settle and grow clear. Then pour it off gently, to be quite fine.

The full dose (half an ounce) is for a man or woman: but best to begin with the half or two thirds, according to age or strength of constitution.

OBSERVATIONS.

Common glass of antimony, as sold at the shops, though reckoned a very rough medicine, is, I find, prescribed in dispensaries from two to eight grains: therefore I shall make the following observations upon it.

First, as I have made large quantities of glass of antimony for Mr. Ward; so I find a very essential difference between what I made by the foregoing process, and what I have bought in the shops: mine being of a brighter red, much softer, and not so harsh and gritty in the pulverisation, and leviga-

tion: whence, I imagine, that the glass of antimony imported is not prepared from pure antimony, or not genuinely prepared.

Secondly, I apprehend that, where it has been prescribed, and given inwardly, it has only been powdered and sifted; whereby it is not reduced to the hundredth part of the fineness to which it is brought by the aforesaid levigation, if duly performed. It is well known to the learned in chemistry, that, by trituration*, several rough bodies may be rendered soft and smooth: corrosive mercury, by repeated operations, is changed from a violent poison to a safe medicine, frequently prescribed, even for children. I have found, by experience, that the pill and drop is a safe and very efficacious medicine, when prepared as before directed.

I must farther observe, that, by grinding and incorporating the vitrified antimony with the dragon's blood, which is a balsamic gum, the medicine is rendered still more soft and smooth.

Attested December 1, 1762.

by me,

JOHN WHITE.

The editor then proceeds to give us a few observations on the good effects of these medicines. and the opposition they at first met with: after which he favours us with the following useful remarks on their virtues, and the cautions necessary to be observed under them.

The drop, so called, (though not with strict propriety, as appears from the manner of preparing it) has been usually given in

* See Quincy's Dispensatory on Trituration, pages 10, 11. Ed. 1736.

disorders occasioned by foul stomachs, and indigestion. It generally operates as an emetic, as it did with me; yet, sometimes, it moves both ways; as does the pill. They both make the patient sick, very much like sea-sickness, for a short time before the discharge, if upwards, and the stomach be loaded with a great quantity of very foul matter; but not otherwise. If the stomach be thus foul the putting the matter into motion must occasion sickness, in proportion to its quantity and quality; but it came from me, and I have seen it do the same in others, with more ease, and less straining, than is occasioned by the emetics usually given.

With this medicine it is not necessary to drink large quantities, to gorge the stomach. Half a pint of warm water, or thin gruel, when the sickness comes on, may generally suffice. When that is come away, and the retching over, for that time, half a pint more may be taken; going on thus, till the sickness returns no more.

I have taken about three of these emetic drops, treating them in the manner above described; and do not remember that any of them worked more than six times; not always so often; yet they may work oftener, where the peccant matter to be brought away is more abundant.

The full dose, in which it will be made up and sold, is for a man or woman.

For young persons, it must be proportioned to the respective age and strength of each individual.

Even full-grown people, if of weakly constitutions, may abate of the full quantity, for the first time at least.

The editor then adds, that he thinks himself obliged to inform the public, that the book, left him by the late Mr. Ward (supposed to contain full and clear receipts for preparing all the medicines he made use of) does not, upon examination, fully answer that end.

What the omissions and inaccuracies are to be imputed to, he says, he is not able to determine. All he knows is, that some few receipts are not yet found in this book; and some alterations, if not mistakes, appear in the entry of others. However, by the help of the chemists employed by Mr. Ward, and other information, he has been enabled to get those defects supplied and rectified, to his satisfaction.

It must be confessed (he says) that the receipt for preparing the two original medicines, viz. the pill and drop, are as yet no where discovered in the book: but that Mr. Ward has owned to him, that the principal ingredient in them is antimony prepared in a particular manner: every circumstance attending their operation, he is also told, confirms it; and Mr. White *, (persuaded that glass of antimony, prepared by him for Mr. Ward, was the essential ingredient made use of in these medicines) assures him, that he has long made and administered them in his family, &c and upon a comparison as well of their opera-

* Mr. White is the ingenious chemist, who carried on the great vitriol works at Twickenham, for Mr. Ward; and was employed by him in other chemical preparations.

tion, as analisation, he found them, at that time, to answer exactly to those made by Mr. Ward.

For these reasons, and others which he forbears to mention, he has no doubt that the above receipts point out the genuine and best manner of preparing the pill and drop.

The true and genuine method of preparing the WHITE DROP.

Pound and bruise fourteen pounds of the cleanest copperas into a rough powder; then dry it with a very gentle heat, spreading it thin till it becomes a dry and subtile powder, to appearance like quick-lime, only much whiter. [Care must be taken at the beginning of the drying, that the heat be very moderate, otherwise it will melt, and shut up the pores of the copperas, and greatly injure your future operation.]

When your copperas is thus become dry and subtile, which may be done in about six or seven days, weigh it, and take an equal quantity of good and clean rough nitre, or saltpetre, which let also be tolerably dry. Pound your nitre and dried copperas together, and sift them through an indifferently fine hair sieve, and then put them into a large glass retort, coated at the bottom, and set it in a sand furnace: let not your retort be above an inch from the bottom and sides of your sand pan: fix on a very large receiver, and lute it; but leave a small vent-hole in the joint, by sticking in the point of a small skewer, to let out the wind (which will issue from the matter at the first making of your fire) by drawing it out, and putting it in, as you shall see occasion, to prevent your retort

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or receiver's bursting. Make a gentle fire for the first three hours; then increase it gradually for three or four hours longer, till your iron pan be red at bottom; continue your fire for about thirty hours; then let it out, and when all is cool, you will have a most powerful aqua fortis. Put it into a bottle, and stop it close; let it stand six or eight days (the longer the better) to digest itself.

Put this aqua fortis into a glass retort, let it be about half, or two thirds full, set it in your sand-heat, and fix on a receiver, which need not be very large: make an indifferently fire, till all your aqua fortis is come over into your receiver, leaving behind only a brown reddish earth, which was forced over by the violence of the fire in the first distillation. Thus you have a most strong and pure aqua fortis.

[As I have never been able to procure any aqua fortis, proper for making the said drops, but what I made myself, I have here set down a true and full process for making it.]

Take of your rectified aqua fortis as much as you please; put it into a large bolt-head, with a long neck, but not above a quarter full. Then take of the purest and finest volatile sal ammoniac, in which there is not the least acid salt, or lime.

[As I have usually bought this volatile salt ready made, and doubt not but it may be had pure and genuine at Apothecaries hall, I have omitted here setting down the process for making it, having bought it of Mr. Godfrey, chemist.]

To sixteen ounces of the aforesaid aqua fortis in your bolt-head,
I take

take seven ounces of the said volatile sal ammoniac, and, by half an ounce at a time, put it into your bolt-head, to your aqua fortis, immediately stopping the mouth of your bolt-head, till the fermentation is over; yet not so close but to leave some small vent, for fear the wind, caused by the violent fermentation, should burst your glass. When all your sal ammoniac is in, let it stand two or three hours, till the fumes are settled.

☞ [N.B. This is the right and exact proportion; if your operations in making your aqua fortis are rightly performed, and your volatile sal ammoniac be good and pure.]

Now put it into a smaller bolt-head, half full, and set it in a moderate sand-head; when it is warm, put in four ounces of the finest quicksilver to each pound (of sixteen ounces) of your solution, and let it stand in the heat till all the quicksilver is dissolved. Increase your fire a little, and put in a small quantity more of quicksilver, thus letting it dissolve, by gentle additions, as much as it will. When it will dissolve no more, take it out of the bolt head, put it into an open glass vessel, or a white large stone bowl. [I generally cut off a large glass body in the middle.] Set it in a moderate sand-heat, and let it evaporate till a pellicle or skin comes over the top of it. Then take it from the fire, and let it stand in a cool place to congeal. [Great care must be taken that your heat be not too great in your evaporation, nor continued too long, or it would coagulate, and mix the corrosive oil (which is to be poured off after its congeal-

ment) with the fine pure salt, and quite spoil the medicine.]

There will remain uncongealed, a heavy liquor, or oil, which pour off, and let it drain until no more will run or drop from it. Take the remaining salt, put it into a glass body, and to each pound (sixteen ounces) put three pounds of the finest rose-water, stopping the mouth of your body by tying over it a piece of double brown paper. Set it again in your sand-heat, make an indifferently hot fire, till all your salt is dissolved, which is usually done in twenty-four hours.

Thus the White Drop is prepared.

OBSERVATION.

This medicine, thus rendered extremely mild, cannot possibly be accounted dangerous, seeing that, in the case of two drops, usually taken in twenty-four hours, the quantity of mercury does not amount to half a grain.

Attested Dec. 1, 1762, by me,
JOHN WHITE.

To this Mr. Page adds, that this White Drop was wholly and constantly prepared by Mr. White for Mr. Ward. That, as to himself, being neither chemist nor physician, he does not pretend to say any thing as to the nature of this excellent antiscorbutic medicine, and therefore shall confine himself merely to its effects; which, under his eye, have been very extraordinary in the several stages of that disemper, and even where the patients have been supposed to derive their disorders from their parents.

That this being the case, and as he is thoroughly convinced that these drops are a most excellent,

per-

perhaps the greatest known antiscorbutic, and best purifier of the blood; so he cannot help flattering himself with a hope, that they would be a great preservative against that fatal distemper, which destroys in a year so many of our brave seamen, and often occasions national losses and disappointments in the most important undertakings.

Late Mr. WARD'S SWEATING POWDER, No. I. according to his Book.

Take ipecacuanha, liquorice, and opium, each one ounce. Nitre and vitriolated tartar, each four ounces. Fulminate.

Beat them in a mortar with the opium; sift through a fine sieve to the ipecacuanha and liquorice: mix well by sifting.

The dose from twenty to forty grains.

It appears at first view, that Mr. Ward must have made a mistake in ordering nitre and vitriolated tartar to be fulminated together: for vitriolated tartar will not fulminate with nitre: wherefore I apprehend that the manner in which those ingredients are to be prepared, must necessarily be as follows, viz.

Take four ounces of refined nitre, and the same quantity of vitriolated tartar. Rub them together in a mortar into a powder. Take a crucible, (not of the blue sort) set it in the fire; and when it begins to be red, put in about half of your nitre and tartar, stirring it about with an iron rod. There will arise red fumes; which take care to avoid, for they are noxious. When the red fumes cease, put in the remainder of your matter, stirring it as before, till no more fumes

arise. Then pour it into an iron mortar; and, when cool, put to it opium, ipecacuanha, and liquorice powder, of each one ounce; pound and sift them through a lawn sieve, then mix them all together.

N. B. The ipecacuanha must be picked of such a sort as will break easily, and not of the tough woody sort.

After these powders are thus prepared, they should be spread thin upon white stone dishes, and set in a cool place for about two days; mixing them well together, and spreading them again twice a day. Then dry them before the fire, or some gentle heat.

JOHN WHITE.

SWEATING POWDER, No. II.

Take common tartar, and refined nitre, each one pound; fulminate them together in a crucible, or iron pot, which will reduce them to about fifteen ounces after the fulmination. To these add of white hellebore, and liquorice powder, each six ounces; powder all these together, and sift them through a fine lawn sieve.

Dose, from twenty-five to fifty grains.

For it is to be observed, that Mr. Ward advised such of his patients as had never taken any of his sweats, to begin with half a paper only, (containing the full dose) and to increase the quantity, or not, according to its operation, or the age and strength of the patient.

Mr. Ward's sweating powders, from what I have seen and felt, are, in my opinion, the most excellent of all sweats, for removing rheumatic and other pains, occasioned by obstructions.

They generally raise plentiful sweats; the patient drinking moderately, now and then, something warm. They do not fatigue the body, nor exhaust the spirits. Instead of being restless, as is commonly the case in a sweat, all those who can bear opiates, find themselves comfortably at ease during the sweat. Those with whom opiates do not perfectly agree, need not be afraid of the first of these sweats: for though I cannot bear even Venice treacle, or diacodium, on account of their narcotic quality, yet I have taken these powders, without finding that inconvenience. This, I am told, is to be attributed to the correcting ingredients, and the manner of preparing and compounding them. Whether those, who have informed me, reason justly or not, is not my province to determine; but the fact, in regard to myself, is strictly true.

Mr. Ward always advised those who took these, and all sweats, to put themselves rather between blankets than sheets, which I have experienced to be the most agreeable way, notwithstanding a little prejudice against trying the experiment.

The former of these receipts is taken from Mr. Ward's book; and I do believe it to be his first manner of making them, and what he continued to give for some years: for I remember his telling me (when I related to him the sensations I felt during their operation) that there was opium and ipecacuanha in them.

Yet I am of opinion that Mr. Ward has, in some degree, departed from his first manner, and made them according to the latter receipt; for I am credibly inform-

ed, that they have been so made and sold since his death, excepting in the quantity of opium, of which there are three eighths less in this receipt than was put into the powders so made and sold. This alteration is made, upon hearing that those who took them, complained of the effects of so large a quantity of opium. However, I believe that both are very good, with this abatement of that ingredient in the latter: therefore care will be taken that both these sweats be prepared and sold: whereby the trial may be made, and the preference given to that which shall be found most agreeable to each respective constitution.

The first of these powders seems to be most proper for those who have not been used to take opiates, or have found them to disagree, (as they, in general, do with me): and the latter for such, with whom they are known to agree: for there still remains (notwithstanding the beforementioned abatement) a larger quantity of opium in the latter, than in the former of these two receipts.

By way of experiment, I prevailed on a person to take one of the latter sweats, charged with the full quantity of opium; (that is, three eighths more than in the above receipt) and he told me that it affected his head very much.

At a proper interval he took one of those, according to the first receipt; and assured me that both sweated him very well; but the former much more agreeably than the latter.

PASTE for the FISTULA, &c.

Take a pound of elecampane root; three pounds of fennil seeds, and one pound of black pepper.

Pound

Pound these separately, and sift them through a fine sieve. Take two pounds of good honey, and two pounds of powder sugar; melt the honey and the sugar together, over a gentle fire, scumming them continually, till they become bright as amber. When they are cool, mix and knead them into your powder, in the form of a soft paste.

This paste has been found to be a specific remedy for the fistula, piles, &c.

The dose is the size of a nutmeg, morning, night, and noon, drinking a glass of water or white wine after it.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

N. B. The receipt for making this paste stands entered in Mr. Ward's book in some respects different from that I have given from Mr. D'Osterman: for, in the former, there is double the quantity of elecampane, to what there is in the latter. The book likewise directs clarified honey alone; whereas the above receipt orders honey and sugar, equal quantities, clarified together.

I suppose, therefore, that Mr. Ward entered his receipt some time ago, and mistook the quantity of elecampane: for I am assured and convinced, that Mr. D'Osterman always prepared the paste for him, in the manner he sold it; that Mr. Ward never sold any but of Mr. D'Osterman's preparing; and that Mr. D'Osterman affirms he never put a greater quantity of elecampane into this paste, than is mentioned in this receipt signed by him; and that the addition of the sugar was made in order to preserve the paste from turning mouldy, as it is otherwise apt to do.

LIQUID SWEAT.

Take a gallon of good spirits of wine, and half a gallon of good white wine. Put them into a strong bottle, and add half a pound of good saffron, four ounces of good cinnamon, two ounces of salt of tartar, and one ounce of good opium cut into small bits. Stop the bottle close, and set it within the air of the fire eight days, shaking it three or four times a day. Filtre it through filtering paper.

The dose is from thirty to sixty drops, in a glass of good white wine.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

I have not yet found this sweat precisely entered in Mr. Ward's book: but as he is known to have sold many, and as I am thoroughly satisfied that Mr. D'Osterman always prepared them for him in the manner abovementioned, I thought it right to give this receipt to the public as one worthy of notice.

DROPSY PURGING POWDER,

From Mr. Ward's book.

Jalap - - - - - }
Cream of Tartar, } Each 4 ounces.
Florentine Iris - - }

Make them into a fine powder separately, and mix them well.

DROPSY PURGING POWDER,

As prepared by Mr. D'Osterman for Mr. Ward.

Take a pound of jalap in powder, a pound of cream of tartar, and an ounce of bole ammoniac in fine powder. Mix them well together.

The dose is from thirty to forty grains in broth, or warm beer, two or three days together, or oftener, if necessary.

This remedy seldom fails in the watery or windy dropsy, provided the patient has not been tapped.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

Though the above receipts so nearly agree, yet, as the ingredients differ in some respects, I have given both. The first is taken from Mr. Ward's book. The second is vouched by Mr. D'Osterman to be the same he prepared for Mr. Ward; and he assures me, that the powder, thus prepared, was what Mr. Ward gave, with great success, in dropical cases.

I am informed by a person skilful in pharmacy, that the latter is the softer and smoother medicine: for which reason, and the reason given me by Mr. D'Osterman, that Mr. Ward dispensed it, chiefly, of late years at least, I make no scruple of preferring it.

ESSENCE for the HEAD-ACH,
&c. from Mr. Ward's book.

Spirits of wine four ounces, camphor two ounces, volatile spirit of camphor, two ounces; mix well, and apply with the hand.

ESSENCE for the HEAD-ACH,
&c. as prepared by Mr. D'Osterman, for Mr. Ward.

Take two pounds of true French spirits of wine: put them into a large strong bottle, and add two ounces of roch alum in very fine powder, four ounces of camphor, cut very small, half an ounce of essence of lemon, and four ounces of the strongest volatile spirit of sal ammoniac. Stop the bottle quite close, and shake it three or four times a day, for five or six days.

The method of using it, is to rub the hand with a little of it, and hold it hard upon the part affected, until it is dry. If the pain is not quite

relieved, repeat it twice or three times.

Attested by me,

F. J. D'OSTERMAN.

The first of these receipts is taken from Mr. Ward's book; and, I suppose it to be a very good one: yet, I give the preference to the last signed by Mr. D'Osterman; who assures me, that the essence, long used by Mr. Ward to remove pains in the head, side, &c. by outward application, was prepared and delivered by him, from time to time, to Mr. Ward, at a certain price.

I am of opinion that Mr. Ward never sold any of this essence; nor would he ever give any of it even to me: but he once cured me of the head-ach with it; and afterwards told me, that he had entirely removed a pain long settled in the upper joint of his late majesty's thumb; when many other remedies had been tried, without effect: And that, in the same manner as he had cured my head-ach.

That there are a great many more receipts, of various kinds, contained in the said book, I acknowledge; yet, I have thought it best for the public, to confine myself, at present, to such as are justly esteemed the principal, the most efficacious, the most known, and best understood.

Having said this, I proceed to put down the prices at which these medicines are intended now to be sold, viz.

White drop, in a bottle, containing one third of an ounce, which is about a third part more in quantity than in the late Mr. Ward's bottles, for - - - - -	1.	s.	d.
	0	1	0

Red

	l.	s.	d.	
Red pill, six in a box -	o	o	6	disposed person can, or will be inclined to buy these medicines of any new makers of them, though offered at a lower price, when he considers that those, who have been long practised in preparing medicines of this kind, are most likely to do it in the best manner.
Emetic sack drop, half an ounce, in a bottle - - - - -	o	o	6	
Sweating powders N ^o } I. forty grains - - - }	o	o	3	
Sweating powders N ^o } II. fifty grains - - - }	o	o	3	
Fistula paste, a pound -	o	2	6	
Liquid sweat, half an ounce, about five doses - - - - -	o	1	6	
Dropsy purging powders, six in a parcel -	o	o	6	
Effence for the head-ach, &c. half an ounce - - - - -	o	1	o	

A P P E N D I X.

Rules necessary to be observed in taking the several medicines of the late Mr. Ward, now made public.

WHITE DROP, for the SCURVY, &c.

TAKE two drops, in a small glass of water, in the morning, fasting, or at night, going to rest, for two or three days together.

Then forbear as many days as you took them, and proceed as before, till the bottle is finished.

They seldom work visibly, excepting that in some constitutions, they occasion one or two motions.

RED PILL.

Bruise the pill, and take it in a spoonful of any small liquid, on an empty stomach. It sometimes works upwards, sometimes downwards, according to the nature and seat of the disorder; in which case it is proper to drink a small quantity of balm or sage tea, &c. between each motion: and, if it sweats, as it sometimes does, keep yourself warm, and encourage it by drinking as above.

The day you take it, avoid milk, greens, and fruit.

It has been experienced with great success in cases where the stomach or bowels are foul, or the passages obstructed; and particularly

The difference, in price, between what the above medicines were sold for, and that at which they will now be sold, is undoubtedly great; and yet, there still remains a considerable difference between the expences of making them, and the prices now put upon them. But when it is considered that a profit must be made, to pay those who are to have the trouble of selling them; and a person who must be employed to carry them from the makers to the venders, and keep an account with each: what a vast number must be sold, at such low rates, to raise a sum to answer these, and, perhaps, other necessary contingent charges: and that the surplus, after discharging these expences, will, under certain limitations, be equally divided between two charitable foundations (the Asylum and Magdalen:) when all this is, I say, considered; no dissatisfaction can, I think, arise upon account of price. Neither can I suppose, that any prudent, or well-

larly in inveterate rheumatic disorders.

The EMETIC, or SACK DROP.

This drop is a vomit.

When the sickness comes on, drink about half a pint of warm water, or thin water-gruel; and continue to do so every time it works.

It has been found to cleanse the stomach more effectually than the vomits usually given; and that without occasioning uncommon retchings.

The bottle is a full dose for a man or woman; which must be lessened according to the age and strength of the patient.

SWEATING POWDERS for the RHEUMATISM, &c.

Both sorts of these powders are to be taken in any liquid, going to bed, between the blankets, and drinking, moderately, now and then, something warm; such as white-wine whey, balm tea, &c. The sweating is not to be checked, but encouraged, by lying still, and keeping warm.

At first taking, it may be proper to begin with half a dose; increasing it gradually as occasion may require.

If half the quantity does not raise a proper sweat, then take, the next night, three quarters, or the whole dose, and repeat it, every other night, at discretion; and for as long a time as shall be found necessary; or as they agree with the constitution.

In stubborn rheumatic cases, and other settled pains in the limbs, the red pill has been found to answer better than these powders.

* * N. B. It is to be observed, that the quantity of opium is somewhat less in the powder, No. I. than in No. II.

PASTE for the FISTULA PILES, &c.

Take the size of a nutmeg twice or three times a day, drinking a glass of water, or wine and water, after it.

LIQUID SWEAT.

This is found, by experience, to be an excellent remedy for removing pains; and sometimes to answer better than the powders.

The patient must lie between the blankets, and encourage the sweat by drinking now and then something warm; taking care not to catch cold, by going out too soon after it. The dose is from forty to sixty drops, in a glass of good white-wine.

DROPSY POWDER.

The dose is from thirty to forty grains, to be taken in broth, or warm beer, two or three days together; and longer, if necessary.

They must be repeated, at proper intervals, as the case may require.

ESSENCE for the HEAD-ACH and PAINS.

Gently rub a little of it upon the palm of the hand, and apply it to the part affected; holding it there till it is dry. Repeat it two or three times, if the pain is not sooner relieved.

N. B. The Sweating Powder, No. II. when compounded as ordered in page 115, must be spread thin upon white stone dishes, &c. as directed for the sweating powders, No. I.

In an advertisement annexed to these receipts, we are informed that Sir John Fielding and Mr. Dingley are to have the direction of all advertisements, &c. relating to the sale of the above medicines.

Mr.

Mr. Jeremiah Brown's method of making saltpetre; published in Virginia by order of the trustees for the improvement of arts and manufactures, and in England by order of the society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce.

SALTPETRE is to be found in tobacco houses, stables, cow-houses, hen and pigeon-houses, and in any covered place where the influence of the sun seldom reaches. A sixty-foot tobacco-house will yield upwards of 16 hundred weight a year, and so in proportion for larger or smaller houses.

In order to prepare the floors for attracting nitre, all dung and other trash must be removed; and if the floors are not level, they must be made so by laying on marle, or any soil not too stiff, which must be lightly trod down with the feet.

The floor being thus prepared, sprinkle strong amber over it, made from tobacco-trash, and cover it with wet ground leaves, or other tobacco-trash, for a fortnight; then clean out the trash, and in any cool dry morning that succeeds, you will find on the floor the nitre attracted and condensed like hoar-frost; sweep this off lightly, and put it by in some hogheads, or safe place in your house, till you have leisure to go through the following process. This work you must carefully repeat as often as you observe the abovementioned appearance of nitre on your floors: by which means you will be furnished with a competent quantity to employ a leisure day.

The process. Make a lye from this earth in the same manner as is usually done for soap, noting that the earth is not to be hard packed

on the straw in the bottom of your lye vessel, which would retain the water to be poured on it too long, and overcharge it with saline particles, to the great interruption of the process: place the earth hollow in the vessel, for the reception of the water; the first put to it must be warmer than new milk from the cow; afterwards add cold water: fix a vessel to receive the lye as soon as you begin to put the water in, as it will not remain long upon the earth, but in a few minutes begin to drop into the receiver: if it runs foul, it must be returned upon the earth: as soon as it has dropped a gallon, you may begin to boil it in a cast-iron pot. Every bushel of earth will require near eight gallons of water. Continue to boil it gently until you have fully charged your pot with the lye, and you will find the watry particles evaporate until it is reduced to a thick oily consistence, shooting into small icy crystals, which you will easily perceive by exposing the suds, in a spoon, to a cold place: then put the liquor out of the pot into wetted wooden trays, and set it by in a cool place for the first growth: if you accidentally boil it too thick, add a little cold water: when your trays have stood with the suds a few hours, you must raise one end to let the lye drain off with the saltpetre, which is the first growth, and which, by boiling a second time, will yield you a fresh quantity.

After it is thus drained and become dry, you may put it into casks or tubs, until you have leisure, without prejudice to your crops, to refine.

To refine saltpetre. Put into your pot about a third of the quan-

quantity it will hold of this first growth, and set it over the fire; you are to be provided with an iron rod, or poker, to stir it: as soon as it begins to melt, you will see it begin to boil furiously; keep it well stirred down, as at this time it is very apt to take fire, which will destroy the whole: when you observe it in the boiling to look of a dirty white, slacken your fire, and stir it briskly for a quarter of an hour; then increase your fire, and continue the stirring, though the danger of burning it is now over: the pot, before it is sufficiently melted, will be, at the bottom, of a flaming red, and the matter will appear like boiled cream; and when it becomes whitish and liquid, pour it upon a stone, or some earthen vessel, or a hard well-rammed earthen floor, clean swept. As soon as it is cold, it will become hard, and if you throw it upon a stone, will ring like broken china.

If you have not leisure immediately to clarify it, put it into a tub in a dry place until some convenient opportunity.

To clarify coagulated cream or nitre. To every pound of this matter put six pounds of water, after you have broke it into small pieces; put your pot upon the fire, and stir it until it is well dissolved; then make the fire all round the pot, which will cause it to boil in the middle, and prevent any waste by its drying and sticking on the sides of the pot; and as soon as the earthy matter begins to settle in the pot, pour the liquid into a tray, or other open vessel, that its sediment may settle: pour off the clear liquor, and evaporate it with a gentle fire, until in a spoon it will

shoot into crystals; then pour it into your tray, with dry sticks fixed across, so as to be a little below the surface of the liquor; set this by in a cool place, where it may stand until it shoots into clear transparent crystals; then pour off the liquor, and set the tray so as to drain it off perfectly dry.

Thus your saltpetre is completely made, and in a few days will be dry enough to remove out of your trays into casks or vessels proportioned to the quantities.

The liquor you last poured off must be again evaporated over the fire, for it will yield saltpetre equally good as the former; and thus continue the operation, until all the watry particles are totally evaporated.

N. B. The earth, from which you have extracted the saltpetre, and all the washings of your vessels, if you lay it by thinly spread, in your house, will turn to profit, as it continues to be peculiarly proper to attract and absorb the nitre floating in the air; add also the earthy matter, which settles in the refining: and should you be in want of house-room, you may spread it upon the earth, covered in the manner that fodder stacks are: it will produce saltpetre full as well as a tobacco-house, taking care that the north end be always open, and that it be defended as much as possible from rain.

A new process for obtaining Nitre.

I HAVE lately seen in the public papers mention of a design to establish in this kingdom the manufacture of nitre: and being desirous to contribute all that lies in my

my power to so useful an undertaking, I shall with your concurrence submit to the public, a detail of some proceedings I made some years ago for procuring that necessary article; in which I not only mean to point out what the constituent parts of nitre are, and deliver a method of making it here, but, by the recital of various experiments ineffectually made on the materials best recommended for the purpose, prevent any further expectations from those substances; and hope, for the future, to secure every person from falling a prey to the insinuations of impostors and ignorant pretenders to the art, as hath already been too often experienced. Having perused what Hoffman, Stahl, Boerhaave, and others, have delivered on the formation of nitre; and being furnished with an account of the nitre works near Paris, and with the method of making this salt at Calcutta, I entered upon the subject with as much assiduity and attention, as a man can apply to one he is either pleased with, or interested in. The writers above mentioned differ so little in their accounts of the constitution of nitre, and the materials which supply it, that I shall, for brevity sake, confine myself to what is delivered by Hoffman; who is, indeed, more particular and extensive on the subject than any of the rest. He says, in the first place, that nitre has two principles or elements; one the universal primogenial simple acid, which inhabits the air *quod ventre suo portat*, the other an alkaline sulphureous fat earth; and that this last is a matrix, which by attracting to itself, and imbibing the former from the air, constitutes nitre. He

further observes, that the substances which supply nitre in greatest plenty are the rubbish of demolished houses, all kinds of earth, clay, and loam, lime, ashes, and soap-boilers dregs; and that these always produce most nitre, in proportion as they are combined with the excrements and urine of animals, and with corrupted vegetables. All these materials I soon furnished myself with, and for greater certainty procured some of them from different places; but after frequent trials by drenching and boiling them in water, could not procure any thing at all like nitre from them. I then provided a great number of flat glazed earthen pans, and in these exposed the same substances for several months in a dry state to the air, but found myself equally disappointed. I likewise placed in the same situation a quantity of the vegetable alkaline salt, called pearl ash, some of it alone, and some mixed with the forementioned earthy substances; but to no better purpose; for which I am induced to believe, notwithstanding the authority of Hoffman, and the opinion of many concerning the resistance of the nitrous acid in the air, that it is not to be found therein; and this I am the better authorized to deliver, as I never could procure, after proper trials, any vestiges of nitre from hail, snow, rain-water, or dew. These experiments terminating wholly fruitless, I determined to go back to the place where I once intended to set off from, if the accounts I had met with in authors had not flattered me with hopes of a more speedy mode of acquisition. The decomposition of nitre was now undertaken;

dertaken; it was well known that every kind of salt consists only of two materials, an acid, and an alkali; but the decomposition was performed to come at the proportions of those materials, and more especially that the nature of the alkali, in the constitution of nitre, might be precisely known. Two methods were made use of for this purpose, the distillation of nitre in a retort to procure its acid apart from its alkali, and the deflagration or calcination of nitre in a crucible, to procure its alkali separate from its acid. The processes for these purposes are so well known that there is no occasion to describe them; I shall only take notice here that the alkali procured from calcined nitre was found in all respects, and in every mode of trial, similar to that which every kind of vegetable burnt to ashes affords. That this alkali being added to the acid obtained by the distillation before mentioned, recomposed a pure and perfect nitre, and that nitre equally pure was obtained by saturating the same acid with the common vegetable alkaline salt, called pearl-ash. From this account it will appear that nothing more is wanting to the formation of nitre, than a suitable combination of a vegetable alkaline salt with the nitrous acid; and that all that Hoffman and others have said of the use of alkaline and sulphureous earths, excrements, and putrefied vegetables, has served to mislead those who have attempted the manufacture in England; neither of those substances can possibly produce nitre, if no vegetable alkali has been mixed with them; and it is most probably owing to the use of wood ashes in mortar that the rub-

bish of old houses in France affords nitre, while from rubbish in England, where no wood ashes are used, nothing like nitre can be obtained. The nature of the alkali of nitre thus determined, there remained nothing more than to find the residence of the nitrous acid; and having failed of it both in earthy substances, and in the air, I resolved to search for it in water. All waters that are averse to a solution of soap, and commonly called hard, are known to be impregnated with a mineral acid, and that however bright and transparent such waters appear, they always contain as much earthy or metal-line matter of some kind or other, as the sort and quantity of acid they are possessed of is capable of dissolving: it was likewise known, that by adding the vegetable alkali to any such water, the combination of its acid and mineral would be destroyed, and a new substance or salt be composed by the vegetable alkali taking the place of the mineral; but these kind of waters had not been so fully and artfully examined as to be sufficiently known and properly distinguished; they had passed promiscuously by the character of vitriolic waters. In order to satisfy myself more particularly concerning their qualities, I procured spring-water from various places in and about London, and among them met with several, which by adding a solution of pearl-ash in common water, had their mineral matter precipitated, and afforded a pure nitre. It may not be amiss here to explain the nature of precipitation. The tenure that every kind of dissolved matter has in a solvent, is held only by a degree of affection, if it may be so called,

called, between the two parties, and is always found to give way to superior influence, viz. to a greater affinity between one of the parties, and some substance added, than does subsist between the parties first united; this is the cause of every kind of chemical precipitation. Gold dissolved in aqua regia is precipitated by adding copper to the solution; the copper in the same manner gives way to iron, and iron to an earth or vegetable alkali. In the same manner, and by the same law, all waters that are impregnated either with the marine, the vitriolic, or the nitrous acid, and which have their acid saturated or neutralised by any kind of mineral they have met with in their passage or residence under ground, will be obliged to part with that mineral by adding to them any kind of vegetable alkali; and this by the greater affinity there is between their acid and a vegetable alkali, than between their acid and any kind of earth or metal whatever.

The method of making Nitre.

To any quantity of spring-water which contains the nitrous acid, put some solution of pearl-ash in common water; this immediately will make the spring-water turbid; add gradually more of the solution of pearl-ash, as long as any cloudiness is made in the water, but no longer; the saturation of the nitrous acid with the solution of pearl-ash should be nicely adjusted. Suffer the liquor to stand undisturbed till all the cloudiness is fallen to the bottom; when this is done, decant the clear liquor from its sediment, and boil it until it is

reduced to a brown colour, not unlike small beer, then set it by, and soon after it is grown cold it will shoot into crystals. The system of crystallization is, That water can only dissolve, and keep suspended in it, a certain fixed quantity of every kind of salt; but the quantity soluble in warm water greatly exceeds that in cold; so that when any water, fully charged with salt by the assistance of heat, is reduced to a state of cold equal to air, so much of the salt as owed its solution to the imposed heat of the lixivium, will shoot into crystals, but no more; and thus by successive evaporations of a lixivium, all its salt may be separated from it. The speediest way of knowing if the lixivium, or spring-water which has been saturated with pearl-ash, will afford nitre, is this: As soon as the lixivium is reduced by boiling to a brown colour, dip into it a piece of whitish brown paper, and having made it thoroughly dry, apply it to the flame of a candle, where, if instead of being set on flame, it only takes fire, and runs on in circular bright sparks, until all the paper is consumed, it is certain it will afford perfect nitre. It is very obvious, after all, that nitre cannot be made to advantage in this way in or near London; the evaporation of so large a portion of water, which the lixivium must necessarily suffer to bring it to a state of crystallization, will be too expensive in the article of fuel; yet there are means of lessening this expence, and putting all the proceedings into such a way as may make it be found a profitable undertaking; but the display of this and other circumstances

stances necessary for carrying on such a work, must be referred, for want of room, to another opportunity.

J. R.

Pall-mall, May 5, 1763.

Hints for the making Borax.

BORAX is a salt that deserves the consideration of chemical enquirers, because it is of mechanical use, particularly in soldering, and as such, the several mechanics that manufacture metalline utensils have occasion for it.

The borax now used in Europe is all prepared or refined from the tinkal that is brought from the East Indies; but Dr. Lindolff in his Chemistry, lately published in Germany, is of opinion, that it might be made in Europe without the aid or assistance of tinkal or any other ingredient brought from Asia; and for his reasons he gives the compound parts of borax, as they appeared to him in his analisation, and recommends to the enquiring chemist to separate and examine every part of this salt, and by this means the knowledge of making the same might be obtained; as his method of analising borax is no other than what is commonly known in chemistry, I will not trouble your readers with it, but only relate the hints he gives for making the same.

As borax is the most perfect neutral salt, with some other contents intimately united, he thinks it might be done, and a borax produced by the helps of alum, soap, and a strong alkaline lye; and from his experiments he be-

lieves, that Paracelsus's process of making borax out of calcined tartar, sal ammoniac, and alum, is not an irrational one, and that the sal secretum Glauberi might be advantageously used to the same purpose.

Upon the whole, I apprehend Dr. Lindolff is very well acquainted with the nature of borax, and I doubt not but a borax may be made after his method; but then I think it would be too expensive, and not supersede the importation of tinkal from Asia; yet I believe it may be made here to advantage; but the method I would recommend should be this, *viz.* (1) the four or acid water that comes out of coal mines; (2) train-oil, or any other fish-oil, or, indeed, any fat that could be had cheap; and (3) the strongest alkali of kelp; and all these ingredients to be worked in a liquid state till they are well mixed and crystallize like a salt, which salt, I believe, will answer all the ends of borax.

I am, &c. D. W. LINDEN.

On the possibility, and use towards finding the longitude, of a perpetual motion.

S I R,

THE Utrecht gazette some time since informed us, "that a mechanic of East-Friesland hath invented a machine, which being once put in motion, keeps perpetually going, till such time as the materials of which it is composed are fallen to decay, or the structure of the machine itself is altered." To this account some blunder-

blundering news-writer, I suppose, has added the following reflection; "If this be true, we have here a discovery of the longitude under all the variations of climes, seasons, weather, &c. an invention which the great Leibnitz and Bernouilli thought as impossible as the squaring of the circle, or the discovery of an universal panacea." Now, Sir, whether the information contained in the above article be true or false, or whether such a discovery be practicable or only chimerical, certain it is, we should be no otherwise benefited by it in regard to the longitude, than as it might be productive of a time-keeper, that would not want winding up. It is, however, an equable as well as a constant motion, that is wanted to determine the longitude; so that every such machine must be regulated by a pendulum, and would then, as well as in other respects, be subject to the variations of climes and seasons. Again, the reflecter is mistaken in saying, that both Leibnitz and Bernouilli thought this discovery impossible. The former, indeed, constantly affirms its impossibility; and yet in his disputes with Papin, published in the *Acta Lipsiensia*, he declares, that if the force of a body in motion be in a direct proportion to its velocity (as it is now universally known to be) a perpetual motion must be possible. And with regard to Bernouilli, you may find in the first volume of his works, page 41, & seq. that he not only de-

clares it to be possible, but also that he had actually conceived a method whereby it might be rendered practicable. De la Hire and other eminent mathematicians pretend, indeed, to have demonstrated the absolute impossibility of such a discovery. But it is certain that others have not thought those demonstrations applicable to all possible machines. Among these may be mentioned the late professor 'S Gravesande of Leyden, undoubtedly one of the first mathematicians, and as well versed in geometry and mechanics as any man of his time. Yet this gentleman wrote a treatise professedly to prove the possibility in question; nay, it appears that he went so far as to think it had been actually discovered in the machine of Orfyreus, that made such a noise at Hesse Cassel about forty years ago: and which he examined at the desire of the landgrave, with the utmost care and attention. Indeed, I cannot help thinking that the dispute subsisting between the philosophers concerning the momenta of moving bodies, which was at that time at its highest warmth, prevented that machine from being so much attended to as it deserved. In this opinion also I am strongly confirmed by a letter, written by that professor to Sir Isaac Newton, on the subject of that machine; which letter, as I know not where it is to be found in the English language, I have translated from the French*, for the information or entertainment of your readers.

* Printed in the *Mercurie Historique et Politique*, Sept. 1721.

A letter from professor S. Gravesande to Sir Isaac Newton, concerning Orfyreus's wheel.

S I R,

DOCTOR Desaguliers has doubtless shewn you the letter that baron Fischer wrote to him some time ago, about the wheel of Orfyreus; which the inventor affirms to be a perpetual motion. The landgrave, who is a lover of the sciences and fine arts, and neglects no opportunity to encourage the several discoveries and improvements that are presented him, was desirous of having this machine made known to the world, for the sake of public utility. To this end he engaged me to examine it; wishing that, if it should be found to answer the pretensions of the inventor, it might be made known to persons of greater abilities, who might deduce from it those services which were naturally to be expected from so singular an invention. You will not be displeased, I presume, with a circumstantial account of this examination; I transmit you therefore a detail of the most particular circumstances observable on an exterior view of a machine, concerning which the sentiments of most people are greatly divided, while almost all the mathematicians are against it. The majority maintain the impossibility of a perpetual motion, and hence it is that so little attention hath been paid to Orfyreus and his invention.

For my part, however, though I confess my abilities inferior to those of many who have given their demonstrations of this impossibility; yet I will communicate to you the real sentiments with which

I entered on the examination of this machine. It is now more than seven years since I conceived I discovered the paralogism of those demonstrations, in that, though true in themselves, they were not applicable to all possible machines; and have ever since remained perfectly persuaded, it might be demonstrated that a perpetual motion involved no contradiction; it appearing to me that Leibnitz was wrong in laying down the impossibility of the perpetual motion as an axiom. Notwithstanding this persuasion, however, I was far from believing Orfyreus capable of making such a discovery; looking upon it as an invention not to be made (if ever) till after many other previous discoveries. But since I have examined the machine, it is impossible for me to express my surprise.

The inventor has a turn for mechanics, but is far from being a profound mathematician, and yet his machine has something in it prodigiously astonishing, even tho' it should be an imposition. The following is a description of the external part of the machine, the inside of which the inventor will not permit to be seen, lest any one should rob him of his secret. It is an hollow wheel, or kind of drum, about fourteen inches thick, and twelve feet diameter; being very light, as it consists of several cross pieces of wood framed together; the whole of which is covered over with canvas, to prevent the inside from being seen. Through the center of this wheel or drum runs an axis of about six inches diameter, terminated at both ends by iron axes of about three quarters of an inch diameter, upon which the

the machine turns. I have examined these axes, and am firmly persuaded that nothing from without the wheel in the least contributes to its motion. When I turned it but gently, it always stood still as soon as I took away my hand; but when I gave it any tolerable degree of velocity, I was always obliged to stop it again by force; for when I let it go, it acquired in two or three turns its greatest velocity, after which it revolved for twenty-five to twenty-six times in a minute. This motion it preserved some time ago for two months, in an apartment of the castle: the doors and windows of which were locked and sealed, so that there was no possibility of fraud. At the expiration of that term indeed his serene highness ordered the apartment to be opened, and the machine to be stopped, lest, as it was only a model, the parts might suffer by so much agitation. The landgrave being himself present on my examination of this machine, I took the liberty to ask him, as he had seen the inside of it, whether after being in motion for a certain time, no alteration was made in the component parts; or whether none of those parts might be suspected of concealing some fraud: on which his serene highness assured me to the contrary, and that the machine was very simple.

You see, Sir, I have not had any absolute demonstration, that the principle of motion, which is certainly within the wheel, is really a principle of perpetual motion; but at the same time it cannot be denied me that I have received very good reasons to think so, which is a strong presumption in

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favour of the inventor. The landgrave hath made Orfyreus a very handsome present, to be let into the secret of the machine, under an engagement nevertheless not to discover, or make any use of it, before the inventor may procure a sufficient reward for making his discovery public.

I am very sensible, Sir, that it is in England only the arts and sciences are so generously cultivated as to afford any prospect of the inventor's acquiring a reward adequate to this discovery. He requires nothing more than the assurance of having it paid him in case his machine is found to be really a perpetual motion; and as he desires nothing more than this assurance till the construction of the machine be displayed and fairly examined, it cannot be expected he should submit to such examination before such assurance be given him. Now, Sir, as it would conduce to public utility, as well as to the advancement of science, to discover the reality or the fraud of this invention, I conceived the relation of the above circumstances could not fail of being acceptable.

I am, &c.

Nothing can be more in favour of Orfyreus than this testimony of Mr. 'S Gravesande; so that, on a supposition that the Gazette writer of Utrecht hath not imposed on us, the East-Frieslander hath probably done no more than Orfyreus did before him; the world having been so long deprived of the advantages that must necessarily attend the publication of such a discovery, from the effects of a mistaken prejudice, equally destructive to the improvement of the arts

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and

and sciences, as to the happiness of mankind.

Fresh instances of the recovery of persons who had lain a considerable time under water, by the exterior application of salt. (See a former instance of the same kind, page 440. vol. II.)

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

AS many lives are daily lost by bathing and other casualties on the water, a method to recover persons so affected, if such a method can be found, must be acknowledged to be of the highest importance. I shall not here enter into a physical enquiry, whether drowning be not rather a suppression than an annihilation of life, from the consideration that the organs are all performing their natural functions when these accidents happen, and suffer, perhaps, not a deprivation, but a suspension of their vital power; in like manner as a piece of clock-work, when oppressed by an exterior force may have its motion suspended, though not destroyed. The discussion of this question I leave to the consideration of those, who maintain, that man is little more than a machine. What I shall relate is a plain matter of fact, as follows:

Some time since, an English vessel being in the river Douro, at Oporto, a sailor accidentally fell over-board. He continued under water full half an hour, when being found he was immediately stripped, and rubbed all over with salt, but more particularly about the temples, waist, breast, and

joints. This operation continued for some time, during which the patient began to show some symptoms of life, not the least appearance of which was to be seen before; and in less than four hours, to the great surprise of every body, he came so entirely to himself, that he was able to walk.

The experiment was afterwards tried on dogs and cats which were kept under water for two hours, and then covered all over with salt, excepting the nostrils. In a short time they began to breathe, and discharge the oppressing fluid from the mouth, ears, &c. The strugglings soon grew stronger, and in the space of about three or four hours they all got up and ran away.

The above is a real truth, and as such is submitted, out of a due feeling for these calamities of mankind, to the consideration of the public. I know that some instances of the like nature, but much more marvellous, have been mentioned in the acts of Copenhagen. The veracity of them I leave to depend on the credit of their relators. If any gentleman doubts this fact, the means of verifying it too often present themselves. On such occasions, it is requested it may not be condemned till tried; especially as, whether effectual or not, it is certain it can be attended with no ill consequence. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

NAUTICUS.

Boston in America, Nov. 25, 1762.

On the 21st instant, Gershop Spear, a boy of about eight years of age, son of Joseph Spear, fell from a wharf in this town, near the south battery.—His father having occasion

sion to remove a lighter, or boat, at high water, discovered the boy under water; he immediately got up the body, and carried it into the house a lifeless corpse; but having heard the method of recovering drowned persons with salt, he directly stripped the cloaths off the boy, and applied a quantity of fine salt, which he kept constantly rubbing the body with, and applying warm blankets. Help also being obtained, a clyster was infused into the body, when in about fifteen minutes there were faint signs of life discovered by a moving of the belly, and a small noise in the bowels, which soon after was followed by a froth issuing from his mouth. The method was continued till the water discharged itself freely, and in about two hours the boy recovered his senses so as to speak; and, in an hour or two after, was able to give an account of the manner of his falling in, which, to the time of his father's taking him up, according to the best computation, was above a quarter of an hour; however that be, the boy, when carried into the house, had no pulse, his neck stiff, and to all appearance he was dead. —He is now recovered, excepting his feet, in which, the blood, settling there, has caused a soreness that prevents his walking.

Account of a young man recovered from a stupefaction, caused by the smoke of sea-coal. By Dr Frewen of Sussex. From the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1762.

WILLIAM Colebrook, a lad of seventeen years of age, was left alone to take care

of his master's vessel in Rye harbour, the 4th of June 1761; and shutting up all close, at nine o'clock in the evening, he laid himself down to sleep in a small cabin, where there had been a sea-coal fire, which was not properly extinguished, and the chimney place being stopped, it soon grew full of smoke; the effect of which, when the people came on board next morning, proved to have been so powerful, as to render him totally deprived of all the sensible motions of the body, excepting those of the heart and lungs. The cause of this stupor being presently suspected, he was brought out upon the deck, in hopes the fresh air would prove of service; but neither that, nor bleeding, blistering, or any other applications they made use of, assisted him in the least under this torpid situation. Being brought home to his master's house about noon, I visited him, and found him in the same soporous, apoplectic state, with a feeble pulse, respiration laboured and difficult, a rattling in his throat, and utterly void of all sensation. He appeared much like one I had seen, who had taken an over-dose of opium, and died of it.

I strongly recommended the plunging this patient into a cold bath; which being complied with, and done as expeditiously as it could be, was attended with a success, even beyond my expectations. Immediately upon the immersion, (for I ordered but only one plunge, supposing that a second would prove less efficacious, by weakening the power of the first) he opened his eyes and mouth, and shut them again. He

was then instantly put to bed naked, between the blankets; and in a very few minutes time, a very great and universal sweat came on him, which continued on for many hours. In the evening, he was first perceived to move a little, seemingly as if disturbed by the roughness of the blankets stimulating his skin; a while after, he opened his eyes, and looked a little about him, in a confused manner. Some time after that, he grew more sensible, and spoke; but could only give the short answers, yes and no. His respiration was still difficult, and very laborious; but his pulse was stronger and fuller; on which account, I ordered a little blood to be taken away; and he took frequently, a very little at a time, of some sweet oil. For his ordinary drink I directed boiling water poured upon bread, with a little white wine, lemon juice, and sugar; of which, at first, he took but very little at a time, and afterwards more in quantity as he could get it down.

The next day, I found him much better, when he sat up; he talked, and drank some tea. His breathing was easier, but he complained of a short troublesome cough and hoarseness; for which I ordered him a smooth pectoral linctus: and a lenient purging draught was also given him, which had the desired effect. He continued growing better for a day or two, when I called upon him again, and finding his cough and hoarseness still remain, with a little shortness of breath, I directed him pills of millepedes and gum ammoniac made up of bal. sulph. to be taken twice a day, drinking warm milk after them; by which means

he grew perfectly well, and went to sea in twelve days.

Method to prevent potatoes and other vegetables from being destroyed by frost.

Dublin, Jan. 22, 1763.

IT has been discovered by some naturalists, that fruits penetrated by frost, such as pears, apples, &c. receive no injury thereby provided the nitre or frosty particles are extracted, by putting the fruit into cold water when a thaw approaches, and letting it remain there a convenient time, until it is purged, as it were, by degrees, of all the nitrous spiculæ, which the air by its activity would agitate with such violence in a thaw, as would lacerate the substance of the fruit, and reduce it to a soft pulp or liquid. The water seems in this instance as a lixivium to suck away those minute thorns, by slow degrees, and without offending the solids of the fruit. This experiment may be extended to roots, and particularly to potatoes. And as we are threatened with a severe frost this winter, the knowledge of this experiment may be the means of preserving this root, and consequently the lives of thousands in this kingdom, where the loss of that root by frost, in the year 1740, caused the greatest famine and sickness known in the memory of man; but it would be highly imprudent for those who have a store of potatoes, not to guard them with the utmost care from frost; as it is better to keep off an enemy, than be at the trouble of driving him out.

Extra

Extract of a letter in the Museum Rusticum et Commerciale, on a cheap method of making good wholesome bread, when wheat-meal is dear, by mixing turneps, &c. with it.

AT the time I tried this method bread was very dear, insomuch that the poor people in the country where I live could hardly afford themselves half a meal a day: this put me upon considering whether some cheaper method might not be found, than making it of wheat-meal.

Turneps were at that time very plentiful. I had a number of them pulled, washed clean, pared, and boiled: when they were become soft enough to mash, I had the greatest part of the water pressed out of them, and afterwards had them mixed with an equal quantity, in weight, of coarse wheat-meal: the dough was then made in the usual manner, with yeast or barm, salt, water, &c. it rose very well in the trough, and after being well kneaded, was formed into loaves, and put into the oven to be baked.

I had, at the same time, some other bread made with common meal in the ordinary way. I baked my turnep-bread rather longer than the other.

When they were drawn from the oven, I caused a loaf of each sort to be cut, and found on examination, the turnep bread was sweeter than the other, to the full as light, and as white, but had a little taste, though no ways disagreeable, of the turnep. Twelve hours afterwards I tasted my turnep bread again, when I found the taste of the turnep in it scarcely perceivable, and the smell quite gone off.

On examining it when it had been baked twenty-four hours, had I not known there were turneps in its composition, I should not have imagined it: it had, it is true, a peculiar sweetish taste, but by no means disagreeable; on the contrary, I rather preferred it to the bread made of wheat-meal alone.

After it had been baked forty-eight hours, it underwent another examination, when it appeared to me to be rather superior to the other; it eat fresher and moister, and had not at all abated in its good qualities: to be short, it was still very good after a week, and, as far as I could see, kept as well as the bread made of common wheat-meal.

In my trials of this bread by the taste, I was not satisfied with eating it by itself; I had some of it spread with butter; I tasted it with cheese; I eat of it toasted and buttered, and finally in boiled milk, and in soup: in all these forms it was very palatable and good.

When I had thus far succeeded, I had some more of it made in the same manner, and after it was baked and cold, I sent for some of my poor neighbours, giving them of it to eat: they said there was something particular in the taste of it, but could not tell what to resemble it to: they allowed it was not disagreeable; yet, when I told them in what manner it was made, they declined eating any more of it, alledging it was not what they were used to; and no persuasions were powerful enough to induce them, though wheat was then at a very high price, to make some of it for their family use.

I am very much inclined to think, that very good bread might,

in the same manner, be made, in times of scarcity, with carrots, parsneps, potatoes, Jerusalem artichokes, and many other articles, which may be raised at a trifling expence; the carrot-puddings and the potatoe puddings, which are both frequently seen at the tables of the great, have no particular taste of the respective roots they are made of; and this would, I dare say, be the case with the bread.

It is for the interest of the community, that the food of the poor should be as various as possible: whilst their chief food is bread made of wheat-meal only, every time the crop of wheat fails, they are driven to the greatest distress: whereas, had they other ready and cheap resources, this would never be the case.

When wheat is dear, turneps or potatoes are frequently to be had at a reasonable rate; but if prejudice steps forward, and forbids the use of them, of what avail is it?

Sept. 27, 1763.

S — L —.

Extract from a letter in the Museum Rusticum et Commerciale, on an improved method of breeding seed-wheat.

SOME part of my land differs greatly in its nature from the other: near half my farm is a stiff deep clay; what bottom it has I know not, as I never could find it in digging my ditches, &c. the other half is a bed of light sandy loam, with a gravelly hard bottom.

This difference in the soil of my farm is on many accounts a great advantage; particularly, my wheat does not all ripen at the same time; I have generally nearly got in that growing on my gravelly land, before that on the clay is fit to cut; and I can besides plow in all weathers, frost excepted.

But, not to digress too much, I took it into my head that, with proper care, I could breed for myself, on my own land, as good seed-wheat as any I could buy, if not better, and I determined within myself to make the experiment.

Before I made this experiment, I had reduced the quantity of seed I used on each acre, from four to three bushels, which was a great saving to me. I had still occasion for above twenty quarters.

My first step was to select ten acres of the best land I had; five from the heavy, and as many from the light part of my farm: this land was by nature rich and good; it lay on the gentle southern declivity of a hill, and required very little manure; it lay in two little detached fields, at some distance one from the other.

When I had prepared this land by a winter and summer fallowing, in which time the clayey part was plowed seven times, and the light land five times, I had both fields sown with some of the best wheat I could procure; that for the heavy land I got from Herefordshire, the other from a particular friend, who holds a farm in Cambridgeshire.

When the season for sowing approached, I was mightily pleased with the appearance of my two little plots; for they resembled the best-kept gardens, not a weed to be

be seen, and the earth as fine as garden mould.

On this occasion I did not brine my seed, but had it put into a large tub: some water was then poured on it, and I made a stout labourer, with a stiff half-worn birchen-broom, stir it very briskly about for near half an hour: this I imagined would wash off the smut, if any there happened to be: the light seeds, which were very few, were skimmed off.

I let the wheat afterwards lie three hours soaking, when my man again stirred it briskly with the same broom, and immediately poured the water off.

Whilst yet wet, the seed was sprinkled in the usual manner with flaked lime, in order to prepare it for sowing.

My reason for not brining it * was, that I thought it would bring it too forward; and I rather chose to sow it early, which is, I know, in general, a very good practice.

In sowing this land, I, in some measure, followed Mr. Tull's directions; that is, I sowed my wheat in rows with large intervals, in the following manner:

I had a furrow opened about a rod from the hedge: in this furrow some seed was by a careful hand very thinly scattered, not

sowed in the common way with a sling of the arm.

It took up time; so I had two sowers to each plow. When the plowman had drawn the first furrow, he then opened another, at about ten feet distance from the first in the land: and the seed was in the same manner thinly scattered in this also: after this, he returned to the first furrow, and drawing another close to it, covered the seed; the same thing he did by the second furrow: he afterwards went two bouts without any seed being sown in the furrows; but the third bout, seed was thinly scattered, as before, to form the second row of corn in each bed: another bout was made to cover the seed when the two beds were finished, the middle of the interval being left unplowed.

In this manner both my little fields were sown, in double rows with intervals about five or six feet wide betwixt the beds, and the rows about two feet asunder.

The corn came up very well, and preserved a good wholesome appearance all the winter.

Early in the spring, that is, in the month of February, I made a careful man sow the spaces betwixt the rows of corn on the heavy land with wood-ashes, and on the

* It is not always necessary to brine wheat before sowing; washing it well answers the purpose of preserving it from smut, by removing the infectious powder which is apt to lodge at the rough germ of the seed. Brining is most necessary at a late sowing, as it will then bring the corn forward; but it is always best omitted, unless the land is in fine tilth: if it has not been well plowed, the wheat, which had made a quick progress by the assistance of the saline particles it had imbibed in the brining, receives a fatal check, not finding the circumjacent earth in a condition to second the operations of the salt. When any good is expected from brining wheat, the seed should be left from twelve to twenty-four hours in the steep, according to its quality, as it is harder or softer. If this is not done, the brine will be of little more service than plain water. N.

light land with foot: these were both soon washed in by the rain, and the effects were speedily to be seen in the new assumed vigour of the crops, and this vigour continued till the corn was ripe.

As soon as any weeds appeared, the intervals which were left unplowed at seed-time were turned up, and the spaces betwixt the rows diligently hand-hoed: this hand hoeing was several times repeated, to keep the crop quite clear from weeds; the intervals had also several other stirrings; but this work was chiefly done with a very light plow, without either earth board or coulter in the other little field.

Every thing came very well forward; and when the wheat began to spindle, I had the outsides of the rows well earthed up with a plow, and the insides with a hand-hoe: the insides were done first.

At harvest the fields made a noble appearance, a fine well-broke earth striped with rows of healthy wheat.

The cutting this wheat was very easily performed, it stood so ready to the reapers hands; and when it was housed and threshed, it yielded me about four quarters on an acre, one with another, the first year, though I have since had sometimes more, sometimes a little less.

My ten acres then yielded about forty quarters; and I had occasion for only about twenty-two to sow my common wheat-lands; I therefore took only the first and prime part of this crop, getting the sheaves very lightly threshed; what remained made excellent bread-corn.

I never saw finer seed-wheat than

mine was this year: my heavy lands I sowed with the seed produced by the light field, and my light lands with that produced by the heavy field.

As soon as I had got in this select crop, I got the intervals in order for sowing with a second crop, in most respects continuing the practice of the year before: I had the like success, and might, perhaps, with equal advantage, have continued cropping the fields every year in the same manner; but, not to depend too much on Mr. Tull, my next crop was a full crop of barley on them, which succeeded well; and I selected two other plots of ground, of equal goodness, for my seed-corn husbandry, as I call it.

In this manner I have now for several years past managed growing my own seed; and, if any thing, my crops have since increased: but I have again reduced the quantity from three to two bushels of seed, for each acre of my wheat-land in common; that is, such as I sow in the ordinary way: on some of my rich strong land, I don't use above six pecks, and find it answer very well.

Several reasons, though I deal not much in them, may be assigned for the seed-wheat, I raise in the above described manner, being so good.

In the first place, I sow it on land that has not tasted any dung for some years, but is, in its own nature, rich and good: to this practice I ascribe a great deal of its goodness. In the next place, as the corn does not stand too thick, it enjoys all the benefit it can receive from the sun and air: by this means

means it attains a perfect maturity, and is certainly improved both in bulk and quality.

The light spring-dressing I give it, of foot or ashes, is of very great service; it warms the roots, and brings the corn forward; it loosens the earth, and either itself gives nourishment to the plants, or, at least, puts the earth in a disposition to afford it.

Not a little is to be attributed to the frequent hoeing betwixt the rows, and the stirrings of the intervals; and I find one very particular and great advantage result from it, which is, that it is an excellent means of clearing my land of weeds; for they no sooner attain a part of their growth, but they are destroyed long before they seed.

I have very little more to say at this time, except that I never thresh the sheaves that are to supply me with seed-corn, till just when I want to make use of it. I have a notion, that the seed keeps better in the covering nature has given it, I mean the chaff, than it would do without it: and I am pretty certain it sprouts sooner in the ground, the husk or bran of the grain being preserved in a tenderer and more yielding state, than it would be were it exposed to the open air.

Oct. 4, 1763.

An Essex Farmer.

Extract from a letter in the Museum Rusticum et Commerciale, on the different uses to which the leaves of trees may be applied.

THE subject I propose to write on may appear to us in England of little consequence; yet I think it may be well worth our attention when set in a proper light.

It is not my intention to treat, at this time, of leaves as organs that are necessary to vegetation; I shall take them under my consideration only when they become no longer necessary to the plants of which they are parts.

We suffer our leaves to fall and rot on the ground, without making in general any use of them: whereas, were they carefully gathered before the fall, and dried, which would be no great expence, they might, upon occasion, serve as fodder for our cattle, as manure for our land; we might make hot beds of them; they would serve instead of saw-dust to preserve our wines in dry vaults; and if I am not mistaken, oak leaves might be a very good substitute for the bark in tanning leather.

When we intend leaves as fodder for cattle, they should be gathered just before the fall, and frequently turned and dried like hay; after which, if they are kept from moisture and wet, they may be with ease preserved through the winter*.

* In France they give many sorts of leaves to their cattle. Their cows are very fond of the leaves and tender stalks of the madder; this food makes them yield abundance of milk of a good quality; but it has a reddish colour, and the butter made of it, though very good, is yellow. They give also to their cows the blades or leaves of the saffron plant; but these give the milk a disagreeable taste. N.

This will best answer in the neighbourhood of large woods and forests, where there are plenty of trees, and where of course the labour of gathering the leaves will be but of little value. Cows eat these dried leaves with a good appetite; and there cannot be a better nor a cheaper fodder, to support ewes through the hard winter's weather. Where a farmer, who has a right of commonage, breeds a large number of sheep, he will be glad of such a resource, in a hard winter, to save his hay: if the sheep have not some dry fodder, very many of them drop in the winter.

I cannot say that I have had any great experience of the use of leaves as a fodder; yet I know they may be so applied, and are wholesome food; I have dried some in small quantities, and given them, for several weeks together, both to cows and sheep: they eat them freely, and seemed to be every way in as good health as when they were fed with hay.

So much for my little experience; but in France the case is otherwise: they annually consume leaves there in large quantities as fodder for their cattle, and find them thrive well with it.

On the borders of the forest of Orleans, as well as in many other provinces, this practice is highly approved of, and stands generally recommended among the inferior farmers, who have no great plenty of other more valuable fodder.

I would willingly recommend this practice to some of our English farmers: it is a great pity any thing should be thrown away that can be of the least use; and I have often, in a woody country, seen

the leaves of the trees rotting on the ground in autumn; and when I have gone there the winter following, I have seen the poor sheep and half-starved cows crawling on the commons, and almost perishing for want of that nourishment which the leaves of the preceding autumn, if properly preserved, would have afforded them.

But suppose even that the leaves should not in the winter be wanted as fodder, they will then serve as an excellent manure, being laid to rot in alternate beds with good earth. In this manner they make a much better manure than either wheat or barley-straw, as they abound more with vegetable sap, raise in the earth a more uniform and temperate fermentation; and for this reason the effects they produce are more lasting.

Another great advantage they possess as a manure is, that you are sure of not stocking your land with weeds by the use of them: this cannot be said of any of the common kinds of dung. I know too, and by experience, that they are very good for making hot beds.

I shall mention another use to which the leaves of trees may be applied by the poor, if they are first properly dried and prepared; I mean that they may serve instead of straw, flocks, or feathers, for beds, bolsters, and cushions: nothing can be cheaper for this use, and nothing can be wholesomer or easier. I have had some experience of it, and find that when leaves are applied to this use, it is best for them to receive some wet in the drying, whether by rain or by water thrown on them is immaterial: this makes them of a tougher texture, and prevents their

their falling, by frequent shaking, into dust.

It is only necessary to tread them very close in the bed, and give them a proper degree of moisture: they heat gradually; and their heat is, I think, more equable and permanent than that of horse-litter, there not being so much danger of burning and suffocating the plants in the frame. The effect of them nearly resembles that of tanners bark.

I have also applied these leaves to another very different use; that is, as a substitute for saw-dust, to put among my bottles in my wine-bins in my cellar: they serve very well for this purpose, as my cellar is dry; and I rather chuse to make use of them, as they are easily procured, which is not the case with saw-dust; for I have been often very much puzzled to get a few sacks, as I live at a considerable distance from any great town.

I have but one thing more to mention relative to the uses of the leaves of trees, which is, that I have great reason to think that oak leaves may serve, instead of oak bark, for tanning leather: I cannot say I ever tried them in this intention, because I am not acquainted with the process used in tanning; but I have frequently soaked them for a considerable time in water, and found the water strongly impregnated with their qualities: it had a dark colour, and a taste remarkably astringent.

I cannot, therefore, but think that the juices of the leaves of the oak have nearly the same qualities as the juices that are to be

met with in the bark of the same tree; and if so, why may not their effects on limed hides, be the same?

Oct. 6, 1763.

A Country Gentleman.

Further hints for tanning leather without bark.

IN our last year's Register, vol. V. page 91, we published Mr. Gesner's proposal for substituting the dust of heath dried in an oven, to oak bark in tanning of leather. The publication of one ingenious proposal is frequently the cause of new ones for attaining the desired end. Accordingly it has been since proposed, that the leaves of oak, now of little or no value, at least in England (see the preceding article) and the small branches of heath, consisting of little else but bark, should be tried for the same purpose; and we hope the experiment will be made, as the success of either of the methods would be of great public utility, as well as private advantage; for, in the first place, it would be a very great saving to the tanner, and consequently would enable him to afford that useful commodity at a much cheaper rate. Secondly, it would be a great saving of our oak timber, which, it is much feared, we shall, before it is very long, feel the want of. Thirdly, the method of tanning with the small branches of heath, would furnish subsistence to many poor children upon our heaths, who are now a dead weight upon the little industry of their parents.

ANTIQUITIES.

Some account of the Harleian collection of manuscripts, now in the British Museum; from the preface to the new index to that collection, most judiciously compiled by Mr. Asple.

THIS collection was begun near the end of the last century, by Robert Harley, of Brampton Bryan, in Herefordshire, Esq; afterwards earl of Oxford, and lord high-treasurer; and was conducted upon the plan of the great Sir Robert Cotton.

He purchased his first considerable collection in August 1705, and in less than ten years he got together near 2,500 curious and rare MSS. among which were those of Sir Simon d'Ewes, the Suffolk antiquary; Mr. John Stowe, author of the survey of London; Mr. Charles Lancaster, herald; and John Fox, the martyrologist.

Soon after, the celebrated Dr. George Hicks, Mr. Anstis, garter king at arms, bishop Nicholson, and many other eminent antiquaries, not only offered him their assistance in procuring MSS. but presented him with several that were very valuable.

Being thus encouraged to perseverance by his success, he kept many persons employed in purchasing MSS. for him abroad, giving them written instructions for their conduct.

By these means, the MS. library was in the year 1721 increased to near 6,000 books: 14,000 original charters, and 500 rolls.

On the 21st of May 1724, lord Oxford died; but his son Edward, who succeeded to his honours and estate, still farther enlarged the collection; so that when he died, June 16, 1741, it consisted of 8,000 volumes, several of them containing distinct and independent treatises, besides many loose papers, which have been since sorted and bound up in volumes; and above 40,000 original rolls, charters, letters patents, grants, and other deeds and instruments of great antiquity.

The principal design of making this collection was the establishment of a MS. English historical library, and the rescuing from destruction such records of our national antiquities, as had eluded the diligence of preceding collectors: but lord Oxford's plan was more extensive; for his collection abounds with curious MSS. in every science.

A general idea of the contents of this collection may be conceived from the following articles.

Of Bibles and biblical books, 300 copies in the Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, Arabic, and Latin languages, many of great antiquity; particularly,

A Hebrew bible several hundred years old, to which are prefixed the various

various readings of the eastern and western copies, a syllabus of the parashoths and haphtharoths for the whole year, and two remarkable drawings in gold highly embossed, of the sacred vessels and utensils of the ancient Jews.

A Hebrew bible, with small Masoretic notes, adorned with miniature paintings, written in the 14th century.

A Latin bible, with St. Paul's epistle to the Laodiceans, finely illuminated, written in the 11th century, and formerly belonging to the cathedral of Anjou.

The Old and New Testament of the Vulgate edition, elegantly written in the 13th century, with the psalter of the Gallican version: Rabanus Maurus's prefaces to his commentaries on the books of the Maccabees, and an interpretation of the Hebrew names, adorned with most beautiful miniatures. The reading of the 8th verse of the 5th chapter of St. John's first epistle in this MS. is, *Et tres sunt qui testimonium dant in terra, spiritus, aqua, et sanguis; et hii tres unum sunt.*

A transcript of the books of the Old and New Testament, written in the same century, and illuminated, formerly belonging to the Capuchin convent at Montpelier. In this MS. the 7th verse of the fifth chapter of St. John's first epistle is wanting; and the reading of the 8th verse is, *Quoniam tres sunt qui testimonium dant in terra, spiritus, aqua, et sanguis, et tres unum sunt.*

A copy of the Old and New Testament, with St. Jerome's Prologue to the book of Job, written in capitals, and of the 13th century.

Another copy, finely illuminated, written in the 13th century.

The most complete copy now extant of Peter de Riga's versification of the Latin bible, written in the 14th century.

A double roll, containing the Hebrew Pentateuch, written with great care in a very large character, and without points, or any horns or flourishes on the tops of the letters, on 40 brown African skins of different sizes, some containing more columns than others, and having a space of about four lines left between every two books.

The Hebrew Pentateuch, with a Chaldee Paraphrase; and the books of Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther; with the commentaries of R. S. Jarchi, and part of the chaldee interpretation of the Canticles, written in the 14th century.

A small roll, containing the book of Esther in Hebrew, finely written in a very small character, and by a Spanish hand.

Part of the book of Psalms, and the entire books of Proverbs, Job, Daniel, Esdras, Nehemiah, Chronicles, Ruth, Ecclesiastes, Esther, and Lamentations, in Hebrew, written in the 12th century.

Part of Exodus, and the whole books of Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Esther, Canticles, Ruth, Lamentations, and Ecclesiastes, in Hebrew, with the haphtharoths; of the 14th century.

Two copies of the book of Job in Latin, one written in the 11th century, the other, with a gloss, in the 12th.

A fine copy of the books of Tobit, Judith, Ruth, and Wisdom, in Latin, with a gloss, written in the 13th century.

Two biblical books, upwards of 500 years old, being part of a most richly

richly illuminated MS. the first vol. of which, beginning at Genesis, and ending with Job, is preserved in the Bodleian library, [Arch. A. 154.] They consist of texts according to the vulgar Latin, selected from the books of Maccabees and New Testament, with the subject of each text, represented in a picture, included in a pretty large circle. Underneath each text is an interpretation in Latin, according to the opinion of the author, who generally applies such text to demonstrate the happiness of virtue and the misery of vice. These explanations are also represented in historical paintings, and the whole is adorned with illuminated ornaments.

Three very fair copies of the New Testament, of Wickliff's translation, all written in his time, and one of them, as is supposed, by his own hand. To one of these copies is prefixed a calendar of the lessons and gospels of all the *Zeere*. At the end are epistles of St. Paul to the Laodiceans, and the lessons and epistles of the Old "Lawe, that ben red in the chirche all the Zeere after the use of Salisbury."

The four Gospels in Greek, with the Canons of Eusebius, said in a note at the end of the MS. and in a hand nearly coeval with it, to be the proper hand-writing of king Theodosius the Great.

A most august copy of the Greek Gospels, in capitals, written in the 11th century.

An ancient transcript of the Greek Gospels, adorned with a great variety of historical paintings, and accompanied with an explanatory treatise on the Evangelists and evangelical lessons, a menology, the Canons of Eusebius written in

illuminated blue and gold letters, his epistle to Carpian, the preface of Irenæus, and another from Cosma, the Egyptian's *Christianorum opinio de Mundo sive Topographia Christiana*; allowed to be at least as old as the 12th century. It is said in a note written on a spare leaf at the end of this MS. that it formerly belonged to a monastery, that took its appellation from the prophet Elias.

A fair copy of the Greek Gospels, written in the 11th century, with the pictures of the Evangelists painted on gold crowns, and their names written on the margins in Arabic characters.

Two other copies of the Greek Gospels, written in the 12th century, and another of the same age, adorned with the picture of the Holy Virgin and Evangelists.

An elegant transcript of the four Gospels in Greek, written in the 13th century, illuminated and adorned with paintings, and two others of the same century.

A most venerable Exemplar of the four Gospels of St. Jerome's version, with the prefaces and canons of Eusebius; the whole written in capitals, and allowed to be 1200 years old. In this MS. it is observable, that the genealogy of our blessed Saviour appears to be distinct, and separated from St. Matthew's Gospel. The following words, in two independent lines, occurring after the 17th verse of that chapter:

Genealogia Hucusque,

Incip. evāgēl. scđ. MATTH.

So that the Gospel begins at the 18th verse of the first chapter, in the same manner as in the famous copy of the Evangelists written in Ireland,

Ireland, and in another MS. of the same kind, and of the 12th century; which MSS. are both preserved in this library. It is also observable, that the like distinction or separation of the genealogy of our blessed Saviour, from the other part of St. Matthew's Gospel, is made in the famous copy of the four Gospels, formerly belonging to king Æthelstan, and now preserved in the Cottonian library (Tiberius, A. II.), which book was appointed to be used by the succeeding kings of England, at the time of their taking their coronation oath.

A noble Exemplar of the four Gospels, in capital letters of gold, written in the eighth century. Every page of the sacred text, consisting of two columns, is enclosed within a broad and beautifully illuminated border. The pictures of the Evangelists, with their symbolic animals, are curiously painted in the front of their respective Gospels; the initial letter of each Gospel is richly illuminated, and so large as to fill an entire page. To the whole are prefixed the prologues, arguments, and breviaries; two letters of St. Jerome to Damasus, the canons of Eusebius, his letters to Carpian, and a Capitular of the Gospels for the course of the year, all of them written in small golden characters.

A transcript of the Latin Gospels, with their usual accompaniments; of the same age with the last MS. written in letters of gold, but of a small alphabet; and remarkable for the singular manner in which the genealogy of our Saviour is placed.

An Exemplar of the Holy Gospels, likewise written in the 8th century, and formerly belonging

to the church of St. Ciricius at Soissons. To this manuscript are prefixed the epistle to Damasus, and the usual arguments, prologues, &c. with an interpretation of Hebrew names, a catalogue of the books and vestments belonging to that church, and a list of its saints.

Two other copies of the four Latin Gospels, also written in the 8th century. In the latter of these, the reading of the 23d verse of the last chapter of St. John's Gospel is, *Si sic eum volo manere donec veniam*; and that of the 24th verse is, *Si eum volo manere*.

The four Gospels of St. Jerome's version, with his prologues, arguments, &c. the canons of Eusebius, and the parallel passages, written in letters of gold in the tenth century. This MS. is adorned with pictures of the following subjects, painted on purple grounds, viz. before the Gospel of St. Matthew, in a circle, are, the representation of our Saviour, sitting as enthroned; holding in his right hand the book of the new law, that of the old law lying in his lap; with the four evangelists in the angles, kneeling. 2dly, Our Saviour standing with St. John, resting his head on his bosom. 3dly, The portrait of St. Matthew. And 4thly, The salutation of the Virgin. Before St. Mark's Gospel are the portrait of that evangelist, and the dormition of the Virgin Mary. At the beginning of St. Luke's Gospel are his portrait, and the crucifixion of our Saviour. Before the Gospel of St. John, are, the picture of that evangelist, and the ascension of our Lord.

Two other copies, written in the same century; one of them finely decorated with the pictures of the evangelists and St. Jerome; and having

ing the rubrics written in silver letters.

A very fair and valuable Exemplar of the Latin Gospels of the Vulgate edition, once belonging to the abbey-church of St. Edmund's Bury; elegantly written in the 10th century, but unhappily despoiled of the initial leaves of the Gospels of St. Matthew, St. Luke, and St. John, probably for the sake of the illuminations. At the beginning of this volume is a syllabus of the evangelical lessons, according to the usage of the Roman church; and at the end is inserted the memorable contest between Gundulphus, bishop of Rochester, and Picote, sheriff of Grandeburgh.

The Latin Gospels, written with red ink, about the beginning of the 11th century, and in the Anglo-Norman character. In this MS. the genealogy of our Saviour is also detached from the other part of Matthew's Gospel; as is likewise the first part of the 18th verse of the first chapter, *Christi autem generatio sic erat.* All the rubrics are written in gold capital letters; and the initial letter of each Gospel is also of gold, and fills an entire page.

The four Evangelists, written in the Irish character by Brigidianus, or Mahol Brighte, for the use of Gilla, coarb, or vicar of the church of St. Patrick, supposed by father Simon to be at least 700 years old. It is one of the most authentic copies of the Latin Gospels, which the Irish have ever sent out of their island. To this Exemplar are added, St. Jerome's prologue of the canons of the four Gospels, an explanation of such Hebrew and Syriac names as occur in the Gospels,

a Hebrew, Latin, and Irish vocabulary, the usual prefaces, an interlineary gloss, and a Catanea Patrum.

A transcript of the four Evangelists of the Latin Vulgate, with various readings, in Irish characters.

The Epistles of St. Paul, the Catholic Epistles, and the Apocalypse, in Latin, with the arguments, &c. above 1000 years old; prior to St. Jerome's correction. The reading of the 8th verse of the 5th chapter of the first Epistle of St. John is in the manuscript, *Et tres sunt qui testimonium dant in terra, spiritus, aqua, et sanguis, et tres unum sunt.*

St. Paul's Epistles in Arabic. The canonical Epistles of St. Paul in Latin, with a gloss; his Epistle to the Laodiceans, and an exposition of the Gospel of St. John, written in the 12th century.

A Roman Psalter of St. Jerome, written about the time of our king Edgar; illuminated; and each psalm elegantly embellished with a most curious historical drawing, illustrating the text. A Psalter, with the litany, calendar, &c. elegantly written; illuminated and decorated with beautiful miniature paintings of the 11th century. A most curious and finely preserved Psalter, in Greek, Latin, and Arabic, written in the 12th century. King Henry III's Psalter, curiously illuminated; and written for his use by Thomas de Langley. A Greek Psalter, with sacred hymns, of the 11th century. An extremely fine Greek Psalter, of the 12th century; and another of the same age once belonging to the monks of Monte Oliveto. A Latin Psalter, with sacred hymns, written in the 13th century. Two Arabic Psalters, to one of which are subjoined a psalm

a psalm composed on the slaying of Goliath; and ten sacred canticles, extracted from the scripture. A Greek and Russian Psalter. A Sclavonic Psalter. An Exposition of the Psalter in Latin, illuminated, and most accurately written in a hand of the 10th century; and a great variety of other valuable transcripts of the different biblical books written in the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries.

II. Cabbalas, Talmuds, and Talmudical Books, Targum, Expositions, Glosses, and Commentaries on the Pentateuch, and other books of the Old Testament, in Hebrew, Chaldee, and other languages, compiled by the most celebrated rabbins. Amongst these are, a very fine copy of Maimonides de Lege, in Hebrew, and without points, written in 1472, by Salomon Ben Alzuck; and the Sepher a Misvot of rabbi Moses Ben Jacob de Cofi; written in the beginning of the 15th century. A very beautiful transcript of Maimonides's Moreh Nebuchim, in Hebrew, written in small characters by a Spanish hand, and finely illuminated. R. Levi's Hebrew commentary on Job, written in the 14th century. Sundry very elegant and ancient copies of the Liturgies of the German and other Jews; particularly a Liturgy, &c. of the German Jews, written in the 13th century. The Machazor, or office of prayers, composed for their greater feasts, differing from the common printed Liturgy, and written in the 14th century. The order of prayer, in which the Rubrics are more ample than in the printed books. Transcripts of R. Jacob Ben Ather, and R. Ben Ezra's four orders; containing all the

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rites, customs, and ceremonies, as used by the Jews in their present dispersion.

III. Near 200 volumes of the writings of the Fathers: particularly a copy of part of the works of St. Hillary, written in the 9th century, and formerly belonging to the church of St. Mary and St. Nicholas of Arenstein. A fine transcript of St. Augustine's sermons on the gospel and first epistle of St. John, written in the 12th century, belonging to the same monastery. A beautiful Exemplar of the same Father's discourses on the book of Genesis, written in the 12th century; and another containing his books *De civitate Dei, et de Trinitate*, written in the 13th century. St. Chrysostom's Greek homilies on the epistle of Timothy, written in the 13th century. The works of St. Athanasius in Greek, of the 14th century. The homilies of St. Basil, Ephraim, Cyrus, and John Chrysostom, in Greek, written in the 14th century; and another copy of the same, with St. Gregory's encomium on St. George and St. Marina, likewise of the same age. As also ancient councils, canons, and constitutions ecclesiastical, great variety of annotations, commentaries, expositions, harmonies of the four gospels, paraphrases, histories of the Old and New Testament, &c. with a multitude of theological treatises, many of which are highly worthy to be consulted.

IV. Liturgies and Liturgical Books; as the Liturgies of SS. Chrysostom, Basil, and Nazianzen, of which there are in this collection two very fair copies in Greek, one with the prayers and evangelical and epistolical lessons, written in the 11th

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century,

century, and the other written in the 14th. The liturgy of the church of Syria. Two fair volumes, containing the Samaritan Liturgy The Russian Liturgy. The Liturgies of the Roman and Greek churches; particularly a most valuable Exemplar of that of the latter; wherein the several offices, chants, hymns, and antiphones, are marked with Greek musical notes, according to the present usage of that church. A curious Liturgy, adorned with beautiful paintings and illuminations; which, from the Calendar of German saints inserted in it, is supposed to have formerly belonged to some church in Germany. The several Liturgies of the church of England, &c.

V. Missals, Breviaries, and Hours of the Holy Virgin, according to the use of the Roman, English, and Gallican churches: rituals, ordinals, books of offices, processions and graduals; many of them curiously illuminated, and richly adorned with fine historical paintings; among these is, the Missal of the church of Toul, in Lorraine, which besides its exquisite paintings, is remarkable for having in the Litany of Saints, after the three holy Archangels, one to the Angel Uriel; notwithstanding several councils had strictly forbidden the invocation of more than the three first. A Missal adorned with exquisite paintings, wherein the figures are represented of a larger size than usual; and to which is added a calendar, ornamented with several curious miniatures, wherein the several labours of the farm and vineyard throughout the year are curiously delineated. Two Breviaries, painted in a most exquisite manner; to each of which is pre-

fixed a calendar finely decorated with minatures, of saints, country sports, and employments, &c. As also many others.

VI. Ancient Evangelisteria and Lectionaries; among which are, an Evangelisterium, written in Greek capitals, in the 9th century. An Evangelisterium in Greek capitals written in the year 995, by Constantine, presbyter: the first page thereof, and the references to the chapters, are in letters of gold. Another Evangelisterium, adorned with pictures of the four evangelists finely painted, and the rubrick written in letters of gold. At the end is a certificate, signed on the 10th of March 1692, by Laurence Alexander Zacagnius, principal librarian of the Vatican, testifying that this MS. was then upwards of 700 years old. Three Evangelisteria, written in the 11th century; one of which is remarkable for being written on parchment, from whence the words of some other book have been erased. Also an elegant illuminated transcript of "Wickliff's Gospelis and Epistolis, of all pe Festis in pe Zeer by ordre as pei ben red in the Messe Book after pe use of Salisbery."

VII. Store of Menologies, Martyrologies and Lives of Saints; which, though they are to be read with great caution, yet furnish genuine matter of good note, and not readily to be met with elsewhere.

VIII. A variety of other books of Religion and Devotion; particularly a very fine copy of the *Passio Christi secundum Evangelistas*, with prayers to God and several saints, neatly written in Saxon characters, and in the 8th century. A book of prayers, benedictions, and exorcisms, in Latin, written in the 10th century.

Wickliff's

Wickliff's summary of the books of the Old and New Testament, with their authority and use to Christian men. His Postils; and his notes on the Pater Noster, with sundry other discourses. A book in the Armenian tongue, containing the Apostles Creed, a History of the Bible, and a form of proper confession to be used before taking the holy sacrament. A translation into Persic of the history of our Saviour; written originally in the Portuguese tongue by Father Jerome Xavier. Ethiopic prayers. Several transcripts of the Alcoran, in Arabic, Persic, and other languages; and commentaries thereon. A collection of Mohammedan prayers, written in the Persic and Turkish tongues. The Nadham, or connection of sentences contained in the Alcoran; with the apophthegms of Mohammed. Three books of prayers in Arabic, two of them written in the African character. Together with other tracts of the Mohammedan religion.

IX. An amazing number of curious and authentic manuscripts, relative as well to the Topographical Description and Antiquities of Britain, as to the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of the kingdom; its Laws, Constitution, and Government: this mine appears inexhaustible, and every vein full of the richest stores.

First, For the Topographical part; histories and surveys of several countries, and the customs of their inhabitants; Memorials of the founding and incorporation of cities, towns, boroughs, and villages, with the most remarkable events that have happened to each; their antiquities, and other curiosities. Accounts of the erections of temples, castles, and other buildings; and of

the remains (if any) of such as have been destroyed. The establishment and endowment of parishes, foundations of religious houses, books of ancient tenures, inquisitions *post mortem*, escheats, customaries, territories of manors, perambulation of forests, accounts of ancient coin, monumental inscriptions, forts, camps, roads, military ways, and other antiquities, which have been casually discovered in particular places. Notes concerning the most remarkable rivers, mountains, mines, minerals, and other curiosities. A variety of tracts, and *memoranda*, relating to particular parts of England, as well in its pristine state when separated into petty kingdoms, provinces, and principalities, during the times of the Britons, Romans, and Saxons, as subsequently when under the dominion of one monarch; divided into counties, ridings, rapes, wapentakes, &c. As also the laborious collections made by Sir Simond D'Ewes, John Fox the martyrologist, Mr. Erdeswick, honest John Stow, Mr. Charles, Lancaster herald, and others.

Secondly, For the Civil and Ecclesiastical History; valuable copies of our ancient historians and chroniclers, as Gildas, Nennius, Asserius Menevensis, Ælfred of Beverly, abbot Benedict, Castoreus or John Beaver. J. Brompton, Raulf Boun, Dougla, monk of Glastonbury, Edmerus, Florence of Worcester, Robert of Gloucester, William Gifefburn, R. Hoveden, Henry Huntingdon, Peter de Ickham, John Joselyne, R. Rigen, Peter Langtoft, I. Lewis, Adam Murimuth, Geoffrey of Monmouth, Robertus Montensis, John

Pyke, Sir Walter Raleigh, Robert de Reading, Thomas Ruddburn, Simeon of Durham, Richard Sporte, Nicholas Trivett, John Wallingford, Thomas Walsingham, Walter of Coventry, Gotselinus de Sancto Bertino, and sundry anonymous authors of good value. A finely illuminated copy of John Harding's chronicle, much more perfect than the edition published by Grafton, and containing the letter of defiance sent to king Henry the IVth, by the old Earl of Northumberland, Henry Hotspur, his son, and the earl of Worcester, his brother, before the battle of Shrewsbury; some discourses of the same old earl, touching John of Gaunt; a map of Scotland, from Carlisle to the water of Tay; and another, from thence to Sutherland and Cathness; with sundry other matters omitted likewise by Grafton. A transcript of John de Trevisa's translation of Higden's Polychronicon, differing from the account given of that work by Bale and Pitts; together with several other translations and compositions of Trevisa, not to be met with in any other book. No less than four ancient copies of the Polycratica Temporum of Roger Cestrensis; from whence R. Rigden stole his Polychronicon. The famous and very ancient copy of William Malmesbury's elaborate treatise De Gestis Regum Anglorum, which was formerly preserved with great religious care at Rochester. An Exemplar of his four books, De Gestis Pontificum, written in the 12th century; and several transcripts of the Dunstable Chronicle, one whereof is most beautifully illuminated; and another adorned with the blazon of

the arms of divers emperors and kings.

Chronicles and histories of abbeyes, and other religious houses; as those of Abingdon, St. Alban's, Alnewick, Bermondsey, St. Edmund's Bury, St. David's, Hales, Litchfield, Ely, St. Paul's London, and Peterborough.

Lives of particular kings, and histories of their reigns; as of Edward the confessor; king Harold, of whose life and miracles here is a very fair copy, written in the 12th century. Henry I. Richard I. Henry III. Edward I. Edward II. and Edward III. The history of Richard II. written by Fran. de Marque, a French gentleman, attendant on the court in the queen's service; adorned with 16 admirable paintings, wherein the principal persons and habits of those times are most accurately represented. As also those of Henry IV. Henry V. Henry VI. and Edward IV.

Many original instruments to ambassadors, and letters which passed between them and the chief ministers of their courts; together with authentic copies of an immense number of others.

Letters to and from foreign princes and states, negotiations, alliances, leagues, truces, and treaties of peace, commerce, and navigation.

Summons to parliament from the 49th of Henry III. to the 21st year of the reign of King Henry VIII. in many places larger and more correct than the work published under that title, by Sir William Dugdale. Transcripts of the rolls, journals, and *memoranda* of parliament: particularly a copy of the parliament rolls, beginning at the 4th year of K. Edward

Edward II. and continued to the end of the last parliament of K. Henry VIII. in thirty volumes; amongst which are the parliament rolls of the 5th, 8th, and 9th years of King Edward II. which are, with others, omitted by Sir Robert Cotton, in his abridgment of the Tower records, and by him supposed to have been lost. Journals of the house of lords, from the first year of Henry VIII. to the end of the year 1740, in 69 volumes. As also 111 other volumes, containing the Journals of the house of Commons, from the first year (inclusive) of King Edward VI. to the 8th day of March 1701. A numerous collection of privileges and orders of parliament, and sundry papers relative to parliamentary affairs.

Proclamations, original letters, journals, and other books of the privy council.

Books of aids, subsidies, reliefs, taxes granted to sundry particular kings of England; and account-books of the product and disposal of the ancient demesne lands of the crown.

Letters, papers, books of documents, &c. relative to the offices of the privy seal, signet, ordnance, admiralty, navy, victualling, customs, and excise. Three volumes of very interesting original papers and letters, which belonged to John Holles duke of Newcastle, as Lord Privy Seal to Q. Anne; giving a better insight into the transactions of those times, and the immense sums issued on account of the forces employed under the D. of Marlborough, than can easily be met with elsewhere.

Accounts of the public revenue and national expences. Books and papers of the household, and treasurer of the chamber. Inventories

and indentures of the jewel office and wardrobe. Orders, proceedings, and accounts of the office of works. Laws and ordinances for management of the mint.

Several large collections of letters and speeches of our kings, their chief ministers, and other persons of eminence; particularly four volumes, containing original letters by the royal family of England, from Henry VIII. to the end of King Charles I. Eighteen volumes of original letters of divers considerable persons, relating to public affairs, from the year 1307 to 1716. And two volumes containing letters written to Henry prince of Wales; together with original draughts of his own letters. The above volumes afford interesting anecdotes, particularly relative to queen Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and Charles II. unnoticed by the elaborate writers of the English history; and may be justly deemed inestimable remains of the times to which they relate.

Histories of the first planting and propagating of christianity in Britain, and its growth and increase under the British and Saxon prelates.

The lives and successions of English archbishops, and bishops; particularly a most noble illuminated copy of the lives of the seven first archbishops of Canterbury, by Gotfelinus de Sancto Bertino, monk of St. Augustine's at Canterbury, in the time of St. Anselm; and of which the first part only, containing the life of St. Augustine, is published by Mr. Wharton.

Saxon and English councils, and the canons promulgated by them, Provincial and diocesan canons and constitutions.

The forms and manner of election and consecration of archbishops and bishops; their jurisdictions, privilege, and courts. Surveys, terriers, and rentals of their possessions; taxations of their spirituals and temporals, and inquisitions relative to the state of their respective dioceses.

Lives and canonizations of sundry British, Saxon, and English saints.

Authentic papers and memorials relating to the dissolution of religious houses, and the establishment of the reformation; particularly draughts of acts of parliament for their dissolution, some in the handwriting of king Henry VIII. Inventories of plate, jewels, and other valuables belonging to them. Inquisitions, with the state of several episcopal dioceses, and the returns made thereto by the bishops. Accounts of the erection and proceedings of the court of augmentation; with four original and very valuable volumes belonging to that court.

Historical accounts of the successions, rights, forms, and instruments of elections of abbots, priors, and other superiors and their officers. Chartularies, registers, and ledger books of sundry monasteries. The most accurate and valuable register of Dunstable, begun by Richard de Morins, the prior of that house, and carried on from the foundation of the priory by king Henry I. to the reformation.

Statutes of the two universities, and of their several colleges and halls, and a vast mass of other materials relating to their history and antiquities: with a transcript of the proceedings of the convocation upon the divorce of Anne

of Cleves, authenticated under the hands of public notaries.

Papers relating to the laws, polity, and civil government of England; divers copies of the laws of several of the Anglo Saxon, Danish, and Norman kings. Transcripts of divers of the Magnæ Chartæ of king Henry III. and an *inspeximus* and copy of his confirmation both of the great charter, and of the similar one, sealed by prince Edward, at London, the 10th day of March, 1264. Transcripts of ancient statutes, never printed. Readings of them; and extracts of all the private acts of parliament remaining in the Rolls chapel.

Historical accounts of, and memorandums relating to, baronies, serjeancies, knight-fees, and other tenures. Copies of escheat, rolls, inquisitions *post mortem*, pleas of the crown, &c. and abundance of other law books.

Many treatises on the institution, establishment, and jurisdiction of the Exchequer, King's Bench, Common Bench, Courts of Wards and Liveries, Star Chamber, and Chancery; as also the Courts Leet, Baron, Pye-Powder, and other inferior courts; the forms and methods of proceedings in them respectively, and accounts of their several officers, registers, and records.

Discourses on the antiquities, jurisdiction, and authority of the ancient great officers of the kingdom; to wit, the marshal, steward, constable, and admiral. The forms, ceremonies, and proceedings, used in their courts; and extraordinary trials before them.

Original charters of our ancient kings, as Edward the elder, Edward, Hardicanute, and Edward the

Con-

Confessor. The famous charter of king Edgar, wherein he is stiled *MARIUM BRIT. DOMINUS*; which Dr. Hicks hath demonstrated to have been forged after the Norman conquest. A curious book, covered with crimson velvet, and adorned with bosses and hasps of silver gilt and enamelled; the cover and all the leaves indented at the top; containing four original indentures of Covenant, illuminated and embellished with historical miniatures, dated the 16th of July, in the 19th year of king Henry VII. and made between that king and the abbot and convent of St. Peter's, Westminster, for certain masses to be for ever after said in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, then determined to be built at the east end of that church, as a place of reception of the bodies of the king, queen, and royal family; and for other purposes. To this indenture book, five broad seals of king Henry VII. preserved in silver boxes, and ornamented with his badges of the portcullis and rose sprigs, are appendant by strings of silk, and gold and silver thread.

X. Heraldical and armorial books, particularly forms of appointing and crowning kings at arms, and of the establishment of their subordinate officers, tricks of arms, and ensigns armorial. Tracts on the order of the garter, pedigrees of most of the nobility and gentry of England, with notes, monumental and fenestral inscriptions illustrating their family histories.

XI. Register books, chartularies, and other evidences of the estates of our ancient nobility.

XII. Ceremonials, pomps, and solemnities; as the coronations of

most of our kings and queens from the time of the Anglo-Saxons to that of king George II. Public entries, introductions, receptions, and feasting of royal and princely visitors, foreign ambassadors, &c. with the forms of their departures, and accounts of the presents made to them on those occasions. Tilts, tournaments, jousts, royal masques, and other public entertainments, public processions and cavalcades. Funerals of kings, queens, princes, and great personages allied to the royal family, and also of persons of quality and distinction.

XIII. In regard to Wales, here are topographies, descriptions, and general histories of the principality.

Natural and civil histories of several of its counties, surveys of commotes, and extents of lands.

Statutes touching the Lords Marchers, and orders for the observance of the council of Wales.

Transcripts of the laws of Howel Dha; collections of particular laws and customs prevailing in different parts of the principality; accounts of the revenue arising from the principality; lists of fee-farm rents; and pleas of *quo warranto* upon liberties claimed.

The histories of Welsh heroes, by Threes, and many pedigrees and genealogies of families, with three volumes of useful materials, extracted by Mr. Hugh Thomas from a multitude of public records and private evidences, in order to his compiling a genealogical history of the nobility and gentry of Wales, and the several families descended from them, now living in England.

XIV. Materials relative to the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland.

Descriptions, histories, chronicles, and state of the kingdom.

A remarkable transcript of John Ferdun's *Schotochronicon*, and Baſton's verſes on the battle of Bannoſks Bourne, written in the year 1484, for the uſe of William Schevez, archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, by his domeſtic chaplain Magnus Maculloch, a prieſt of the dioceſe of Roſs, ſuppoſed to be either the famous *Black Book of Schone*, or the *St. Andrew's Copys*, or perhaps the original of both.

The chronicle of Andrew Winton in verſe. Ker's, Lindſey's, and other chronicles.

A fine copy of the chronicle of Mailros.

The life of king David I. written by Alfred, abbot of Rievaulk.

Transcripts of public inſtruments concerning the vaſſalage of Scotland, and the ſovereignty of England over it, which are omitted by Rymer and Harding.

Atchievements, arms, pedigrees, &c. of the nobility and principal gentry of Scotland.

The journal of the treaty of union; and a multitude of valuable and intereſting papers of ſtate, particularly, a tranſcript of public inſtruments concerning the marriage of Mary queen of Scots to the dauphin of France, letters on ſundry occaſions from Mary queen of Scots, lord Burleigh, Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir Thomas Smith, the earl of Murray, queen Elizabeth, &c. and other pieces unnoticed by all writers; but extremely uſeful in ſettling many controverſial points of the hiſtory of that unfortunate princeſs, and conducive to the diſcloſing and clearing up the myſterious intrigues

carried on during her troubles in France, Scotland, and England.

Hiſtorical accounts of the ſtate of the church of Scotland.

XV. Materials for the hiſtory and antiquities of Ireland. As, chorographies of the kingdom, and topographical deſcriptions of its provinces.

Ancient and other hiſtories, chronicles, and annals, eccleſiaſtical and civil, particularly,

A copy of the hiſtory and prophecies of that country, written in the tenth century, and in the old Iriſh language.

Many curious pedigrees, with the arms and hiſtories of the principal nobility.

A very ancient tranſcript of two remarkable pieces of the old municipal laws of Ireland, with commentaries and głoſſes thereon. The text in this manuſcript is ſo very ancient, as to be coeval with the times the pieces relate to. The one being ſeemingly part of the *Bretanime*, or *Judicia Cœleſtia*, with the trial of Euna, brother to Legarius, chief king of Ireland, for the murder of Orane, chariot driver to St. Patrick, before Dubhthac, the chief *Filadha*, or King's Bard; who, on that ſolemn occaſion, acted as ſole Brehon, or judge, with the ſentence paſſed thereon, in the year 430. The other, the great ſanction or conſtitution of Nine, made in favour of chriſtianity in Ireland, anno 439, by three kings, three biſhops, and three ſages.

XVI. Many ancient copies of the Greek and Latin claſſics and hiſtorians.

XVII. Lexicons, głoſſaries, and dictionaries of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin,

Latin, Welsh, Chinese, Persian, Arabic, German, Courlandic, Saxon, English, Spanish, and Turkish languages, particularly the Arabic dictionary of Abu Nasr Ismael, filius Hamad al Farabi, Al-Turki, with the supplement of Sherfo'ddin, Al-Hafan filius Mohamedis, - sur-named Alfagani, written in the beginning of the 13th century.

XVIII. Chorographies, antiquities, histories, chronicles, &c. of France, and other countries. Elaborate genealogies of their kings, princes, and illustrious houses; and a multitude of tracts and authentic papers, explanatory of their laws, customs, revenues, polity, and government; amongst which are,

Gesta Francorum in Bello Sacro, written in the 11th century. A chronicle from Adam, of the 9th century.

Liudbrandi Ticiensis Chronicon, written in the 10th century.

Also a beautiful transcript of the 4th and last volumes of Froissart's chronicle, elegantly illuminated, and having the subject of each chapter represented in an historical miniature painting, highly finished, and placed at the head of it. The other volumes of this curious work are preserved in the French king's library, and are esteemed among its principal ornaments.

XIX. Histories of popes, and the transactions of the see of Rome; particularly three remarkable volumes, the original registers of the Roman chancery, secretly brought from Rome upon the death of pope Innocent XII. by Monsr. Aymone, who was apostolic prothonotary of that court. They contain the rules to be observed by the clerks, and obedientiaries of the Roman chan-

cery, in expediting papal bulls, briefs, mandates, dispensations, and grants; a list of fines payable by ecclesiastics to the Roman see, in all countries under its subjection, on their being admitted to patriarchal, metropolitan, cathedral, or conventual churches; fees and fines payable for indulgences, licences, and plenary absolutions, as well in criminal as civil cases; and a variety of other interesting matters, demonstrating the impositions practised to fill the pope's coffers.

XX. A great number of poems, essays, ditties, ancient ballads, plays, and other poetical pieces in almost every modern language; many of them unpublished, and others extremely useful to such as shall undertake to give new and correct editions of the works of such poets, particularly those of our own country, as have been already printed. Amongst them are,

A very ancient and fair transcript of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, and a copy of his history of *Troilus and Cressida*; the *Knight's Tale*; the *Man of Laws*, Prologue and Tale; the *Wife of Bath's Tale*; and the *Clerk of Oxenforde's Tale*, neither of which MSS. seem to have been used by the editors of Chaucer; the text in both differing in many places from all other MSS. of that author, as well as from the printed copies of his poems.

A large volume, being a collection of ancient and valuable poems on curious subjects, by Chaucer, Lydgate, and other English poets; amongst these is a poem of Chaucer's addressed to his empty purse, and consisting of twenty stanzas, though no more than

than the three first have been published. This poem is the more curious, as it informs us of some circumstances of Chaucer's life little known,

A fair transcript or translation of Lydgate's paraphrase into English verse, of Boccace's treatise *De Occasu Principum*, illuminated and embellished with historical miniature paintings; being the author's present-book to Humphrey duke of Gloucester, by whose command he undertook the work.

Lydgate's lives of St. Edmund and St. Fræmund, with divers of his other poems, illustrated with 120 very elegant historical pictures of different sizes; besides other embellishments of illuminated letters, &c. so as to render it the finest manuscript of the English language, written in the time of king Henry VI. whose book this was, being presented to him by its author.

A large and beautifully illuminated copy of the *Confessio Amantis* of John Gower, containing a collection of the principal pieces of Chaucer and Gower, finely written and ornamented.

An historical, political, and moral poem, consisting of 320 stanzas; the subject is the unfortunate reign of king Edward II. whose ghost is introduced as relating his transactions and disasters. The author, who is supposed to be Mr. Edmund Spencer, addresses this poem to queen Elizabeth. Also the same poem revised and corrected by many alterations, and fitted up for the perusal of king James I.

A very fair and beautiful transcript of the celebrated poem entitled *Le Roman de la Rose*, begun

in French verse, by William de Lorris, continued and finished by John Clopinel, alias John Moone, of Mewen upon the river Loyer. This manuscript is richly ornamented with a multitude of miniature paintings, executed in the most masterly manner. It is probably the copy which was presented to Henry IV. the blazon of his arms being introduced in the illuminations, with which the first page of this work is embellished.

Many original poems by John Lydgate, Gower, Trevifa, &c.

XXI. A large collection both of ancient and modern musical compositions with curious anecdotes relating to their authors, written for the most part by M. Wanley, by whom they were amassed, he being not only a great judge of music, but a very able composer.

XXII. Books of architecture, geometry, gunnery, fortification, ship-building, and military affairs; particularly a large volume written in High Dutch, soon after the invention of fire arms, being a treatise on military affairs, illustrated with a great number of fine drawings in water-colours, representing the proper forms of marches, encampments, and dispositions of armies; orders of battle, attacks, sieges, and storms of forts, towns, and castles; draughts of ships of war, fireships, and fleets, bridges of timber and stone, hydraulic engines, tools, instruments, and warlike machines of every kind; the form of the ancient British chariot.

XXIII. Natural history, agriculture, voyages, travels, &c. particularly an *Herbarium*, written in Saxon, and in the tenth century.

A very

A very valuable volume of Geoponics in Greek, with Scolia, not hitherto published, written upon silken leaves, and near 500 years old.

XXIV. Many rare MSS. in Astronomy, Cosmography, and Geography.

XXV. A vast variety of Alchymical, Chymical, Chirurgical, Pharmaceutical, and Medical tracts, one whereof, being a treatise in High Dutch, on the process for finding the philosopher's stone, formerly belonged to the famous M. Cyprianus, from whose niece, Mrs. Priemer, it was purchased, and presented to Edward earl of Oxford. This book is divided into a great number of chapters; on the back of the last leaf of each chapter the subject thereof is represented in an emblematical picture, in which the beauty of its colouring, the disposition of the figures the elegance of their attitudes, and the propriety of composition is scarcely to be equalled.

XXVI. A great number of volumes of original letters, and authentic transcripts of others, written as well by sundry persons who have been eminent for their high stations in the state, as by those who were remarkable for their literary accomplishments.

Lastly, a prodigious variety of MSS which, exclusive of their importance in other respects, are highly valuable on account of the many beautiful illuminations and excellent paintings; those pictures being not only useful for illustrating the subject of the books in which they are placed, but furnishing excellent lessons and useful hints to painters perpetuating the representations of the principal per-

sonages, buildings, utensils habits, armour, and the manners of the age in which they were painted, and very probably preserving some pieces of eminent painters, of whose works no other remains are extant. Some of these MSS. have already been occasionally mentioned, and to them must be added,

A most noble copy of bishop Grosthead's *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis*, every page whereof is decorated with admirable pictures explanatory of its contents.

A translation of Valerius Maximus into French, by Simon de Hesdin, and Nicholas de Gonesse, comprised in four large volumes, with fine historical paintings placed at the head of each book, representing the principal subjects treated of therein; together with another copy of the four last books of the same work, embellished with paintings in the like manner, and by the same hand as the former.

A most noble volume, consisting of the Antiquities of the Greeks and Romans, represented in paintings.

A volume entitled, *Le Tresor de Maître Jehan de Meun*, with paintings.

The four elements and four seasons, painted by J. Bailly, and intended as patterns of tapestry for the French king.

An account of the discovery and conquest of Siberia; from Bell's travels.

AT the beginning of the last century, a Don Cassoc, named Yarmak, being obliged by some accident to leave his native country,

try, and having no means of subsistence, he, with a few accomplices, betook himself to robbing on the highway. He soon became famous and powerful, for he robbed only the rich, and, by generosity uncommon in such a character, liberally bestowed to such as were in want. He never killed, nor even hurt any person, unless compelled to such outrages in his own defence. This behaviour so raised his reputation, that all the idle fellows in the country enlisted themselves in his gang, and he became at last so troublesome, that the governors of the southern provinces sent out troops to apprehend him; but he being informed of their design, withdrew from the land, and procuring boats upon the Volga, commenced pirate. Being attacked here also, he was forced to cross the Caspian sea, and shelter himself on the Persian shore, where he passed for a merchant. Being again discovered, he was obliged by the Persians to quit their coast; and now his only refuge was to return to the Volga, where he behaved with great circumspection, often lurking in woods and villages; and, being in no want of money, he paid liberally for every thing he needed. Foreseeing however, that such a numerous gang could not be long concealed, he took the resolution of leaving the Volga, and steered his course up the river Kama, at that time little frequented by the Russians, or any other nation; here he hoped to find, at least, a safe retreat, during the winter. Yarmak, therefore, with his followers, amounting to 200, continued their voyage up the Kama, till they were stopped by the

ice at no great distance from a large village. The inhabitants were alarmed at the sight of so many armed men, whom they were not able to oppose; they therefore gave them a hospitable reception. Yarmak demanded only provisions and winter quarters for his men, promising to leave them unmolested in the spring. In consequence of this declaration, he and his followers passed the winter very quietly in that remote place, afraid, however, at the approach of summer, of being discovered by the government, and uncertain what course to steer; it was at last determined to cross the mountains of Verchaturia, and go to the eastward, in hopes of finding some uninhabited country, at least a safe retreat.

Having passed the mountains, they arrived at the river Tur; and, finding it navigable, soon made a sufficient number of canoes for the whole gang. After rowing for some days down the Tur, they discovered several villages of Mahometan Tartars, who were surprized at the sight of such a number of strangers, of whom they had before never so much as heard. Yarmak having got what intelligence he could procure of the situation and government of the country, pursued his voyage to the river Tobol; where he found the towns populous, and the land well cultivated. His approach alarmed the king of the Tartars, who assembled a numerous body of horse and foot, armed with bows and arrows, and lances, and other such weapons, with whom our adventurer had many skirmishes, and defeated great multitudes by means of his fire arms, which had never before been

been known in these parts. The poor Tartars were as much amazed and terrified at the sight of the Russians and their arms, as the inhabitants of Mexico on the arrival of the Spaniards in America, to which Siberia may, in many respects, be compared.

Yarmak finding his enemies daily more numerous, the nearer he approached the residence of the Tartar king; having also lost many of his men in continual encounters, and spent the greatest part of his ammunition, knowing, besides, of no place of safety, where he might pass the winter, which is both long and severe in this quarter, at last determined to retreat. He therefore steered his course to the west, up the Tobel and Tur rivers. The Tartars gave him no rest, but harassed him perpetually from the banks. He himself, and a few more, escaped with a considerable booty, and returned to the village where they wintered before. The inhabitants, on seeing the rich furs and other spoils, gave them a welcome reception; and Yarmak did not forget to dispense his favours liberally among those who had entertained him in his distress, when he fled from justice.

Our adventurer had now time to reflect on his miserable circumstances. He considered, that his lurking in these parts, though remote from any town, could not be long kept a secret; to make another attempt against the Tartars with a handful of men, ill provided with arms and ammunition, might perhaps be ruinous, and certainly unsuccessful. He therefore resolved to submit himself to the Czar's clemency, in hopes of obtaining a pardon for himself and his ac-

complices, on condition of pointing out the way to a rich and easy conquest of a country which he had discovered. The proposal was made at court by a friend, and was of too great importance to be neglected. In short, Yarmak was brought to Moscow under a safe conduct, where he communicated the whole affair. He begged his majesty's pardon, and asked a certain number of troops which he promised to lead to glorious conquest. His majesty granted him a pardon, approved of the expedition, and gave orders for the troops to attend him. They marched to Solikamski, where they passed the winter in making preparations for their enterprise.

During this interval, Yarmak behaved with surprizing prudence and activity, and discovered himself to be a person of uncommon genius. He collected such of his former followers as remained, and formed them into a company, in whom he could confide on all occasions.

At the proper season, the troops set out towards Siberia. On coming into the inhabited part of the country, they found many straggling parties of Tartars in arms, ready to oppose them, and a number of boats upon the rivers, full of armed men; the king of the Tartars himself was on board one of these vessels. This expedition was of short duration, and fully answered the expectations of the Russians. The Tartars in the boats, being pursued by the Russians, a battle ensued on the river Irtysh. Yarmak observing the king's barge, ordered his crew to board her; which he endeavouring to do at the head of his men, jumped short,

short, fell into the river, and was drowned, to the great grief of all his followers. Thus fell poor Yarmak! Notwithstanding this misfortune, the Russians gained a compleat victory. The brave king of the Tartars lost his life also in the action. His son, and the rest of the royal family, were taken prisoners, and sent to Moscow, where they were honourably received by the Czar, and treated according to their quality. The prince had an extensive property granted him in Russia, which the family now enjoys, together with the title of Sibisky Czarewitz, or prince of Siberia.

An account of a remarkable monument found near Ashford in Derbyshire; by the Rev. Mr. Ewatt, of Ashford. From the Philosophical Transactions for the year 1762.

IN the year 1759, as some people were making a turnpike road through the village of Wardlow, near this place, they thought proper to take out of an adjoining field, an heap of stones, that had laid there time immemorial, and without any tradition, that I could find, why it was thrown together in that place, although it was manifest it was a work of art. Here, to their great surprise, upon removing the stones they found a monument, to the memory of 17 persons, or more, who had been there interred.

The bodies appeared to have been lain upon the surface of the ground, upon long flat stones, and their heads and breasts protected from the incumbent weight of stone, by small walls made round

them, with a flat stone over the top, excepting the two capital ones, which were walled up, and covered from head to foot, in the form of a long chest, with a stone cover over each.

Upon removing the rubbish, many bones, such as jaw-bones, teeth, and the like, were found undecayed; but none at all of the larger bones of the body that I could learn. The heap of stones that covered them was circular, 32 yards in diameter, and about five feet high; and the stones, forming the coffins or tombs, appear, very plainly, to have been taken from a stone quarry, about a quarter of a mile distant. A part of the circle is vacant, but probably it was not so originally, as there were found several bones and teeth in that space; the cause might be, that as the part lay next the road, it might have met with an accidental disturbance, or, what is yet more likely, the people that came to clear the stone away, beginning on that side of it, destroyed that part before they were aware that it was any ways remarkable, or worthy note.

There is one circumstance that seems to denote the monument to have been rather modern, which is this: one of the walls inclosing the field, in which this circular monument stands, runs through it within a few feet of the circumference; and it appears, from the best observations I could make, that the wall was erected before the monument was made, as I think it hardly probable that the persons who built it would be at the trouble to remove that part of the circle that was without, for the sake of building a field-wall entirely level;

level; which is the case, for all that portion of the circle, from the inside of the wall, was as level as any other part of the field; and as walls, I apprehend, are not of a very ancient date here (if the above be a fact) I cannot help concluding, that the monument must have been erected in some or other of the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, or later; but this is only conjecture, and must be submitted to the judgment of the more curious, or those who may have heard of, or seen some similar ones; for my part, in my reading, I have not met with any thing at all like it. The several coffins were about two feet high, and the two compleat ones about seven feet six inches long each, and the others had the flat stone nearly the same length; but the covering extended only as far as the breast

search of stone that was there very good; (the ridge was about 25 yards in length from east to west, its perpendicular height was about a yard and an half, its breadth at the top was near six yards, and the sides were sloping like the ruins of a rampart.) In the middle of this bank was found the skeleton of a human body, which measured nine feet six inches in length, the shin-bone measuring two feet three inches from the knee to the ankle; the head lay to the west, and was defended from the superincumbent earth by four large flat stones, which the relater, a man of great probity, who was present when the skeleton was measured, and who himself took the teeth out of the jaw, saw removed. The coins were found on the south side of the skeleton, near the right-hand.

Yours, &c.

P. COLLINSON.

Account of a skeleton of uncommon dimensions, lately found in the county of Durham.

SIR,

A Few weeks ago a gentleman from Durham was brought to see me, who shewed me some large teeth, and two Roman coins. The teeth, he said, he took out of the jaw of a gigantic skeleton of a man, and the coins were found in the grave near it. The account he gives is in substance as follows:

Upon Fullwill hills, near Muncroft in the county of Durham, and within a measured mile of the sea, there are quarries of lime which he rents of the proprietor. In the year 1759, he removed a ridge of lime stone and rubbish, upon one of these quarries, which he was digging in

Account of some antiquities lately found at Lewes.

Lewes, Aug. 15, 1763.

SIR,

THE South-downs near this place abound very much with those lasting monuments of antiquity, the Barrows or Tumuli of our ancestors, either British, Roman, or Danish, or perhaps all of them, the chiefest part of which are of a bell fashion, with a sink in the middle; some are double, some single, others treble; some few there are of the long kind, one in particular at Aldfriston, is 55 yards long, with three sinks, one at each end, and one in the middle, with a deep ditch on each side, from whence the earth was thrown that composes it. A gentleman

tleman at Aldfriston had the curiosity to have one of the circular ones opened a few weeks since, and accordingly begun on the south side, and at a few feet in, found the skeleton of a man lying on his side in a contracted form, with his head to the west; the bones were very firm and hard, owing to the nature of the ground on which they lay, which was a bed of chalk. During the course of digging were found ten knives of different make, iron spikes, charcoal, a thin piece of yellow metal, bones of brute animals, &c. In the middle, under a pyramid of flints, was found an urn holding about a gallon, full of burnt bones and ashes; it was carefully placed on the chalk rock, with about four feet of earth over it, was of unbaked clay, and had some rude ornaments on the verge of it. Mr. Lucas of Aldfriston is in possession of it, with the knives, &c.

Yours, &c.

STEPHEN VINE.

An account of some antiquities lately found in the cathedral of Exeter.

Exeter, Aug. 20.

SIR,

IN taking up the old floor of the choir, in order to new pave it, we have been obliged to commit some sacrilegious burglaries on the repositories of the dead. On removing a large stone, (under that which had the monumental inscription) which lay too high for the bed of the floor, we laid open a very shallow walled grave, in which was a leaden coffin of an ancient form: the cover was part-

ly decayed; and on removing what remained, we found a skeleton pretty entire. On the right side stood a small silver chalice, covered with the paten. A piece of silk, or linen, (we could not tell which) was bound round the stem or pillar of the chalice. Among the dust we found a fair gold ring, with a large but not very good sapphire; the whole as fresh as if just brought from the jeweller's. On the left side lay the remains of a wooden crosier, which scarce retains enough of its original form to determine what it had been. Tradition, (for we have nothing else to depend on, the inscription having been long since effaced) informs us, that the *exuviae* were those of Thomas de Bitton, bishop of Exeter, who was buried about the year 1306, in the reign of Edward II. The bones were very respectfully covered up again, but the ring and chalice are reserved for the inspection of the curious in the repository of our archives.

Your's, A. B.

State of the city of Rome, and its environs, in regard to its air and inhabitants, at several periods since the declension of the Roman empire. From Mr. Condamine's Tour to Italy.

THE Campagna of Rome, formerly so well peopled and filled with delightful palaces, is at present desert, and the air there reputed pernicious. We scarce meet now with a few villages, or hamlets, in an extent of ground which once contained twenty-five cities or towns; I speak of the country

country inhabited by the Volsci, of which Velitræ, now Velletri, was the capital. It is the same with all the environs of Rome: they are uninhabited, especially during the hot months, except a few elevated places, such as Tivoli, Frascati, Albano, &c.

I endeavoured to inform myself with respect to an opinion so generally propagated, of the pretended mortal danger of exposing one's self to the air of the Campagna of Rome in hot weather; and I am convinced that this danger is not greater than that which we run in every other country that is moist and marshy. What they alledge for the most part concerning the air of Rome and its environs, is very little more than an old prejudice; very just indeed in its principles, but which it is time to restrain within its proper bounds, by examining its original and foundation.

It was after the invasion of the Goths in the fifth and sixth centuries that this corruption of the air began to manifest itself. The bed of the Tiber being covered by the accumulated ruins of the edifices of ancient Rome, could not but raise itself considerably. But what permits us not to doubt of this fact is, that the ancient and well-preserved pavement of the Pantheon and its portico, is overflowed every winter; that the water even rises there sometimes to the height of eight or ten feet; and that it is not possible to suppose that the ancient Romans should have built a temple in a place so low as to be covered with the waters of the Tiber on the least inundation. It is evident then that the level of the bed of

this river is raised several feet; which could not have happened without forming there a kind of dikes or bars. The choaking up of its canal necessarily occasioned the overflow and reflux of its waters in such places as till then had not been subject to inundations; to these overflowings of the Tiber were added all the waters that escaped out of the ancient aqueducts, the ruins of which are still to be seen, and which were entirely broken and destroyed by Totila. What need therefore of any thing more to infect the air, in a hot climate, than the exhalations of such a mass of stagnating waters, deprived of any discharge, and become the receptacle of a thousand impurities, as well as the grave of several millions both of men and animals? The evil could not but increase from the same causes, while Rome was exposed to the incursions and devastations of the Lombards, the Normans, and the Saracens, which lasted for several centuries. The air was become so infectious there at the beginning of the thirteenth century, that pope Innocent III. wrote that few people at Rome arrived at the age of forty years, and that nothing was more uncommon there than to see a person of sixty. A very short time after the popes transferred the seat of their residence to Avignon: during the seventy-two years they remained there Rome became a desert, the monasteries in it were converted into stables; and Gregory XI. on his return to Rome, in 1376, hardly counted there thirty thousand inhabitants. At his death, began the troubles of the great schism in the west, which continued for upwards of fifty years.

Martin V. in whom this schism ended in the year 1429, and his first successors, were able to make but feeble efforts against so inveterate an evil. It was not till the beginning of the sixteenth century that Leo X. under whom Rome began to resume her wonted splendor, gave himself some trouble about re-establishing the salubrity of the air; but the city being shortly after besieged twice successively by the Emperor Charles the fifth, saw itself plunged again into all its old calamities; and from eighty-five thousand inhabitants, which it contained under Leo X. it was reduced under Clement VIII. to thirty-two thousand. In short, it is only since the time of Pius V. and Sextus V. at the end of the sixteenth century, that the popes have constantly employed the necessary methods for purifying the air of Rome, and its environs, by procuring proper discharges for the waters, drying up the humid and marshy grounds, and covering the banks of the Tiber, and other places reputed uninhabitable, with superbedifices. Since that time a person may dwell at Rome, and go in or out of it at all seasons of the year. At the beginning, however, of the present century, they were still afraid to lie out of the city in summer, when they had resided there; as they were also to return to it, when once they had quitted it. They never

ventured to sleep at Rome, even in broad day, in any other house than their own*. They are greatly relaxed at present from these ancient scruples: I have seen cardinals, in the months of July and August, go from Rome to lie at Frascati, Tivoli, Albano, &c. and return the next or the following days to the city, without any detriment to their health: I have myself tried all these experiments, without suffering the least inconvenience from them: we have even seen in the last war in Italy, two armies encamped under the walls of Rome, at the time when the heats were most violent. Yet notwithstanding all this, the greater part of the country people dare not still venture to lie during that season of the year, nor even as much as sleep in a carriage, in any part of the territory comprehended under the name of the Campagna of Rome.

M. Lancisi and M. Leprotti, physicians to the popes Clement XI. and XII. as well as M. Lapi†, have strenuously combated, both by reason and experience, the abuse of this old prejudice, but it is only by insensible degrees that the truth begins to prevail. It must also be confessed that the experiments made for proving an air that is reputed mortal not to be so, are necessarily very few, and no less foreign from the end proposed.

* They cannot in Rome compel a tenant to dislodge in summer, even on default of payment.

† See *Joan. Marie Lancisi Dissertatio*, or the Dissertation of Joanna Maria Lancisi, concerning the natural and adventitious qualities of the Roman climate, published at Rome in 1711: and the *Ratio nomeno contra la vulgare opinione*, &c. da Giovanni Girolamo Lapi. Rome, 1747.

Having in a former volume (vol. III. p. 162.) given some account of the first volume of gravings from the paintings and drawings discovered among the ruins of Herculaneum, we think it incumbent upon us, now that the second volume of that magnificent work has been published, to give our readers some account of it likewise, as far as it relates to the same subject.

Some account of the second volume of gravings from the paintings and drawings found among the ruins of Herculaneum.

IT appears by several pieces in this volume, that the ancient painters were not more exact in the representation of the dresses and ornaments of their figures, nor even in their representation of natural objects, than the moderns: with respect to the architecture represented in the pictures found in Herculaneum, the rules of art are violated in the grossest manner: there are columns of an enormous height, with respect to their diameter, so as to have the appearance of walking-sticks; and the landscapes, of which there are several in this volume, are disgraced with a variety of objects not existing in nature, but merely in the capricious fancy of the artist: at least if they are natural objects, they are so wantonly and unskilfully represented, that the spectator is at a loss to know what they are.

Among the most remarkable pieces in this volume are the following:

1. An hermaphrodite, holding in the left hand a leaf representing that of a laurel in its shape, but much larger if the rules of propor-

tion are observed. It has however been generally supposed by the literati who have seen it, to have been intended to represent a laurel leaf, and they observed that the same is generally found in the hands of the hermaphroditical figures which are so common an ornament in the baths, both of men and women; they suppose that it served as a kind of fan, and was a symbol of effeminacy. The scholiast of Aristophanes tells us, that it was common for lovers to carry leaves in their hands, upon which they wrote the names of their mistresses; and it was also common to stigmatize effeminate persons by the name of bay-bearers. The colour of the leaf represented in this picture is reddish, which has been urged as an objection to its being a laurel; but it has been alledged on the other side, that Pliny mentions a laurel of that colour: in another picture, however, a leaf of the same size and shape is represented of a yellowish colour, and some have thought it was intended for the leaf of an aquatic plant, called *nymphaea*; this plant is mentioned by Pliny, and he attributes several qualities to it which seems to bear some relation to those of hermaphrodites. Some antiquarians have taken this leaf, or at least an instrument that resembles it, found in the hands of some statues, as a sprinkler for the lustral water.

2. Two winged figures; one of them has a collar and bracelets of pearls, and holds in the left hand a basin, over which the right hand holds a vase with a cover that terminates in a sphynx. Some suppose this figure to represent Hebe, and the first appearance of it fa-

vours their opinion: others suppose it to be a victory, and think they have discovered another figure of the same kind upon an Etruscan vase; the vase upon which it is represented, they suppose, alludes to the sacred libations and the sacrifices offered by way of thanksgiving for a victory. The blood which is shed in the obtaining of a victory, makes it absolutely necessary to wash before any sacred function is performed; and the practice of washing before sacrifice was more scrupulously practised by the ancients on such occasions than on any other. The other figure is agreed to be a victory by all parties; the right hand holds a buckler, and the left a crown of oak-leaves enriched with gold, that is, painted of a golden colour. This wreath was called by the Romans a civic crown, and bestowed upon those who had preserved the life of a citizen, by killing an enemy; under the emperors, this crown was frequently decreed to princes, *ob civis servatos*.

3. Two pieces that represent two religious ceremonies in use among the Egyptians; these are very curious; in the first of them there is a quadrangular altar with a flame ascending from it, and two Ibises upon the pedestal; the altar is surrounded by 11 figures, of different sexes, ages, and dresses: on the right side is a woman kneeling, holding a sistrum in one hand, and in the other a plate of fruit; her head is crowned with a wreath, that seems to consist of a branch of palm, the leaves of which are placed so as to form rays, in the manner described by Apuleius, when he speaks of initiation into

the mysteries of Isis. Behind this figure is that of a girl, with a vase in her hand, and a basket upon her head: by her side are two women, one of which is naked to the girdle, and has her head close shaved, holding a branch in her left hand, and a sistrum in her right; the other has dishevelled hair, but her action cannot be distinguished. On the left side of the altar there is an old man kneeling; he is bald and half naked, and his hands are extended as in an attitude of prayer; behind this figure is that of a woman holding a flower in one hand, and in the other an instrument very little different from the common sistrum; also a man, who is either sounding a trumpet or playing on a flute; and a man holding in one hand a kind of *crotalum*, consisting of a circle furnished with little bells, and crossed diametrically by a small bar; in his left hand he holds a chain, consisting of four links, each gradually less than another; five steps, two columns and an epistylum, form the entrance of the temple, in the front of which stands the altar, and in the middle beyond the altar, upon a ground a little raised, there are six other persons; two women playing upon a sistrum, and accompanied by a third with a tabor; the fourth woman holds up the fore-finger of her right hand, as if to enjoin silence, and a girl beside her seems to be in motion with her hands as if playing upon some instrument which cannot be distinguished; the sixth figure is that of a man with a bushy beard, crowned with a wreath, and dressed in a kind of close jacket, which leaves his arms, his feet, his legs and thighs
naked.

naked. This figure appears by its attitude to be dancing.

In the other piece there is an altar like that just described, near which are two Ibises. One of the ministers of Isis fans the fire upon the altar, with an instrument not unlike the fans now worn by the ladies: two other ministers stand beside him, one of them is clothed in a long white robe, with short sleeves, holding in his right hand a long wand or rod, and in the left something pointed, which may be either a sword or a scepter. An instrument of the same kind appears in the elevated right hand of another minister, who holds a sistrum in his left; on each side the altar is a group of figures, of different ages and sexes; at the head of one of these groups, is a man sitting and playing upon a long flute; at the head of the other is a minister of the mysteries standing up, with a sistrum in one hand, and near him is a woman also holding a sistrum; the greatest part of these figures appear to be gesticulating with their hands. Eleven steps lead to the gate of the temple, which is guarded by two sphynxes, the heads of which terminate in the lotus: at the entrance of the temple appear three figures: on one side is a woman with dishevelled hair, clothed in a long robe, with a sistrum in her right-hand, and in her left a small pail or bucket with its cover; and over-against this figure, is an assistant at the Isisian mysteries, with a sistrum in his right-hand; and between them is another assistant in a robe that reaches to his heels, over which

is a kind of fringed scarf; both hands are wrapped in this scarf, but notwithstanding, they present a cruise (*hydria*) to the veneration of the assistants.

It is remarkable, that all these figures have naked feet, and it was the custom to enter bare-footed into the temple to pray. The habit of the ministers is a long white robe, which was worn by all the priests of Isis, and was of linen, whence the name *Linigeri*. Herodotus relates, that every third day they shaved all the hair off the body, that they might with more propriety appear before the god whom they served.

It has been conjectured by a very learned and ingenious person in Italy, that the first of these paintings represents a vow made by the Isisian college of Herculaneum, upon the sickness of Pompey the Great, about the 705th year of Rome, when the inhabitants of Naples, and of all the other cities of Italy, offered up public prayers for his recovery. This conjecture accounts for the mixture of Greek and Roman personages with Ægyptian priests; and we have the testimony of Apuleius, that an Isisian college was established at Rome from the time of Sylla; and it is probable that the worship of Isis was introduced into Greece in the time of Alexander the Great.

The rod which one of the figures holds in his hand calls to mind a passage of Artaphanes*, who testifies, that the Ægyptians seeing the miracles which Moses performed with a rod, made themselves a rod also, and preserved it

* In Euseb. præp. Ev. ix. 4.

in the temple of Isis. Apuleius's description of an Isisian solemnity, will also explain many particulars in these pictures; the long white linen robes in which both men and women, but especially the priests, are clothed, the shaved heads, flutes, sistrums of gold, silver and brass, the cruise which the priest carries as the symbol of the supreme Deity, *gererat felici suo genio*; and the veil which serves to cover it, as described by Montfaucon in his account of an Isisian solemnity.

A passage of Vitruvius is also quoted on this occasion, which throws considerable light on the subject. *Quum hydriam tegunt, quæ ad Templum ædemque castâ religione refertur, tunc in Terrâ procumbentes, manibus ad cælum sublati, inventionibus gratias agunt divinæ benignitatis* *.

We learn from Tibullus that prayers were offered to Isis twice a day †: In the morning, that is, at the first hour of the day, as Scaliger remarks, and in the evening at the eighth hour; the service of the first hour was called the opening of the temple, the salutation, and the morning sacrifice: Arnobius and Apuleius speak of it in many places; and in Porphyry's description, the use that is made of flutes, fire, and water, is not forgotten. Martial, who is also cited by Scaliger, speaks of the service of the eighth hour, when, after the prayer, the temple is shut. The learned reader may easily see in what manner Apuleius describes the return of an Isisian solemnity, which concludes with the vows of

the priest made at the door of the temple for the prince, and for all orders of the state, after which he dismisses the assistants by pronouncing the Greek words λαοῖς ἀφ' οἷς, *populis missio*.

Upon a border of one of the pictures in this collection, there appears a volume, or roll, half open, in which many lines, written in Roman characters, are still visible, and the three words *quisquis maxima, cura*, are distinctly legible: it is still more remarkable that the *q*, the *r*, the *u*, and the *s*, are in minuscular character. The observations which have occurred upon this particular to the learned society to whom the publication of these curious remains of antiquity have been intrusted, will appear when they publish their explanations of the papers that have been found in *Herculanum*.

Dimensions of a giant cut out on the side of a very steep hill, near Cerne in Dorsetshire.

THIS monstrous figure, viewed from the opposite hill, appears almost erect, with a huge crab-tree club in his hand, raised over his head, just going to strike a blow which seems sufficient, as it were, to overturn a mountain. It is supposed to be above a thousand years standing, as there is a date between its legs, and the figures are not legible; but it is plain there were but three figures; so that, even supposing them all to be nines, it must have been formed a

* Lib. 8. Præf.

† Lib. 1. Eleg. 8.

long while ago. Some think it cut by the ancient Britons, and that they worshipped it; others believe it to be the work of the papists, as here was formerly an abbey, &c. &c. But however that be, the dimensions, by actual ad-measurement, are as follows:

	Feet.
Length of his foot - -	18
Breadth of the same - -	8
Ditto of the small of the leg	5½
Ditto of the calf - - -	9
Ditto of the thigh - - -	17½
Length of the leg and thigh	80
From the top of the thigh to the top of the head - }	99
Whole length - - -	180
Breadth of the face - -	14
Ditto of the chin - - -	4
Ditto of the mouth - - -	3½
Length of the nose - - -	5½
Breadth of the nose - - -	2½
Length of the face - - -	22
Diameter of the eye - -	2½
Ditto of the breasts - - -	5
Length of the ribs - - -	18
Ditto of the fingers - - -	5½
Breadth of the fingers - -	1½
Ditto of the hand - - -	7½
Ditto of the wrist - - -	5
From the wrist to the elbow	41
From the elbow to the shoulder	60½
Length of the arm - - -	109
Breadth of the shoulder - -	22
Ditto of the elbow - - -	19
Length of the club - - -	121
Breadth at the knots - - -	22
Ditto at other places - -	11

Without giving credit to these circumstances, this vase is however valuable from its antiquity, of which there can be no doubt.

IN the treasury belonging to the cathedral of Genoa is preserved, with the greatest veneration, for upwards of six hundred years, a dish, or rather an hexagon bowl, which they pretend to be made of emerald. It has two small handles, and consists of one single piece: its greatest diameter is about fourteen inches and an half; its height five inches nine lines; its thickness, three lines. This monument is kept under several keys, deposited in different hands. When it is shewn, which happens but seldom, and by virtue only of a decree of the senate, the vessel is let down by a cord, passed through its two handles, and suspended around the priest's neck, who presides at the exhibition; but never goes out of his hands. By an ancient decree of the senate, bearing date 24th of May 1476, it is forbid, under severe penalties, to approach too near this sacred vessel (*il Jacro catino*) and much more to touch it with any metal whatsoever. All this apparatus, and these difficulties, seem only so many precautions taken against those who might want to satisfy themselves by some proof, such as that of the file, or graving tool, whether the matter of which this vessel is composed, be really of the hardness of an emerald.

Nevertheless they produce an act, by which it appears that the vessel was pledged, by deliberation of the senate, in 1319, during the siege of Genoa, to cardinal Luke de Fiesqui, for a sum equivalent to

An account of the famous vase, said to have been made use of by Solomon, and that also in which our Saviour celebrated his last supper. From Mr. Condamine's Tour to Italy.

twelve hundred marks of gold, and this sum was paid off and the pledge withdrawn twelve years after. This seems to prove, that the great value of the matter of this deposit was at that time without suspicion.

I see not what presumption in favour of the matter of this vessel can be drawn from the circumstance of one of its handles being cracked; nor how this proof, which is supposed to have been made in the presence of the emperor Charles V. could ascertain the genuineness of the emerald.

The princes Corsini, grand nephews to pope Clement XII. whom I had the honour of accompanying from Marseilles to Genoa, having obtained from the senate the necessary decree to see this monument, I availed myself of the opportunity in order to examine it; I viewed it attentively, opposing it to the light of a large taper. The colour appeared to me of a very deep green: I perceived not in it the least trace of those icicles, straws, clouds, and other defects of transparency so common in emeralds and other precious stones of the least thickness, even in rock crystal; but I distinguished very evidently several little voids, resembling small bubbles of air, of a round or oblong form, such as are commonly found in crystals, or glass, whether white or coloured.

One would not expect that a prejudice of the twelfth century should be blindly respected in the eighteenth; nevertheless I know

not that any modern traveller has combated it; and the Geographical Dictionary of Mantinere, edition 1740, says positively, "that they preserve at Genoa a precious vessel of inestimable value," which assertion I am the more astonished at, as my doubt is by no means new. It is clearly indicated in the expressions employed by William archbishop of Tyre, about four centuries ago, where he says, that at the taking of "Cæsarea, this vessel fell by lot, for a large sum of money, to the Genoese, who believed it to be an emerald, and who show it still as such, and as something wonderful, to strangers*." For the rest, it belongs only to those whom these suspicions may displease, to destroy them, if they are not well founded; and I have not entered into this detail, but in the hope that a fact, the clearing up of which is so easy, will not remain any longer in obscurity: or that this obscurity, if it should continue, will change these suspicions into certainty.

I drew the figure and dimensions of the vessel of Genoa, such as I now lay them before this assembly, from a work published at Genoa in 1725, by a religious of the Augustine order, and filled with historical researches on this subject. The author leaves undecided the question which he proposes to himself, whether this precious moveable was brought by the Genoese from the siege of Cæsarea in Palestine, in the year 1101 (as appears evident by the testimony of William of Tyre), or from the siege

* *Januenses . . . Smaragdinum reputantes, pro multâ pecuniæ summâ in fortem recipientes . . . usque hodie transeuntibus . . . Vas idem quasi pro miraculo solent ostendere, &c.* Guill. Tyr. Archiepisc. lib. x. chap. 26.

of Almeria, taken by the Moors in 1147; but he discusses with great erudition through what hands the vessel has passed, since the queen of Sheba made a present of it to Solomon, to the time wherein it was employed to serve up the paschal lamb to our Saviour on the eve of his passion: this is a point on which our author has not the least doubt. As for what respects the matter of it, he maintains that it is certainly an emerald; and his strongest argument is, that the matter of a vessel which served for the supper wherein our Lord instituted the august sacrament of the Eucharist, could not be too precious. This principle once admitted, would lead the author farther than he desires, and prove that the dish ought to be a diamond.

A dissertation on Oracles.

FEW superstitions have been so famous, and have so powerfully operated on the minds of mankind during a number of ages, as oracles. In treaties of peace, or truces, the Greeks never forgot to stipulate the liberty of going to oracles. No colony undertook new settlements, no war was declared, no important affair begun, without first consulting the oracles.

The most renowned were those of Delphos, Dodona, Trophonius, Jupiter Hammon, and the Clarian Apollo. Some have attributed the oracles of Dodona to oaks, others to pigeons. The opinion of those pigeon prophetesses was introduced by the equivocation of a Thesalian word, which signified both a pigeon and a woman; and

gave room to the fable, that two pigeons having taken wing from Thebes, one of them fled into Lybia, where it occasioned the establishing of the oracle of Jupiter Hammon; and the other having stopped on the oaks of the forest of Dodona, informed the inhabitants of the neighbouring parts, that it was Jupiter's intention there should be an oracle in that place. Herodotus has thus explained this fable: There were formerly two priestesses of Thebes, who were carried off by Phenician merchants. She that was sold into Greece, settled in the forest of Dodona, where great numbers of the ancient inhabitants of Greece went to gather acorns. She there erected a little chapel at the foot of an oak, in honour of the same Jupiter, whose priestess she had been; and here it was this oracle was established, which in after-times became so famous. The manner of delivering the oracles of Dodona was very singular. There was a great number of kettles suspended from trees near a copper statue, which was also suspended with a bunch of rods in its hand. When the wind happened to put it in motion, it struck the first kettle, which communicating its motion to the rest, all of them tingled, and produced a certain sound which continued for a long time; after which the oracle spoke.

The oracle of Jupiter Hammon was in the desert, in the midst of the burning sands of Africa. This oracle declared to Alexander, that Jupiter was his father. After several questions, having asked if the death of his father was sufficiently revenged, the oracle answered, That the death of Philip was revenged,

venge'd, but that the father of Alexander was immortal. This oracle gave occasion to Lucan to put great sentiments in the mouth of Cato. After the battle of Pharsalia, when Cæsar became master of the world, Labienus said to Cato: 'As we have now so good an opportunity of consulting so celebrated an oracle, let us know from it how to regulate our conduct during this war. The Gods will not declare themselves more willingly for any one than Cato. You have always been befriended by the Gods, and may therefore have the confidence to converse with Jupiter. Inform yourself of the destiny of the tyrant, and the fate of our country; whether we are to preserve our liberty, or to lose the fruit of the war; and you may learn too what that virtue is to which you have been devoted, and what its reward.' Cato, full of the divinity that was within him, returned to Labienus an answer worthy of an oracle: 'On what account, Labienus, would you have me consult Jupiter? Shall I ask him whether it be better to lose life than liberty? Whether life be a real good? Whether virtue depends on fortune? We have within us, Labienus, an oracle that can answer all these questions. Nothing happens but by the order of God. Let us not require of him to repeat to us what he has sufficiently engraven on our hearts. Truth has not withdrawn into those deserts; it is not graven on those sands. The abode of God is the heavens, the earth, the seas, and virtuous hearts. God speaks to us by all that we see, by all that surrounds us. Let the inconstant, and those that are subject to waver, according to events,

have recourse to oracles. For my part, I find in nature every thing that can inspire the most constant resolution. The dastard, as well as the brave, cannot avoid death. Jupiter cannot tell us more.' Cato thus spoke, and quitted the country without consulting the oracle.

Diodorus Siculus, Plutarch, and several other authors relate, that a herd of goats discovered the oracle of Delphos, or of the Pythian Apollo. When the goat happened to come near enough the cavern, to breathe the air that passed out of it, she returned skipping and bounding about, and her voice articulated some extraordinary sounds; which having been observed by their keepers, they went to look in, and were seized with a fury that made them jump about, and foretel future events. Coretas, as Plutarch tells, was the name of the goat-herd that discovered the oracle. One of the guards of Demetrius, coming too near the mouth of the cavern, was suffocated by the force of the exhalation, and died suddenly. The orifice or vent-hole of the cave was covered with a tripod consecrated to Apollo, on which the priestesses, called Pythoneßes, sat, to fill themselves with the prophetic vapour, and to conceive the spirit of divination, with the furor that made them know futurity, and foretel it in Greek hexameters. Plutarch says, that on the cessation of oracles, a Pythoneß was so excessively tormented by the vapour, and suffered such violent convulsions, that all the priests ran away, and she died soon after.

Pausanias describes the ceremonies that were practised for consulting

sulting the oracle of Tropho-
nius. Every man that went down
into his cave, never laughed his
whole life after. This gave occa-
sion to the proverbial saying con-
cerning those of a melancholy air :

‘ He has consulted Trophonius.’
Plato relates that, the two brothers,
Agamedes and Trophonius, having
built the temple of Apollo, and
asked the God for a reward, what
he thought of most advantage to
men ; both died in the night that
succeeded their prayer. Pausanias
gives us a quite different account.
In the palace they built for the king
Hyrieus, they so laid a stone, that
it might be taken away, and in
the night they crept in through the
hole they had thus contrived, to
steal the king’s treasures. The
king, observing the quantity of
his gold diminished, though no
locks or seals were broke open,
had traps fixed about his coffers,
and Agamedes being caught in
one of them, Trophonius cut off
his head to prevent his discovering
him. Trophonius having disap-
peared that moment, it was given
out that the earth had swallowed him
in the same spot, and impious su-
perstition went so far as to place this
wicked wretch in the rank of gods,
and to consult his oracle with cere-
monies equally painful and myste-
rious.

Tacitus speaks thus of the oracle
of the Clarian Apollo : Germani-
cus went to consult the oracle of
Claros. It is not a woman that
delivers the oracle there as at Del-
phos, but a man chosen out of cer-
tain families, and always of Mile-
tum. It is sufficient to tell him
the number and names of those
who come to consult him ; where-
upon he retires into a grot, and,

having taken some water out of a
well that lies hid in it, he answers
you in verses to whatever you have
thought of, though this man is
often very ignorant.

Dion Cassius explains the man-
ner, in which the oracle of Nym-
phea in Epirus delivered its re-
sponses. The party that consulted
took incense, and, having prayed,
threw the incense into the fire.
If the thing desired was to be
obtained, the incense was imme-
diately in flames, and, even in the
case of its not falling into the fire,
the flame pursued and consumed it.
But, if the thing was not to succeed,
the incense did not come near the
fire, or, if it fell into the flame, it
started out and fled. It so hap-
pened for prognosticating futurity,
in regard to every thing that was
asked, except death and marriage,
about which it was not allowed to
ask any questions.

Those who consulted the oracle
of Amphiaraus, lay on the skins
of victims, and received the an-
swers of the oracle in a dream.
Virgil attests the same thing of the
oracle of Faunus in Italy.

A governor of Cilicia, who gave
little credit to oracles, and who
was always surrounded by unbe-
lieving Epicureans, sent a letter
sealed with his signet to the oracle
of Mopsus, requiring one of those
answers that were received in a
dream. The messenger, charged
with the letter, brought it back to
him in the same condition, not
having been opened ; and informed
him, that he had seen, in a dream,
a very well-made man, who said to
him, ‘ Black !’ without the addi-
tion of ever another word. Then
the governor opening the letter,
assured his company, that he want-
ed

ed to know of the divinity whether he should sacrifice a white or black bull.

In the temple of the goddess of Syria, when the statue of Apollo was inclined to deliver oracles, it sweated, moved, and was full of agitations on its pedestal. Then, the priests carrying it on their shoulders, it pushed and turned them on all sides, and the high-priest interrogating it on all sorts of affairs, if it refused its consent, it drove the priests back; if otherwise, it made them advance.

Suetonius says, that, some months before the birth of Augustus, an oracle was current, importing, that nature was labouring at the production of a king, who would be master of the Roman empire; that the senate, in great consternation, had forbid the rearing of any male child who should be born that year; but that the senators, whose wives were pregnant, found means to hinder the inscribing of the decree in the public registers. It seems that the prediction, of which Augustus was only the type, regarded the birth of Jesus Christ, the spiritual king of the whole world; or that the wicked spirit was willing, by suggesting this rigorous decree to the senate, to dispose Herod, by this example, to involve the Messiah in the massacre that was made by his orders of all the children of two years and under. The whole world was then full of the expectation of the Messiah's coming. We see by Virgil's fourth Eclogue, that he applies to the son of the consul Asinius Pollio the prophecies which from the Jews had then passed into foreign nations. This child, the object of Virgil's flat-

tery, died the ninth day after he was born. Tacitus, Suetonius, and Josephus, applied to Vespasian the prophecies that regarded the Messiah.

The oracles were often very equivocal, or so obscure, that their signification was not understood till after the event. A few examples, out of a great many, will be sufficient. Cræsus having received from the Pythones this answer, that by passing the river Halys, he would destroy a great empire; he understood it to be the empire of his enemy, whereas he destroyed his own. The oracle consulted by Pyrrhus gave him an answer, which might be equally understood of the victory of Pyrrhus, and the victory of the Romans, his enemies.

Aiote, Æacida, Romanos vincere posse.

The equivocation lies in the construction of the Latin tongue, which cannot be rendered in English. The Pythones advised Cræsus to guard against the mule. The king of Lydia understood nothing of the oracle, which denoted Cyrus descended from two different nations, from the Medes by Mandana, his mother, the daughter of Astyages; and from the Persians by his father Cambyfes, whose race was by far less grand and illustrious. Nero had for answer, from the oracle of Delphos, that seventy-three might prove fatal to him. He believed he was safe from all danger till that age, but, finding himself deserted by every one, and hearing Galba proclaimed emperor, who was seventy-three years of age, he was sensible of the deceit of the oracle.

St. Jerome observes, that, if the devils declare any truth, they always

always join lies to it, and use such ambiguous expressions, that they may be applied to contrary events.

Whilst the false oracles of demons deceived the idolatrous nations, truth had retired among the chosen people of God. The Septuagint have interpreted Urim and Thummim, manifestation and truth, *ἐκκλῆσις καὶ ἀλήθειαν*; which expresses how different those divine oracles were from the false and equivocal ones of demons. It is said in the book of Numbers, that Eleazar, the successor of Aaron, shall interrogate Urim in form, and that a resolution shall be taken according to the answer given.

The ephod applied to the chest on the sacerdotal vestments of the high-priest, was a piece of stuff covered with twelve precious stones, on which the names of the twelve tribes were engraved. It was not allowed to consult the Lord by Urim and Thummim, but for the king, the president of the Sanhedrim, the general of the army, and other public persons, and on affairs that regarded the general interest of the nation. If the affair was to succeed, the stones of the ephod emitted a sparkling light, or the high-priest, inspired, predicted the success. Josephus, who was born thirty years after Christ, says, that it was then two hundred years since the stones of the ephod had given an answer to consultations by extraordinary lustre.

The scriptures only inform us, that Urim and Thummim were something that Moses had put in the high-priest's breast-plate. Some rabbins by rash conjectures have believed that they were two small statues hidden within the breast-plate; others, the ineffable name

of God, graved in a mysterious manner. Without designing to discover what has not been explained to us, we should understand, by Urim and Thummim, the divine inspiration annexed to the consecrated breast-plate.

Several passages of the scripture leave room to believe, that an articulate voice came forth from the propitiatory, or holy of holies, beyond the veil of the tabernacle; and that this voice was heard by the high-priest.

If the Urim and Thummim did not make answer, it was a sign of God's anger, Saul, abandoned by the Spirit of the Lord, consulted it in vain, and obtained no sort of answer. It appears by some passages of St. John's gospel, that, in the time of Christ, the exercise of the chief-priesthood was still attended with the gift of prophecy.

When men began to be better instructed by the lights philosophy had introduced into the world, the false oracles insensibly lost their credit. Chrysippus filled an intire volume with false or doubtful oracles. Oenomaus, to be revenged of some oracle that had deceived him, made a compilation of oracles, to shew their ridicule and vanity. Eusebius has preserved some fragments of this criticism on oracles by Oenomaus. I might, says Origen, have recourse to the authority of Aristotle, and the Peripatetics, to make the Pythones much suspected; I might extract from the writings of Epicurus and his sectators an abundance of things to discredit oracles; and I might shew that the Greeks themselves made no great account of them.

The

The reputation of oracles was greatly lessened, when they became an artifice of politics. Themistocles, with a design of engaging the Athenians to quit Athens, and to embark, in order to be in a better condition to resist Xerxes, made the Pythoness deliver an oracle, commanding them to take refuge in wooden walls. Demosthenes said, That the Pythoness philippised, to signify that she was gained over by Philip's presents.

The cessation of oracles is attested by several profane authors, as Strabo, Juvenal, Lucan, and others. Plutarch accounts for the cause of it, either that the benefits of the Gods are not eternal as themselves are; or that the genii, who presided over oracles, are subject to death; or that the exhalations of the earth had been exhausted. It appears that the last reason had been alledged in the time of Cicero, who ridicules it in his second book of Divination, as if the spirit of prophecy, supposed to be excited by subterraneous effluvia, had evaporated by length of time, as wine or pickle by being long kept.

Suidas, Nicephorus, and Cedrenus relate, that Augustus having consulted the oracle of Delphos, could obtain no other answer but this: "The Hebrew Child, whom all the Gods obey, drives me hence, and sends me back to hell: get out of this temple without speaking one word." Suidas adds, that Augustus dedicated an altar in the Capitol, with this inscription: "To the eldest Son of God." Notwithstanding these testimonies, the answer of the oracle of Delphos to Augustus seems very suspicious. Cedrenus cites Euse-

bius for this oracle, which is not now found in his works; and Augustus's peregrination into Greece was eighteen years before the birth of Christ.

Suidas and Cedrenus give an account also of an ancient oracle delivered to Thulis, a king of Egypt, which they say is well authenticated. The king having consulted the oracle of Serapis, to know if there ever was, or would be, one so great as himself, received this answer; "First God, next the Word, and the Spirit with them. They are equally eternal, and make but one, whose power will never end. But thou, mortal, go hence, and think that the end of the life of man is uncertain."

Van Dale, in his treatise of oracles, does not believe that they ceased at the coming of Christ. He relates several examples of oracles consulted till the death of Theodosius the Great. He quotes the laws of the emperors Theodosius, Gratian, and Valentinian, against those who consulted oracles, as a certain proof that the superstition of oracles still subsisted in the time of those emperors.

The opinion of those that believe, that the demons had no share in the oracles, and that the coming of the Messiah made no change in them; and the contrary opinion of those who pretend that the incarnation of the Word imposed a general silence on all oracles, should be equally rejected. The reasons appear from what has been said, and therefore two sorts of oracles ought to be distinguished, the one dictated by the spirits of darkness, who deceived men by their obscure and doubtful answers;

swers; the other, the pure artifice and cheat of the priests of false divinities. As to the oracles given out by demons, the reign of Satan was destroyed by the coming of the Saviour; truth shut the mouth of lies; but Satan continued his old craft among idolaters. All the devils were not forced to silence at the same time by the coming of the Messiah; it was on particular occasions that the truth of christianity, and the virtue of christians, imposed silence on the devils. St. Athanasius tells the pagans, that they have been witnesses themselves that the sign of the cross puts the devils to flight, silences oracles, and dissipates enchantments. This power of silencing oracles, and putting the devils to flight, is also attested by Arnobius, Lactantius, Prudentius, Minutius Felix, and several others. Their testimony is a certain proof that the coming of the Messiah had not imposed a general silence on oracles.

The emperor Julian, called the Apostate, consulting the oracle of Apollo in the suburbs of Antioch, the devil could make him no other answer, but that the body of St. Babylas, buried in the neighbourhood, imposed silence on him. The emperor, transported with rage and vexation, resolved to revenge his gods, by eluding a solemn prediction of Christ. He ordered the Jews to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem; but in beginning to dig the foundations, balls of fire burst out, and consumed the artificers, with their tools and materials. These facts are attested by Ammianus Marcellinus, a pagan, and the emperor's historian; and by St. Chrysostom, St. Gregory Nazianzen, and Theodoret, Sozomen

and Socrates, in their ecclesiastical histories. The sophist Libanius, who was an enemy of the christians, confessed also that St. Babylas had silenced the oracle of Apollo, in the suburbs of Antioch.

Plutarch relates, that the pilot Thamus heard a voice in the air, crying out: "The great Pan is dead:" whereupon Eusebius observes, that the accounts of the death of the demons were frequent in the reign of Tiberius, when Christ drove out the wicked spirits. The same judgment may be passed on oracles as on possessions. It was on particular occasions, by the divine permission, that the christians cast out devils, or silenced oracles, in the presence, and even by the confession of the pagans themselves. And thus it is we should, it seems, understand the passages of St. Jerom, Eusebius, Cyril, Theodoret, Prudentius, and other authors, who said, That the coming of Christ had imposed silence on the oracles.

As to the second sort of oracles, which were pure artifices and cheats of the priests of false divinities, and which probably exceeded the number of those that immediately proceeded from demons, they did not cease till idolatry was abolished, though they had lost their credit for a considerable time before the coming of Christ. It was concerning this more common and general sort of oracles, that Minutius Felix said, they began to discontinue their responses, according as men began to be more polite. But, however decried oracles were, impostors always found dupes, the grossest cheats having never failed.

Daniel discovered the imposture
of

of the priests of Bel, who had a private way of getting into the temple, to take away the offered meats, and who made the king believe, that the idol consumed them. Mundus, being in love with Paulina, the eldest of the priestesses of Isis, went and told her, that the god Anubis, being passionately fond of her, commanded her to give him a meeting. She was afterwards shut up in a dark room, where her lover Mundus, whom she believed to be the god Anubis, was concealed. This imposture having been discovered, Tiberius ordered those detestable priests and priestesses to be crucified, and with them Idea, Mundus's free-woman, who had conducted the whole intrigue. He also commanded the temple of Isis to be levelled with the ground, her statue to be thrown into the Tiber; and, as to Mundus, he contented himself with sending him into banishment.

Theophilus, bishop of Alexandria, not only destroyed the temples of the false gods, but discovered the cheats of the priests, by shewing that the statues, some of which were of brass, and others of wood, were hollow within, and led into dark passages made in the wall.

Lucian, in discovering the impostures of the false prophet Alexander, says, that the oracles were chiefly afraid of the subtilties of the Epicureans and Christians. The false prophet Alexander sometimes feigned himself seized with a divine fury, and by means of the herb *sopewort*, which he chewed, frothed at the mouth in so extraor-

dinary a manner, that the ignorant people attributed it to the strength of the god he was possessed by. He had long before prepared a head of a dragon made of linen, which opened and shut its mouth by means of a horse's hair. — He went by night to a place where the foundations of a temple were digging, and, having found water, either of a spring, or rain that had settled there, he hid in it a goose-egg, in which he had inclosed a little serpent, that had been just hatched. The next day, very early in the morning, he came quite naked into the street, having only a scarf about his middle, holding in his hand a scythe, and tossing about his hair as the priests of Cybele; then getting a-top of a high altar, he said that the place was happy to be honoured by the birth of a god. — Afterwards, running down to the place where he had hid the goose-egg, and going into the water, he began to sing the praises of Apollo and Esculapius, and to invite the latter to come and shew himself to men. With these words he dips a bowl into the water, and takes out a mysterious egg, which had a god inclosed in it, and when he had it in his hand, he began to say that he held Esculapius. Whilst all were eager to have a sight of this fine mystery, he broke the egg, and the little serpent starting out, twisted itself about his fingers.

These examples shew clearly, that both christians and pagans were so far agreed as to treat the greater number of oracles as purely human impostures.

Table of the quantity of fine silver in a shilling, from the year 1300 to the year 1695, from a book lately published, intitled, An Historical and Chronological Deduction of the origin of Commerce, &c.

Anno	Grains.		
1300—XXVIII, Edward I. -	264	_____	} may be deemed near thrice the weight of ours.
1345—XVIII Edward III. -	236	28 less than before	
1354—XXVII. - - - - -	213	23 _____	
1421—IX. Henry V. - - - -	176	37 _____	} about $2\frac{1}{4}$
1422—I. Henry VI. - - - -	142	34 _____	
1426—IV. - - - - -	176	34 more than before, about	
1461—XXXIX. - - - - -	142	34 less - - - - -	} near about $2\frac{7}{8}$
1509—I. Henry VIII. - - - -	118	24 _____	
1543—XXXIV. - - - - -	100	18 _____	
1545—XXXVI. - - - - -	60	40 _____	} about $1\frac{1}{2}$
1546—XXXVII. - - - - -	40	20 _____	
1550—III. Edward VI. - - -	40	— _____	
1552—V. - - - - -	20	20 _____	} base alloy.
1553—VI. - - - - -	88	68 more than before,	
1560—II. Elizabeth - - - -	89	1 ditto - - - - -	
1601—XLIII. —to 1695 - -	86	3 less, and nearly as at present - - -	} equal weight with our mo- dern coin.

Literary and Miscellaneous Essays.

Some account of the first institution of Knights and their Esquires in England.

THE right reverend and most learned Dr. Warburton, in his *Divine Legation*, book 2. sect. 4. has interwoven into the body of his work an incomparable dissertation on the sixth book of Virgil's *Æneis*. Had he never wrote any thing else, this alone would have been an undeniable proof of his profound knowledge of antiquity, and that he was one of the greatest critics of the age.

In the beginning of this dissertation his lordship introduces the affecting episode of Nisus and Euryalus, Vir. *Æn.* b. 9. and, in his masterly manner, proves their mutual friendship and affection to have been an ancient civil institution, of great utility to the public, derived at first from Crete, and afterwards adopted by all the principal cities of Greece. It was the custom for every man of distinguished valour or wisdom to adopt some favourite youth, whose manners he took care to form. These were the great ornaments and support of their respective cities and countries, by introducing such a laudable spirit of emulation. These Lovers, as they were called, and the young men that were formed under them, always served and fought together. And when any

of these performed any great exploits, they made them presents. From this custom the state reaped many advantages.

Thus far this excellent writer; and I think, we may add, that we had anciently an institution of much the same nature in England, which fully answered all the above purposes. The origin of Knights and their Esquires in this country must be accounted of this sort. They were united by the strictest rules of friendship and affection, they served and fought together, and presents were made from the Knight to the Esquires, upon performing some gallant action. Thus for instance, out of many examples that might be brought. At the famous battle of Poitiers, 20th Edward III. the Black Prince, his son, defeated the enemy, though much superior in number and took the king, the dauphin of France, and many of the nobles prisoners. James, lord Audley, and his four esquires, were very instrumental in obtaining this victory. My lord acquainted the prince with the vow he had made to be the first in the battle, and desired he might have leave to accomplish it. The prince consented, and begged, "That God would give him the grace to be that day the best knight of all others." Upon this he departed with his four esquires, broke through the thickest of the enemy, and

and caused a prodigious slaughter. The prince, charmed with his valour and conduct, settled upon lord Audley an annual revenue of 500 marks in England, which this lord immediately settled upon his four esquires. The prince expostulated with my lord upon his giving away the estate, and asked him whether he liked not his bounty, or thought the reward not sufficient. To which this lord replied, "That they all deserved as well as himself, without whose assistance", says he, "I, a single man, could have done but little." The prince was so pleased with this answer, that he gave him 600 marks per annum more for himself. The names of three of these esquires were Mackworth, Delves, and Hawkeston.

This proves that this valiant knight, lord Audley, and his four esquires, were, like Nisus and Euryalus, united by the strongest ties of love and friendship, and determined either to live or die by each other. Justly therefore may Virgil's account of Nisus and Euryalus be applied to them, and it ought to be looked upon as the same civil institution.

His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant.

Nisus promises the whole reward of the adventure to his friend Euryalus; lord Audley gives the whole to his four esquires.

*Si tibi, quæ posco, promittunt (nam mihi facti
Fama sat est) &c. &c.*

Lord Audley would take his four esquires along with him, because

a single man could have done but little. Euryalus chides his friend and knight for offering to go without him.

*Mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus,
Nise, fugis? solum te in tanta pericula mittam?*

This, I think, undeniably proves the institution to have been the same in England as it was in Greece; and I leave it to the officers of our regiments to consider, how far such a friendship and attachment, and such a strong desire of mutual support and assistance, would contribute to keep up our present national spirit of bravery. There is no occasion surely to remark how far our present knights and esquires are changed from their original institution, when every man that carries up an unmeaning address is dubb'd a Knight, and every man that happens to possess two or three hundred pounds per annum, expects the misapplied title of Esquire. W. W.

Rise and progress of the English stage.

THE true drama in England was revived by Shakespeare, Fletcher, and Jonson; and many of Shakespeare's and Jonson's pieces were first acted by these companies. Besides these, the queen also, at the request of Sir Francis Walsingham, established twelve of the principal players of that time, with handsome salaries, under the name of her majesty's company of comedians and servants. There were the common players, who exhibited at the places already

already mentioned, who were no otherwise formed into companies than our present strollers, no company consisting long of the same persons; and there were also many companies of players, retained by noblemen, who acted not only privately in their lords houses, but publicly under licence and protection. Shakespear himself belonged to the company that usually performed at the Globe on the Bank Side, where his plays also were represented; and in the year 1603, the first year of the reign of king James I. a licence was granted, under the privy seal, to Shakespear, Fletcher, Burbage, Hemmings, Condel, Kempe, and others his fellow-comedians, to act plays, not only at their usual house, the Globe, but in any other part of the kingdom, during his majesty's pleasure. Burbage was the Betterton, and Kempe the Nokes of that age: Burbage was the original Richard the Third, in which he greatly distinguished himself; and Kempe was inimitable in the part of the clown, the comic character of that time; with these there was also Allen, the founder of Dulwich college: two such actors as Allen and Burbage, said the wits of that age no other age must hope to see. Hemmings and Condel were also eminent; Hemmings in tragedy, and Condel in comedy; and these were the editors of the first edition of Shakespear's works in folio, printed in 1623, seven years after his death. There was also at this time one Lowin, who is said to have been the original Hamlet, and Henry the Eighth; and from observing whose manner, Sir William Davenant instructed Betterton. During the whole reign of

James the First, the theatre was in great prosperity and reputation, dramatic authors abounded, and every year produced a number of new plays; it became a fashion for the nobility to celebrate their weddings, birth-days, and other occasions of rejoicings with masks and interludes, which were exhibited with surprising expence; our great architect, Inigo Jones, being frequently employed to furnish decorations, with all the luxuriance of his invention, and magnificence of his art. The king and his lords, and the queen and her ladies, frequently performed in these masks at court, and the nobility in their private houses; nor was any public entertainment thought complete without them. This taste for theatrical entertainments continued during great part of the reign of king Charles the First; but in the year, 1633, it began to be opposed by the puritans from the press; and the troubles that soon after followed intirely suspended them till the restoration of king Charles the Second, in 1660. The king, at his restoration, granted two patents, one to Henry Killigrew, Esq; and the other to Sir William Davenant, and their heirs and assigns, for forming two distinct companies of Comedians: Killigrew's were called the king's servants, and Davenant's the Duke's company. About ten of the company, called the king's servants, were on the royal household establishment, having each ten yards of scarlet cloth, with a proper quantity of lace, allowed them for liveries, and in their warrants from the lord chamberlain, they were stiled gentlemen of the great chamber. The king's company first acted at the Red-Bull

Bull, then removed to a new-built play-house in Vere street by Clare-market; here they continued a year or two, and then removed to the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane, which was probably erected about this time, and here they embellished their representations with scenes and machinery. The duke's company exhibited at a theatre newly erected in Dorset Gardens. The court supported both these companies by being frequently present at their representations, and took cognizance even of their private government, so that their particular differences, pretensions, or complaints, were generally ended by the king or the duke's personal command or decision. Till this time no woman had ever been seen upon the English stage, the characters of women having always been performed by boys, or young men of an effeminate aspect, which probably induced Shakespear to make so few of his plays depend upon female characters, as they must have been performed to great disadvantage. The principal characters of his women are innocence and simplicity, such are Desdemona and Ophelia; and his specimen of fondness and virtue in Portia, is very short. But the power of real and beautiful women was now added to the stage; and all the capital plays of Shakespear, Fletcher, and Ben Jonson, were divided between the two companies, by their own alternate choice, and the approbation of the court. The king's servants seem to have been allowed to be the best company, and when the variety of plays began to be exhausted, they drew the greater audiences. Davenant, therefore, to make head

against them, first added spectacle and music to action, and introduced a new species of plays, since called dramatic operas; among these were, the Tempest, Psyche, and Circe; which, with many others, were set off with the most expensive decorations of scenes and habits, and with the best voices and dancers. The most celebrated players of this time were Hart, Mohun, Burt, Lacy, Chin, and Shutterel, who were honoured with the same extravagant encomiums, in the times of those who succeeded them, as Betterton and Montfort were in the time of Booth and Wilks, and as Booth and Wilks are in the times of their successors. These were, most of them, in the king's company; and the public, being at length satiated with the singing and dancing exhibited by the duke's, as they had been with the more rational entertainments which they superseded, the patentees of both, in the year 1684, by the king's advice, which perhaps was considered as a command, united their interests and companies into one, exclusive of all others; but this union was so much in favour of the duke's company, that Hart left the stage upon it, and Mohun survived not long after. As only one theatre was now in possession of the town, the united patentees imposed their own terms upon the actors; the profits of the house were divided into twenty shares, ten of which the proprietors kept for their own use, and the other ten they divided among the actors, in such proportions as they thought equal to their merit. This was the state of the theatre till the year 1695, the second of king William the Third, when the

play began at four o'clock; and, we are told, the ladies of fashion used to take the evening air in Hyde park, after the representation: by which it appears, that the exhibitions were in summer too. The principal actors were Betterton, Montfort, Kynaston, Sandford, Nokes, Underhill, and Leigh, commonly Tony Leigh; the actresses were, Mrs. Betterton, Barry, Leigh, Butler, Montfort, and Bracegirdle; and to this company, in this year, old Cibber was admitted as a performer in the lowest rank. It was a rule with the patentees, that no young person, who offered himself as an actor, should be admitted into pay, till after at least half a year's probation; and Cibber waited full three quarters of a year, before he was taken into a salary of 10 s. a week. This company continued together till about the year 1694, when the patentees having expended great sums upon the Prophets, and King Arthur, two dramatic operas, thought fit to reduce the pay of the actors, upon whom they now less depended for support, that they might be better able to answer the exorbitant demands of singers and dancers; this attempt produced an association of the principal performers with Betterton at their head, against the patentees; several persons of the highest distinction espoused their cause; and sometimes, in the circle, entertained the king with the state of the theatre. Betterton, and his party, at length obtained an audience of his majesty, who graciously dismissed them, with an assurance of relief and support, and soon after empowered a select number of them

to act in a separate theatre for themselves. When this licence was obtained, many people of quality came into a subscription for building a theatre within the walls of the Tennis Court in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. This new theatre was opened in the middle of the summer of 1695, by the old actors, with a new comedy of Mr. Congreve's, called *Love for Love*.

Concerning the perceptive faculty.

THAT there are sensations arising in man no one I believe doubts, but what it is which is perceptive of them, is a question with some; whether it is man as a compound being of soul and body, or whether the living percipient is not a mind, or spirit alone, without a body, or else a quality only resulting from the construction of a body, without any distinct or separate spirit annexed thereto. These are difficulties probably never to be demonstrated, and we must at last be content with a probable proof only.

Man is so wonderfully made, that he seems to assign a place to every one of his sensations, and yet reason and experiment tell him, that in truth they cannot exist, or be, where he is apt too hastily to judge, or suppose them to be; for, as nothing can act where it is not, so the perceptive power of man cannot possibly perceive any thing without or beyond himself. It is generally agreed, that the secondary qualities of body (as they are called) do not exist external to the man, but only the primary ones, though Dr. Berkeley attempted to shew that they both

both exist together, and that where-
 ever the colour was, there likewise
 was the extension. If this could
 be satisfactorily made appear, the
 doctor's system would stand good
 for the non-existence of every
 thing, but spirit and ideas; but I
 think it cannot, and to confine the
 argument to one sense alone, to
 wit, sight; that man perceives
 colour we are sure of, and there-
 fore it must be within him or
 he would act where he was not.
 Now if he perceived extension,
 that must likewise be within him
 too, but then he could perceive
 no extension larger than himself:
 —but as neither extension nor col-
 our have any place assigned them
 in the body, surely 'tis not the
 body, or any conformation there-
 of, that perceives. We may then
 suppose that it is something else,
 which is joined with the body
 that is the percipient, which let
 us name mind or soul; this mind
 should seem to be one simple un-
 compounded being, otherwise it
 could not be conscious that suc-
 cessive perceptions were the affec-
 tions of the same thing.

Colour, though hastily judged
 to be without the mind, Berkeley
 and Malbranche have, I think,
 sufficiently shewed not to be so;
 and that extension is so, I think is
 true; because it perceives none of
 its sensations extended, but only
 assigns or fixes a place for them,
 these of colour in particular ex-
 ternal to the man, although in
 fact they may not be without him,
 and this place is only determined
 by an operation of the mind, sug-
 gesting or supposing distance, from
 an experimental obstruction to the
 motion of some members of the
 body by which the touch is affect-

ed as well as the sight, and so both
 the tangible and visible object con-
 cluded, though too precipitately,
 to be in one and the same place
 where the obstruction is likewise
 judged to be, and hence I think is
 obtained the supposition or sug-
 gestion of distance; and as we
 have no sensations to which we do
 not ascribe some distance or place,
 there must be place or space ex-
 isting, or it could not be supposed.
 And therefore as nothing is per-
 ceived, or suggested, but what is
 supposed in some place, so nothing
 can exist, but what constitutes
 space, or is in it, and must have
 some extension.

But then the mind of man sure-
 ly cannot be extended beyond his
 body, though it often supposes an
 extension far beyond; and if the
 extension imagined was in the
 mind, and not a mere operation
 thereof, by way of supposition, it
 could not guess so much amiss
 about the extension of objects,
 which has not been familiar to the
 other organs of sense, as we often
 find it does; for I take it to be a
 vulgar error, to entertain a notion
 of the mind's judging of any
 distance, or magnitudes, from any
 pictures conjectured to be in the
 fund of the eye, or in itself; in
 the former case, if there be any
 picture in the bottom of the eye,
 it would judge every object in an
 inverse position to the body, which
 is contrary to experience; neither
 does the mind judge of magnitude
 according to any such pictures,
 but of the real external magni-
 tudes, and seldom errs much, unless
 the objects be very remote.—If
 the bulk of objects were judged
 of by the pictures in the eye, a
 flea or mite must judge every object

very

very small to what a man does, because the picture will be diminished nearly as the eye is less; indeed these insects may see distinctly smaller things than man, because the objects may be brought nearer their small eyes, without throwing the focus of the rays beyond the retina, as the same distance of the object would do in a larger eye, and prevent distinct vision; and it is highly probable, that these small insects cannot see objects at a great distance, unless they are much larger than what a man can see at the like distance; but then what they do see, they judge to be of the same bigness that a man does, and so must every creature, let its eyes be of what dimension or number you please. It is a vague notion opticians have, who imagine that an eye, like a microscope lens, will magnify the picture on the retina, whereas just the contrary takes place; for when the eye is used alone, without such a lens, the shorter focus of the eye forms the picture, and the longer is at the object; but when a lens is used by way of a microscope, the object is in the shorter, and the picture at the longer focus, just contrary to the method of common vision.

So again, if the mind was conscious of a picture in the eye, it would perceive as many objects as the creature had eyes, whereas it judges of no more, let the number of eyes be as they will, than it does by the help of any other of the senses.

From all which I conclude, that figure, extension, and motion, are not perceptible objects, but that sensations alone are such, the former being only imagined by an opera-

tion of the mind, to exist external to it, and that if they did not so exist, the mind could not imagine any extension, figure, and motion; for there never is found any of them perceivable by it, nor any figure or motion attending a simple sensation. Indeed it is too commonly thought, that there is a shape perceived with colour, or a coloured shape; but no object appears of one simple colour to a fixed eye, but every part of the object exhibits a different degree of colour, and these degrees are separate sensations to which the mind ascribes a place, though, in fact, the colour is not in the place so judged of, but something else that gives resistance to the actions of the mind on the body; and from hence it supposes there must be something existing there, which gives rise to the colour perceived by it.—'Tis impossible the mind should perceive the images of things within itself, unless it was equally extended with the things themselves, and if not, how can it be thought that an ideal world can exist within the mind, as some philosophers have conjectured? Surely it cannot be; but it must be only imagination that directs us to the external existence of real things. We cannot properly be said to imagine what does not, or has not, really existed; for let a blind man try if he can imagine colour, or a deaf man sound, and I fancy he will find himself at a loss. Father Malbranche indeed tells us, that a man may have an idea of a golden mountain that never existed, and I can admit a man may recollect the figure of a mountain which he has formerly imagined, and remember the colour

four of gold which he lately had a perception of, and suppose it possible they may be connected, and call this operation of his mind an idea, if he pleases; but I fancy, after all his efforts, if he should happen to think of a mountain as large as Shooter's hill, he will hardly allow it to be contained in his mind. A. B.

Thoughts on Death.

MILTON has very judiciously represented the father of mankind as seized with horror and astonishment at the sight of death, represented to him on the mount of Vision. For surely nothing can so much disturb the passions, or perplex the intellects of man, as a disruption of his union with visible nature, a separation from every thing that has hitherto engaged or delighted him; a change not only of the place, but the manner of his being; an entrance into a state, not simply unknown, but which perhaps he has not faculties to know, an immediate and perceptible communication with the Supreme Being, and, what is above all distressful and alarming, the final sentence and unalterable allotment.

Yet we, whom the shortness of life has made acquainted with mortality, can, without emotion, see generations of men pass away, are at leisure to establish modes of sorrow, to adjust the ceremonial of death, look upon funeral pomp as a ceremonial in which we have no concern, and turn away from it to trifles and amusements without

dejection of look, or inquietude of heart.

It is indeed apparent from the constitution of the world, that there must be a time for other thoughts; and a perpetual meditation upon the last hour, however it may become the solitude of a monastery, is inconsistent with many duties of common life. But surely the remembrance of death ought to predominate in our minds as an habitual and settled principle, always operating, though not always perceived; and our attention should seldom wander so far from our own condition, as not to be recalled and fixed by the sight of an event, which will soon, we know not how soon, happen likewise to ourselves, and of which, though we cannot appoint the time, we may secure the consequence.

Yet, though every instance of death may justly awaken our fears, and quicken our vigilance, it seldom happens that we are much alarmed, unless some close connection is broken, some scheme frustrated, or some hope defeated. There are therefore many, who seem to live without any reflection on the end of life, because they are wholly involved within themselves, and look on others as unworthy their notice, without any expectation of receiving, or intention of bestowing good.

It is indeed impossible, without some mortification of that desire, which every man feels of being remembered and lamented, to behold how little concern is caused by the eternal departure even of those who have passed their lives with public honours, and been distinguished by superior qualities, or extraordinary performances. It is

is not possible to be regarded by tenderness, except by a few. That merit which gives reputation and renown, diffuses its influence to a wide compass, but acts weakly in every single breast; it is placed at a distance from common spectators, and shines like one of the remote stars, of which the light reaches us, but not the heat. The wit, the hero, the philosopher, whom either their tempers, or their fortunes have hindered from intimate relations, or tender intercourses, die often without any other effect than that of adding a new topic to the conversation of the day, and impress none with any fresh conviction of the fragility of our nature, because none had any particular interest in their lives, or were united to them by a reciprocation of benefits and endearments.

Thus we find it often happens, that those who in their lives have excited applause, and attracted admiration, are laid at last in the dust without the common honour of a stone; because by those excellencies, with which many have been delighted, none have been obliged; and though they had many to celebrate them, they had none to love them.

Custom so far regulates the sentiments at least of common minds, that I believe men may be generally observed to grow less tender as they advance in age; and he who, when life was new, melted at the loss of every companion, can look, in time, without concern, upon the grave into which his last friend was thrown, and into which he himself is ready to

fall; not because he is more willing to die than formerly, but because he is more familiar with the death of others, and therefore not alarmed so far as to consider how much nearer he approaches to his end. But this is to submit tamely to the tyranny of accident, and to suffer our reason to lie useless. Every funeral may be justly considered as a summons to prepare for that state into which it is a proof that we must some time enter, and a summons more hard and piercing, as the event of which it warns us is at less distance. To neglect at any time making preparation for death, is to sleep on our post at a siege; but to omit it in old age, is to sleep on an attack.

It has always seemed to me, one of the most striking passages in the visions of Quevedo, where he stigmatises those as fools who complain that they failed of happiness by sudden death. "How, says he, can death be sudden to a being, who always knew that he must die, and that the time of death was uncertain?"

Since there are not wanting admonitions of our mortality to preserve it active in our minds; nothing can more properly renew the impression than the examples which every day supplies, and as the great incentive to virtue is the reflection that we must die, it may be useful to accustom ourselves, whenever we see a funeral, to consider how soon we may be added to the number of those whose probation is past, and whose happiness or misery shall endure for ever.

Yours, &c. P. P.

Mr.

Mr. Dodd having lately favoured the public with the following piece, we thought it worthy a place in our collection.

The truth of Christianity, deduced from Daniel's prophecy of the Seventy weeks. By Mr. Locke.

JOSEPHUS, in the tenth book of his Antiquities, cap. ult. confutes Atheists and Epicureans, such as denied either God or Providence, from the prophecies of Daniel. "All these prophecies, says he, being revealed by God to Daniel, were left in writing by him, so that, men, by seeing the events, might be sufficiently convinced thereby that the Epicureans are in a great error, who cast Providence out of human life, and will not allow God to have any thing to do with the regimen of our affairs, nor the universe to be governed by a blessed and immortal essence, but all things to flow promiscuously without a guide, or governor, as ships that are tossed in the sea by waves and storms." And again, "When I consider Daniel's prophecy, I cannot but condemn the folly of those men who deny God to have any care of the affairs of mortals. For how should things come to pass so exactly as they have done, according to Daniel's predictions, if all things happened by chance?"

But this one prophecy of seventy weeks is not only a sufficient con-

futation of Atheists and Epicureans, but also of Pagan Theists and Jews, and proves, undeniably, that Jesus is the Christ, or Messiah promised. Since, according to this prediction, Messiah the prince was to appear, just at the very time, when Jesus, being thirty years old*, was baptised by John. And there was, at that time, no other pretender to the Messiahship besides him.

Moreover, it is undeniably evident from this prophecy of Daniel, together with that of Jacob's about Shilo, that the notion which the present and modern Jews have of the Messiah is absolutely false; and that chiefly in these four particulars following:

First, They, denying the Messiah to be already come, must of necessity, hold that he is to come in the time of the dispersion and captivity of the Jews, that he may bring them into their own land again, and build a third temple. But the contrary hereunto is unquestionably evident, namely, that the Messiah was to come whilst the Jewish commonwealth was standing, and under the second temple, before the destruction by Titus. For the seventy weeks determined to bring in everlasting righteousness, to seal the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the most holy, are unquestionably determined for the bringing in of the Messiah. Now they are said to be determined upon Daniel's people and city; that is, that the Jewish polity and

* This Mr. Locke has proved in the course of a long and learned dissertation on the Seventy weeks of Daniel, of which this piece is but the conclusion, and which, with some other manuscripts, by the same great man, have been lately put into Mr. Dodd's hands by lord Masham, at whose house at Oates Mr. Locke spent a great part of the latter end of his life.

city of Jerusalem should continue all that while, and therefore till the coming of the Messiah.—The beginning of these weeks must be from the going forth of the decree of some Persian king to restore and build Jerusalem, and the latest of these decrees was either in the seventh or twentieth of Artaxerxes; and therefore the Messiah was undoubtedly to come within four hundred and ninety years after the twentieth of Artaxerxes at farthest. However no man can extend these seventy weeks farther than the destruction of the city and temple by Titus, therefore the Messiah was unquestionably to come before that time. So also from Jacob's prophecy, Shilo was to come before the sceptre was departed from Judah: therefore, either before the destruction by Nebuchadnezzar, or else by Titus. Not the former, because these four prophets, Daniel, Haggai, Zachariah, and Malachi, prophesied of the Messiah's coming as future, after the destruction by Nebuchadnezzar. This same truth is farther attested by other of the prophets. Haggai, chap. ii. ver. 6, 7, 8, 9. "Yet once, it is a little while, and I will shake the heavens and the earth, and the sea, and the dry land; and I will shake all nations, and the desire of all nations shall come, and I will fill this house with glory. The silver is mine, and the gold is mine,—the glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, and in this place will I give peace." Where it is plain, that the glory of this latter house exceeding that of the former, is not meant in respect of silver and gold, because that is excluded, but from the desire of all nations,

the Messiah (who shall be readily embraced by the gentiles) coming to it. Wherefore, it is not here material to dispute, whether the second temple, as repaired and beautified by Herod, did exceed that of Solomon's in beauty or pomp, or no — that glory of it, which the prophet speaks of, being not in reference to silver and gold, but the coming of the Messiah into it. For otherwise, the Talmudists themselves have observed, that the second temple was inferior to the first, in respect of five things that were wanting in it. And, Mal. iii. ver. 1. "Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me; and the Lord whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to his temple, even the messenger of the covenant, whom ye delight in. Behold, he shall come, saith the Lord of hosts". This can be no other than the Messiah. And if he were to come to his temple, then must the temple be standing at his coming.

But, whatever the Jews, who have refused the true Messiah, now think, it is certain, that before the destruction of the second temple, they generally expected the coming of the Messiah, and such an one, that should set up a Jewish monarchy over the whole world, which was the chief thing that animated them to the war against the Romans. Thus Josephus testifies, book vii. chap. 12. p. 961; "That which did chiefly excite them to the war, was an obscure oracle found in the holy writings, that about that time, one coming out of that land should rule over the whole world, which they interpreted of one of their own nation, and many of the wise men were

were deceived therein. But this oracle signified the empire of Vespasian." Suetonius also and Tacitus affirm this to be a general fame in the world at that time, that one coming out of Judæa should rule over the whole world; which must needs spring from the Jews.

And that the Messiah was not to come long after the dispersion and captivity of the Jews as is now believed by them, may be evidently proved from hence; because this being given as one diagnostic, or character of the true Messiah; that he should come, not only out of the tribe of Judah, but also from the seed of David; he must needs come, before the genealogies were lost, or, otherwise, it could not be known, whether he was of the seed of David, or not. Our modern Jews are at a non-plus here, and know not what to say. For this is so obvious that they could not but take notice of it, and Jacob Aben Amram, N. 722. thus propounded it as an objection of the Christians against the Jews: *Supposito adhuc non venisse Messiam, nunquam jam potest innotescere de ullo venturo Messia, eum de semine David per Solomonem ortum fuisse cum hoc penitus ignotum sit, ob longissimum Judæorum exilium & dispersionem, ac inde natam familiarum mixtionem & incertitudinem. Proinde fatendum est jam venisse Messiam. To which he first replies, That therefore, according to the opinion of some Jews, A tempore excidii Jerusalem Messias natus fuit, & repositus, ubi Deus novit, quousque, &c. Et ita exponunt Isaiam, c. ult. ver. 7. Antequam parturiret, peperit, &c. Quasi dicat, Priusquam natus fuisset ille Titus, qui Judæos in hanc*

servitutem redegit, natus fuit eorumdem redemptor, venturus nempe Messias, ut ita compararetur medicamentum ante plagam. Whence we may gather, that this ridiculous figment (which indeed is mentioned in the Talmud) of the Messiah being born before the destruction by Titus, but absconded all this while at Rome, as Moses was born and bred up in Pharaoh's house, before he came to redeem the people of Israel, was first excogitated, in all probability, for this purpose; because the Jews are sufficiently sensible of the difficulty, that if the Messiah was now to be born, his genealogy could not possibly be known. Therefore they would pretend that he was born before the genealogies were lost among the Jews, and under the second temple.

But, because this is monstrous, foolish, and absurd for the Jews to expect a Messiah to come, who was born 1600 years ago, and has lived all this while no-body knows where; and therefore has doubtless been kept in the clouds, and must drop down from thence: therefore Aben Amram further addeth; *Quando Messias venerit, non humanis testibus probare se debet ex semine David per Solomonem derivatum, ut principatum orbis obtineat, qui Messiam computet, sed divinitus propalata evidentia.* And again, *Prophetæ solummodo dicunt, ex radice Jesse surrecturam virginem, & de David germen in novissimo dierum. Quomodo autem id notum fiet. Deus ipse manifestabit, & signa veri Messie tunc impleta.* That is, there will either be a divine revelation, that such a person did proceed from the loins of David, or else, it shall be proved by the miracles

acles done by him, and other signs of the Messiah. To the same purpose Maimonides, "That when the Urim and Thummim shall be restored, and by this oracle, the defect of genealogy shall be supplied." But what madness is it in the modern Jews, to except against the genealogies of our Saviour Christ in Matthew and Luke, as not sufficiently proving him to have been of the line of David, though these genealogies were not then contradicted by any, and Jesus was then generally acknowledged, by the Jews, to have been David's progeny? Matt. ix. 27. Whereas the Jews wait for a Messiah to come, when there are no genealogies left to prove any one to be of David's line? And as for the discrepancy between Matthew and Luke, the ground of it is, in all probability, because Matthew brings down the pedigree of Joseph, the husband of Mary, and reputed father of Jesus; but Luke, that of Mary the mother of Jesus.

The second thing, wherein the present Jewish notion of the Messiah differs from the true, is this, that he shall not come to suffer, or to be slain, but to conquer, triumph, and reign only. Thus Jacob Aben Amram, in his *Porta Veritas*, N. 659, *Verus Messias Davidicus, Judæis promissus, ad redimendum eos vivus non moriturus, aut crucifigendus, venturus est, & ad faciendam vindictam de hostibus ipsum.* But on the contrary, it is evident, from this prophecy of Daniel, that the Messiah should be cut off by death, and that within less than a week, or *septennium*, after this public manifestation; which same thing is evident-

ly declared by other prophetic writings, as in that most remarkable place the lii^d of Isaiah, and in the xxi^d Psalm. There are two plain confessions and acknowledgments of this truth, in the Talmudic writings and traditions. First, in that they speak of two Messiah's, who shall come successively, one after the other. The first Messiah Ben-Joseph, or Ben-Ephraim, who shall be slain; and then, Messiah Ben-David, who shall conquer and triumph: which sprung only from this, because there are two different states of the same Messiah mentioned; one, his state of humiliation and suffering; the other, the state of his exaltation. Another is, where in the Talmud, and other ancient writings, they often mention משיח דולורס, *ωδίνες*, Messiah. Nay, farther, it is intimated also, in this prophecy of Daniel, that Messiah should be cut off, and put to death, by the Jews whom he came to redeem. For, though it be true, that Pilate, the Roman president, passed sentence upon Christ, that he should be crucified, yet this was at the instance and importunity of the Jews; he himself professing, that he found no fault in him: and this is the reason, why, after the cutting off the Messiah, is immediately subjoined, the destruction of the city, and temple, by a foreign prince. The same is plainly expressed in Zechar. c. xii. v. 10. "They shall look upon him whom they have pierced, and they shall mourn for him, as one mourneth for his only son, and be in bitterness for him, as one is in bitterness for his first-born." Thirdly, Moreover, in Jacob's prophecy, this is plainly expressed: "That

“ That when Shilo came, the gentiles should be gathered to him.” Wherein is implied, that the body of the Jewish nation should not adhere to him, but, that the gentiles should embrace him. And therefore, when a church should be gathered to him out of the gentiles, the Jewish polity should be destroyed. The same is also intimated in Daniel’s prophecy, where it is said, that the Messiah shall confirm the covenant with many, (that is, of the Jews) one week; because, though the body of the Jewish nation rejected him, and caused him to be cut off, yet many of the Jews believed in him, with whom the gospel covenant is said to be confirmed by Christ one week; because during that week it should be preached to Jews only, but at the end thereof the gentiles were baptised, and received the Holy Ghost; which is plainly foretold in other prophetic writings: as when he is called in Zech. “ The desire of all nations.” If. xlii. ver. 1. “ Behold my servant, whom I uphold, my elect in whom my soul delighteth. I have put my Spirit upon him, and he shall bring forth judgment to the gentiles.” And, ver. 4. “ The isles shall wait for his law.” And, ver. 6. “ I will give thee for a covenant of the people, for a light of the gentiles: To open the blind eyes, to bring out the prisoners from the prison, and them that sit in darkness out of the prison-house.” Psalm ii. “ Ask of me, and I will give the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession.” This was also foretold by Moses, Deut. xxii. ver. 1. “ I will move them to jealousy

with them that are not a people, and provoke them to anger with a foolish nation.” Before which it was also revealed to Abraham, Gen. xxii. ver. 18. “ In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed.— Hof. iii. “ That, after long captivity, the Jews shall seek the Lord and David their king.” Whence it follows, that David their king was come before, but not owned by them. Though this was plainly foretold in the writings of the prophets, yet was it not then understood by the Jews, when Christ came. Ephes. iii. “ The mystery, which in other ages was not made known unto men, that the gentiles should be fellow-heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of his promise in Christ by the gospel.” Acts xxii. ver. 21. “ And he said, Depart, for I will send thee far hence, to the gentiles. And they gave audience unto this word, and then lifted up their voices and said, Away with such a fellow from the earth, for it is not fit that he should live.”

Fourthly, Whereas, both the ancient and modern Jews took it for granted, that the Messiah should set up a Jewish monarchy over the whole world, and advance the ceremonial worship of God in the temple; and the Jews at this day generally believe, that when the Messiah cometh he shall rebuild Jerusalem, and also a third temple, after the form of that in Ezekiel. On the contrary it is most certain, first, from Jacob’s prophecy, that after the coming of Shilo, and the gathering of the gentiles to him, the scepter shall depart from Judah, and the magistrate, or governor, descending from him. And from Daniel expressly, that then both
the

the city and sanctuary shall be destroyed. We might add, that, according to that most probable punctuation, which the ancient Greek interpreters followed by, that the Messiah himself, cut off, shall destroy the city and sanctuary, with the prince that shall come. As Matth. xxii. ver. 7. "He sent forth his armies, and destroyed those murderers." From these four particulars it plainly appears, that the modern Jews who expect a Messiah still to come, are grossly mistaken in the notion of the Messiah, as were also their fore-fathers, who caused Jesus to be crucified, and by that means, ignorantly fulfilled what the prophets had foretold concerning him, "that he should suffer, and so enter into his glory."

The notion which the modern Jews have is this: first, that he shall be a pure man, descending from the seed of David. Secondly, that he is promised to the Jews only, and not to the gentiles. That he shall come in the time of the captivity, after the Roman empire is expired. That he shall set up a terrestrial monarchy over the whole world, and the benefits which he shall bring to the Jews shall be only corporal. That *Messias Davidicus non occidetur*. That Messiah who comes of the line of David shall not be slain: but shall conquer and subdue all nations, and make them subject to him, and then he shall suffer them to live in peace and quiet, who embrace the Jewish religion, and continue in vassalage and subjection to the Jews under him.

A regular plan of Music.

PSALMODY, called *cantus planus*, consists of five tones, and two half tones, which are the foundation of all sorts of music; but by a more regular division it should be said there are six notes, of which not only one, but all, may be divided into half notes, quarter notes, demi-quarters, and so on, further than any mortal ear can apprehend. Sound being divisible *ad infinitum* in the same manner as space.

This division of musical sounds, has an analogy or relation with that of colours, of which there are six sorts; white, red, yellow, green, blue, and black. Some indeed divide the colours into seven; the seventh they call purple; but I can't perceive it is otherwise than a mixture more splendid than brown, grey, and the other mixed colours. Black is said to be a mere negation of colour, but as it makes an impression on the imagination, I overlook the subtilty in this comparison, and suppose it a colour.

By dividing the musical notes into six, as nature directs, the unisound will fall on the seventh note, and should for this reason, be called a septime and not an octave, a name occasioned by the two half notes. Music is generally supposed to consist of three parts: treble, tenor, and bass. But that the twenty-four letters of the alphabet may find employment in the scheme of music I am proposing, I shall divide it into four parts, which are the double treble, the treble, the tenor, and the bass, six notes to each part. The double
treble

Treble is hardly practicable : however the six vowels, *a, e, i, o, u, y*, are to denote it; the *a* being the highest note of all. The six aspirations, *b, y*, consonant, *j, f, w, v*, are to denote the treble. The six liquids, *r, l, s, z, n, m*, are to denote the tenor; and the six mutes, *k, g, d, t, b, p*, are to denote the bass. Thus, *a, b, r, k*, are unisounds; *e, c, l, g*, the same; the *c* in composition denotes the *y* consonant, as I shall explain just now; *i, j, s, d*, are likewise unisounds to *f, z, t*, alike; *v, w, n, b*, in the like manner: *y, v, m, p*, are also unisounds. This is describing music according to the rules of nature; thereby a tune may be easily penned from the finger's voice, or the sounding of the instrument, which would be very commodious.

Half tones may be denoted by the figures that denote a half in calculation, or some briefer character, such as a dot added to the letter. Semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers, semiquavers, demiquavers, and their rests; times, repeats, tyings, divisions of the strains, sharps, flat, naturals, should also be signified by characters, that may be quickly penned, such as commas, points, dots variously situated in respect to the letter, that is, the note they belong to. Of all which a sort of horn-book should be made, the composition of which I recommend to a judicious master, that the reading of music, so requisite to allay sorrow, and to complete joy, may be more general than it is at present.

The letters considered as notes of music should be pronounced according to the dictates of nature, and not according to vulgar no-

tions. The *a* should be pronounced full, and not as an *e*; the *e* should likewise be pronounced plain, and not as the French *i*, which sound should remain with the said letter *i*, and not partake of the pronunciation of the Greek diphthong *ei*, or *ai*; the *o* should not be pronounced like the diphthong *ao* as in the word *nod*, but naturally, as in the very word, *wind*; the *u* should be pronounced as by the Italians, and as *ou* is pronounced by the English in the word *you*; the *y* vowel should be pronounced as *u* in the word *pure*; the *u* is always pronounced so by the French; the *y* was anciently pronounced so by the Greeks, though it differs not as to sound in the vulgar alphabets from an *i*.

The consonants should be pronounced in the following manner. With an *a* or any other vowel, *ba, ya, ja, fa, wa, va*, these are all aspirations, and are the notes of the treble: the *c* in practice is to take the place of the *y* consonant, because there is no particular character of the *y* consonant in any alphabet, I know of, unless it be the *aleph* or *ajin* of the Hebrew; and because there is no occasion for it otherwise; for it differs not in sound from the *f* or the *k*, being sometimes pronounced as one, and sometimes as the other; the *q* is not a different letter from the *k*. The six liquids and the six mutes are to be called thus, *ra, la, fa, za, na, ma*, these are the notes of the tenor; and *ka, ga, da, ta, ba, pa*, these are the notes of the bass. A liquid is a letter, that has an imperfect sound independent of a vowel, for which reason the *f* and *z* are of that number, though not generally regarded as such. Any other

other vowel may be annexed to the consonants, as the speaker or singer may fancy.

The evolutions of the organs of speech, shew these are the best adapted names of the musical sounds that are in nature, for with the high notes *a, ba, ra, ka*, which are the first notes of each of the four parts of music, the organs of speech in pronouncing those letters are elevated, and in pronouncing the ensuing letters in order, the organs of speech descend gradually in proportion to the fall of the notes, till you come to the last notes, denoted by the letters *y* (pronounced as the Greek *upsilon*, or the French *u*) *va, ma, pa*, in pronouncing which letters the lips are closed.

The musical horn-book I recommend should be on one sheet of paper, and on one side of the sheet, to have a full view of that science, which will assist the memory, and that it may be posted as the one leaf almanacks, to be an invitation to learn. The composer of a work of such universal benefit, will, I hope, be gratified with a premium, although it should not be bid before-hand, after the manner of the Chinese, by whose policy new inventions are rewarded in proportion to their utility, though no previous ordonnance were made for that purpose, whereby useful discoveries are not dormant and unminded, nor ungenerously concealed, so as to die sometimes with the inventor.

A musical alphabet.

Double treble. Treble.

a, e, i, o, u, y, ba, ya, ja, fa, va, va.

Tenor. Bass.

Ra, la, fa, za, ka, ga, da, ta, na, ma, ba, pa.

N. B. In composition, it will be.

only requisite to write one letter for each note, half notes to be distinguished by a dot on the right side of the letter, for example (*d.*) More music may be learnt by this regular method in a year, than in two years by the irregular.

Remarks on our cathedral and parochial music: From Dr. Brown's dissertation on Poetry and Music.

OUR sacred poetry, sung in the cathedrals, is transcribed strictly from the holy scriptures, and most commonly from the book of Psalms: except only the *Te Deum*, which is one of the most ancient and approved hymns of the church. This restriction, by which no hymns of new invention are admitted as a part of divine service, we owe to the grand reformation. This opened to us the fountain of the sacred writings, which had before been locked up, as in Italy. From the same cause, our anthems are likewise given in our own tongue; which, though not so various as the Latin, is yet generally round and sonorous, clearly accented and capable of being adapted to a variety of musical expressions. But while we justly admire the sacred poetry of our cathedral service, must we not lament the state of it in our parochial churches, where the cold, the meagre, the disgusting dullness of Sternhold and his companions, hath quenched all the poetic fire, and devout majesty of the royal psalmist?

The character of our cathedral music is of a middle kind: not of the first rank, in the great quality of expression; nor yet so improper or absurd, as to deserve a general reprobation.

reprobation. Too studious a regard to Fugues, and an artificial counterpoint appears in the old, and too airy and light a turn, to the neglect of a grand simplicity, in the new: two extremes, which tend equally, though from opposite causes, to destroy musical expression. Yet, there are passages in Purcell's anthems, which may fairly stand in competition with those of any composer, of whatever country. There are others, who may justly claim a considerable share of praise. Handel stands eminent in his greatness and sublimity of style. Our parochial music in general, is solemn and devout, much better calculated for the performance of a whole congregation, than if it were more broken and elaborate. In country churches, wherever a more artificial kind hath been imprudently attempted, confusion and dissonance are the general consequence.

The performance of our cathedral music is defective: we have no grand established choirs of priests, as in France, whose dignity of character might, in a proper degree, maintain that of the divine service. This duty is chiefly left to a band of lay singers, whose rank and education are not of weight to preserve their profession from contempt. The performance of our parochial psalms, though in the villages it be often as mean and meagre as the words that are sung, yet in great towns, where a good organ is skilfully and devoutly employed, by a sensible organist, the union of this instrument with the voices of a well-instructed congregation, forms one of the grandest scenes of unaffected piety that human nature can afford. The re-

verse of this appears, when a company of illiterate people form themselves into a choir, distinct from the congregation. Here devotion is lost between the impotent vanity of those who sing, and the ignorant wonder of those who listen.

The anthem, with respect to its subject, neither needs nor admits of improvement; being drawn from the sacred scriptures. A proper selection of words for music is, indeed, a work of importance here: and though in many instances this will be well made, yet it were to be wished, that some superior judgment would oversee, and sometimes (negatively at least) direct the composer, for the prevention of improprieties. A parallel remark will extend itself almost to the whole book of Psalms, as they are versified by Sternhold, for the service of parochial churches. There are few stanzas which do not present expressions to excite the ridicule of some part of every congregation. This version might well be abolished, as it exposeth some of the noblest parts of divine service to contempt; especially as there is another version already privileged, which though not excellent, is, however, not intolerable.—The parochial music seems to need no reform: its simplicity and solemnity suit well its general destination; and it is of power, when properly performed, to raise affections of the noblest nature.

It were to be wished, that the cathedral music were always composed with a proportioned sobriety and reserve. Here, as we have observed, the whole is apt to degenerate too much into an affair of art. A great and pathetic simplicity of

file, kept ever in subserviency to the sacred poetry, ought to be aimed at as the truest and the only praise. The same devout simplicity of manners may be attained in the performance, and ought to be studied by the organist and choir: their ambition should lie in a natural and dignified execution, not in a curious display of art. The maxim of Augustine was excellent, and deserves the serious attention both of those who perform and those who hear; "I always think myself blameable, when I am drawn more to the finger than to what is sung." But an additional circumstance seems necessary, as a means of bringing back church music to its original dignity and use: we have seen in the course of this dissertation, how the separations follow each other in the decline of the poetic and musical arts.

And for the sake of the truth, we must here observe, that in the performance of cathedral music, a separation has long taken place, fatal to its truest utility. The higher ranks of the church do not think themselves concerned in the performance. It were devoutly to be wished that the musical education were so general as to enable the clergy, of whatever rank, to join the choir in the celebration of their Creator, in all its appointed forms: the laity would be naturally led to follow so powerful an example.

An original letter from lord Bolingbroke to Mr. Pope, on the universal depravity of mankind; and the poetry of Addison.

Dear Pope,

I DO not know how it is, but the fair of Twickenham agrees with

me considerably better than a residence in town; and I find a greater share of satisfaction at the bottom of your little garden, than ever I experienced in the bustle of a court. Possibly this may proceed from a proper estimation of your worth, and a just opinion of all the ambitious coronets, or fawning sycophants I am surrounded with. Certain it is, however, the dignity of human nature lessens in my notion of things, according to the knowledge I have of mankind; and the more intimate I become with the generality of people, the greater occasion I have to despise them.—The felon at the bar, and the judge upon the bench, are stimulated by the same motives, though they act in different capacities; for the one but plunders through a hope of gain; and let me ask if the other would take any pains in the administration of justice without a reasonable gratuity for his labour?

This, you will say, may be carrying things too far, and possibly it may be so—yet, though a particular instance or two may be brought to contradict an observation of this kind, they can by no means be produced as arguments against the universal depravity. I am highly pleased with a remark which Swift made a few days ago in a conversation which we had upon this very subject; I need not tell you how sour the dean is in his sentiments of the world; but I think the following declaration is not more distinguished for its severity than supported by its justice. "Were we," said he, "to make a nice examination into the actions of every man, we should find one half of the world to be rogues,

rogues, and the other half to be blockheads; the latter half may be divided into two classes, the good natured blockhead and the sensible; the one, through an easiness of temper, is always liable to be ill used: the other, through an excess of vanity, is frequently exposed to be wretched. Mutual confidence and real friendship are very pretty words, but seldom carry any meaning; no man will entertain an opinion of another, which is opposite to his own interest; and a nod from a great man, or a smile from a brumpet, will set a couple of blockheads by the ears, who a moment before would have ventured their lives for each other's reputation."

Lord Peterborough dined with me yesterday. I have a high idea of the goodness of this nobleman's heart, though it may be brought as a proof against my favourite system; but he is of a turn so excessively romantic, that I cannot be equally prejudiced in favour of his understanding. I have no notion of a man's perpetually exposing himself to unnecessary dangers for the mere sake of being talked of; or, through a ridiculous thirst for military glory, venturing a life which should be preserved for the service of his prince, and the interest of his country. My motive for saying this you know is neither founded upon pique, nor directed by ill-nature. My lord is a man for whom I have the most perfect regard, and my esteem alone is the reason why I may be so extremely sensible of his errors.

I saw Addison this morning—Somehow or other, Pope, I can by no means think that man an excellent poet; his prose is very well

—but there is a heaviness about his versification, which is totally inconsistent with elegance and spirit, and which, though it may in the thoughts of some people carry much judgment, is, in my opinion, a proof of very little genius. I am far, you know, from being fond of eternal epithets in poetry, or endless endeavours at sublimity of expression; but I would have it exalted a little above prose in the most humble species, and carry an air of some dignity and importance.

Trivial as the remark may appear, it is very well for a boy of fourteen, who was reading Cato, and coming to that tag which is so highly celebrated by some of the author's friends;

"So the pure limpid stream when foul with stains;"

the lad burst into a fit of laughing, and cried, "Here is a bull! Who ever thought that a stream could be pure and limpid, yet at the same time foul with stains?" I could not help joining the laugh at the archness of the boy's observation, though the criticism might seem too low for judgments of more experience and maturity.—But why do I entertain a fellow of your abilities in this manner, who are so greatly a superior master of the subject?—I am somehow fond of scribbling, and become trifling for the sake of spinning out a letter.—If possible, I shall take an airing down your way on Saturday, and pray let me have a little leg of lamb, with some spinnage and plain butter, to regale on. Where I dine in town they starve me with luxury; and I have sat at many a table where I had not a bit of any thing to eat, because I had too

much of every thing. You and I can go down to the bottom of the garden, and manage a bottle or two of that excellent ale after dinner, and enjoy what you are good-naturedly pleased to call,

“The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.”

Farewell! dear Pope,
And believe me to be your own,
BOLINGBROKE.

A dissertation on the language and characters of the Chinese.

IN a country so extensive as China, which is nearly equal to all Europe, it may well be supposed there are spoken more languages than one *. But that which is most generally used throughout the empire, is what is called (but improperly) the Mandarin language, as if it were peculiar to the magistrates and the court. The Chinese call it *quâne*, that is *common*, because this is the language most commonly spoken in China. In the northern provinces it is the mother tongue, the very peasants speak no other; and it is used by all the better kind of people every where else. Although corrupt dialects of this are current in some of the provinces, and though a language radically different is used by the vulgar in others, yet the *quâne*, or Mandarin language, is chiefly to be understood whenever mention is made of the Chinese tongue.

This language is so very contracted as to contain but about 350 words †, all of one syllable; but then each of these words is pronounced with such various modulations, and hath so many different meanings, that it becomes more copious than one could

imagine, and enables them to express themselves on the common occasions of life tolerably well. The Chinese never apply this, nor any of their oral languages, to the purposes of literature, for which they are all of them utterly unfit. This is wholly managed by their written characters, without any intervention of words or sounds at all. Their written characters are to the Chinese what words or sounds are to other nations, immediate representatives of ideas. For an alphabet of letters, expressing the simple sounds into which all words may be resolved, has never been adopted by the Chinese nation.

Whether this happy art of writing by an alphabet was the invention of unassisted reason, or the result of divine instruction, as some learned men have not unreasonably conjectured; it seems too refined and artificial to have been the first expedient of untutored man. If we reflect a moment, we shall be convinced, that men must have acquired a habit of reasoning, as well as a deep insight into the nature of speech, before they could think of resolving words into all the simple sounds of which they are composed, and of inventing a particular mark for each distinct sound. A savage would have no idea that the word **STRONG**, for instance, which he pronounces at once, should consist of six simple sounds, S.T.R.O.N.G.: and that a particular mark is to be invented for each of these; from a combination of which the word is to be expressed in writing. He would be more apt to substitute some one simple mark that should express the whole word at once. And if the

* *Hist. de l'Acad. Inscript.* 4to. tom. 5. 1729, p. 303.
Sinic. p. 5. (According to P. Du Halde, 330 words.)

† *Bayeri Gram.*

word signified any corporeal substance, what would be so natural as an imitation of its figure? Nay, it is probable the first attempts at writing would altogether consist of such figures. For, so long as men lived in a state of wild nature, their abstract ideas would doubtless be very few; corporeal objects would naturally employ their whole attention; in certain rude imitations of which the whole of their literature would be apt to consist. The first and most obvious kind of writing, then, must be by way of picture, or hieroglyphic. And in several nations this will be found to have prevailed, in a greater or less degree of improvement, in proportion as they have more or less emerged from their original ignorance and barbarity.

Picture or hieroglyphic in its rudest form may be seen in the wild attempts of some of the savages of North America*: in a more improved state in the writings of the Mexicans; of which some curious specimens are still preserved in the Bodleyan library. These however seem to be little more than mere pictures: but, as no abstracted idea can be represented in picture, a small degree of mental improvement would soon convince men of the insufficiency of these, and this would lead them, either to intermix with their pictures arbitrary signs, or to give to them arbitrary meanings; and this appears to be the case in the hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. Those signs, once admitted, would soon take the lead, and pictures would wholly give place to characters. The conveniency of dispatch, the

love of uniformity, and as literature improved, the more frequent occasion to express abstracted ideas, would naturally cause an exclusion of the former. In this state is the present literature of China. Where although arbitrary characters have entirely supplanted picture or hieroglyphic, they still exhibit some vestiges of that more ancient way of writing, sufficient to convince us that the first attempts of the Chinese were of that kind. This plainly appears in the characters used to express the sun and the moon: these we are assured were at first thus naturally represented, ☉ *Ge* the sun, and ☾ *Yue* the moon: which, in conformity with their angular way of writing, are at present 日 *Ge* and 月 *Yue* †.

The first inventors of writing in China, not having hit upon an alphabet of letters expressive of their oral language: by degrees supplied the want of it with these arbitrary characters: and their successors, ignorant of any other kind of writing, bestowed their whole attention to cultivate and improve these, till at length they have formed them into a complete language, sufficient for all the purposes of literature.

This language being wholly addressed to the eye, and having no affinity with their tongue, as spoken; the latter hath still continued in its original, rude, uncultivated state; while the former hath received all possible improvements. The Chinese tongue is barren and contracted, wholly consisting of a few undeclinable and uncompound-ed monosyllables §: the Chinese characters, on the contrary, are a-

* See baron La Hontan's travels, Eng. Lond. 1703. vol. 2. p. 26. † P. Magalhães's Hist. of Chin. Chap. 4. p. 69. P. Du Halde, tom. 2. p. 257.

§ P. Du Halde, tom. 2. p. 233.

mazingly numerous and complicated: nor does the Greek language itself exhibit words that are compounded with more spirit and ingenuity, than are some of these characters.

These are the repositories and vehicles of all the eloquence, learning, and knowledge of the Chinese: which are so interwoven with these characters, that to lay them now aside, and to adopt an alphabet only expressive of their oral language, would be at once to divest themselves of their learning, eloquence, and knowledge, and to reduce themselves to their primitive ignorance. This may serve as an answer to such writers * as inconsiderately object to the Chinese, their chusing to retain their own arbitrary characters, rather than to adopt an elementary alphabet like other nations. Could they indeed, when they parted with their characters, receive a new language, copious as the Greek, or precise and accurate as some of the modern ones, they would be gainers by the exchange. But the Chinese oral language, in its present uncultivated state, is (as was said) unfit for literature, and hence all their processes, pleadings, and judicial examinations, are wholly transacted by petition and memorial: a method of proceeding best suited to the taciturnity of this phlegmatic people.

I said above, the Chinese would be gainers by such an exchange; for after all that can be urged in favour of their characters, to them is probably owing the slow progress the sciences have made in China, notwithstanding they have been cultivated so many thousand years. The finest and most vi-

gorous part of human life is spent by the Chinese in learning to read and write. And though in learning to read and write, they learn at the same time all the art and sciences, yet before they are masters of the learning already known, the time is past for making new discoveries, and they have no longer leisure or ability to aim at great improvements. After men are passed a certain time of life, the spirit of enquiry is dulled and blunted; and they are rather tempted to go on in the beaten round their predecessors have used before them, than to venture on untrodden paths of literature. The Chinese way of writing, then, is in this respect inferior to ours, that it does not so soon furnish them with the knowledge and learning already provided to their hands. It requires so much more time and pains for them to climb to the top of the edifice, that when once they have arrived there, they have less time or ability to raise it higher.

The literature of the Chinese is, we see, more likely to remain what it is, than to be improved by new acquisitions: and so peculiarly circumstanced are these people, that it does not seem to be in their power to remedy the inconvenience. What man, or body of men, is equal to the task of new-forming a language? And until the Chinese are provided with a new vehicle for their literature, how is it possible for them to lay aside that in which it is conveyed at present? Such an alteration in the language must be made at once; for so long as the Chinese cultivate their written characters, they have no inducement to im-

* See Lord Anson's Voyage by Walter, &c.

prove or adorn their oral tongue; and they will so long be tempted to neglect it. We see then, the difficulties they lie under, supposing they were sensible of the disadvantage to which they are subjected in this respect: but this is by no means the case, for their national pride prevents them from entertaining the least suspicion that their own literature is not the most perfect of the kind; and the ignorance and inferiority of such of their neighbours as use alphabets of letter *, no way tends to give them favourable impressions of their importance.

* The missionaries have, it is true, convinced them that the sciences have arrived to greater perfection in Europe than in China: but they have by no means brought them to acknowledge that this was owing to the different nature of their writing: or, if they had, how could they help themselves, unless with the European alphabets they could also adopt some European language.

The disadvantage the Chinese lie under in the manner we have already seen, is so great, that we need not aggravate it by groundless fears that their literature will ever be lost: it is confessed the Egyptian hieroglyphics are become inexplicable, and it is acknowledged that the characters of the Chinese could never be decyphered, should the meaning of them once cease to be known; a misfortune to which alphabets of letters are not so liable: but the Chinese characters seem to run no

danger of this kind: the knowledge of them is not confined to a small body of men, and those careful to conceal their meaning from other, as was the case in Egypt. The Chinese characters lie open to all: all are invited by every prevailing inducement to study them: all possible helps are contrived to facilitate and perpetuate the knowledge of them: thousands of volumes on all subjects are written in them: and dictionaries, vocabularies, and grammars without number have been made to explain them. Having subsisted so many thousand years under so many domestic revolutions and foreign conquests; having survived as well the neglects of barbarous invaders, as the proscriptions of domestic tyrants, it is probable they will subsist to the remotest times. They and their government seem in all respects co-eval: they both began, and will probably both expire together: but, if we may judge from the experience of four thousand years, this will hardly happen before the end of time.

It is not my intention here to enter into the *minutiae* of the Chinese literature: be it sufficient to observe, that as the words of an oral language are reducible to a few simple primitive sounds, so the Chinese characters amidst all their various and infinite combinations are to be reduced to nine or ten simple strokes†: And as all tongues consist of primitive words and derivative, so these characters are some radical and simple, others derived and compounded. Again,

* The Mogul and Indian nations to the west, and the Tartars to the north of China use alphabets.

† *Bayeri Gram. Sin.* p. 103.—*P. Du Halde* and others reckon the primitive strokes to be six.

as every additional stroke constitutes a new character, and as every distinct idea, and every mode of relation is expressed by a distinct character, we are not to wonder that the Chinese characters should be so extremely numerous. The number of our ideas is almost infinite: what wonder then that the characters of the Chinese should amount to 80,000*, many of which stand for intire sentences. Were every word in our own language, when it is used in a different sense; when it is compounded with another word; when it stands connected with a new particle, adjective, or verb; when it is used in a different case, number, gender, or the like; were it, I say, upon every such change in its situation, to be reckoned a new and distinct word; especially when all our obsolete words, with their several relations and dependencies, are added to the account; the number of our words would not fall much short of the Chinese. Eighty thousand is the number of Chinese characters contained in their largest dictionaries; we are told however that the most learned of their doctors seldom find it necessary to be masters of above half the number, and that a fourth part of these are sufficient for men to express themselves on the common occasions of life †. If the difficulty of mastering and retaining such a number of arbitrary marks, greatly retards the progress of their literature; on the other hand the Chinese have all possible inducements to cultivate and pursue it. There is no part of the globe

where learning is attended with such honours and rewards; the *Literati* are revered as men of another species, they are the only nobility known in China: be their birth never so mean and low, they become Mandarins of the highest rank in proportion to the extent of their learning: on the other hand, be their birth ever so exalted, they quickly sink into poverty and obscurity, if they neglect those studies which raised their fathers. It is a fond and groundless notion of some late writers ‡, who ought to have known better, that there is a key to the Chinese characters hidden from the common people, and reserved as a secret in some few families of the great. On the contrary, there is no nation in the world where the first honours of the state lie so open to the lowest of the people, and where there is less of hereditary and traditional greatness. All the state employments in China are the rewards of literary merit; and they are continually grasped by hands lifted up from among the common people.

But to return, if these characters are difficult to the natives, on account of their number and complexity; their oral language is no less so to foreigners on account of the peculiarity of the sounds, employed in it. P. Du Halde § tells us, that the very make of the Chinese mouths is different from that of Europeans: " Their teeth
" are placed in a different manner
" from ours: the upper row
" stands out, and sometimes falls
" upon the under lip, or at least
" on the gums of the under row,

* P. Du Halde, tom. 2. p. 226. † P. Du Halde, ubi supra. ‡ Mod. Univ. Hist. 2^o. vol. viii. § Vol. 2. p. 104.

" which

“ which comes inward; the two gums scarce ever meet together, like those of Europeans.”

“ The Chinese, says a judicious writer of the French Academy †, retain all the vowels employed in the French language, which are twelve in number, viz. *a, è, é, e, i, o, ou, u*, and *ang, ing, ong, ung*. The nasal aspiration, which makes the essential difference in these four last, is much stronger in the Chinese pronunciation than the French.

* They have still further a kind of vowel or simple sound wholly unknown to us, which the Portuguese express by the letters *Uso* when they write Chinese words: it is a kind of cry fetched from the hollow of the stomach; of which it is difficult to give an exact idea in speaking only to the eyes. This sound deserves so much the more the name of a cry, as it is never joined with any other, whether vowel or consonant, but is always pronounced apart.

|| The Chinese have only twelve simple consonants, reckoning the soft aspiration or *spiritus lenis* for one. Many of these consonants are so doubled and aspirated in the pronunciation, that they may be reckoned two and twenty. But, excepting only *Ts*, the Chinese never join two different consonants with one vowel, and there is never more than one consonant in one syllable. § What is still farther remarkable in the Chinese language, is, that the sounds *B, D, R, X, Z*, are not found in it. Inasmuch that a Chinese, who had a mind to pronounce those letters, could not do it without altering something, and making use of such

sounds in his own language as come nearest to them: yet both the sounds of *D*. and *Z*. seem to be found in the word *I-tse*, as it is commonly sounded *I-dze*. Yet the Chinese who can distinctly say, *I-dze*, cannot pronounce *da, de, di, do, du*, nor *za, ze, zi, zo, zu*.

This subjects the missionaries to great inconvenience in fitting European words to Chinese mouths. The difficulty of doing this we shall readily conceive, if we take along with us, that every word of many syllables must be made to appear as a string of monosyllables, and must be divided of all those sounds which a Chinese mouth cannot pronounce. It is to be supposed that the reverend fathers would shun these difficulties where they could, by substituting Chinese words expressive of their own: but they were obliged to retain the latter in the names of places and in the terms of religion. It will be curious to see what strange appearance both these make when accommodated to the Chinese pronunciation. |||| Of the former, *Europa* becomes *Yeu-lo pa*. *Asia* is *Ya-sy-ya*. *Africa* is *Ly-wi-ya*, [i. e. *Lybia*]. and *America* is *Yame-li-kye*.

As to the terms of religion they are under greater difficulties. †† Thus for *Maria* they were forced to use *Ma-li-ya*; for *Crux*, *Cu-lu-su*; for *baptizo*, *pa-pe-ti-so*; for *spiritus*, *su-pi-li-tu-su*; for *Christus*, *Ki-lu-su-tu-su*; and for †† *Bartholomæus*, *Pe-ulb-to-lo-meu-su*. When a Chinese priest (for the missionaries have conferred holy orders on some of their converts) says mass in Latin, he thus consecrates the

† *Hist. de l'Acad. Inscript.* tom. 5. p. 305. * *Ibid.* || *Ibid.* § *P. Du Halde*, tom. 2. p. 210. *Bareri Gram. Sin.* p. 15. ||| *Bayeri Lexicon Sin.* p. 179. 190. †† *Bayeri Gram. Sin.* p. 15. †† *P. Magal.* chap. 4.

eucharist, *hoc* (hoc) *uſu* tu
(est) *co* uſu (corpus) *in* uſu
(meum). which to a Carmelite
flander-by appears as if he spoke
to the following effect: (I shall
give the words in Latin as I find
them; not knowing how to render
them to any purpose into English)
*Fluvius pſſe occipit res adſequi
quique tu non ſeruus pſſus dominus.*
Or else thus, *Ignis hoſpes labor
ira virtus frater auris rejicere mori
meditari ho us.* Or lastly thus,
*Quomodo quomodo vincere ſicis re-
jungere Jacobus aſo ſannus gratifi-
cari tria Petrus.*

The wit and ſpirit which gav L—
M—— W—— M *during her
life, ſuch rank in the polite world,
was in no inſtance more happily
displayed than in the following
letter. We think the poſt reader
will be of opinion with us, that
there is no letter in the collection
lateſtly publiſhed, and ſuppoſed to
have been wrote by the ſame Lady,
where the life and ſpirit of the
writer is to be more admired, or
the ſentiments more approved.*

*A letter from Lady Wortley Monta-
gue, againſt a maxim of Monſ. de
la Rochefaucault's, "that mar-
riages are convenient but never
delightful."*

IT appears very odd in me to at-
tempt to deſtroy a maxim eſta-
bliſhed by ſo celebrated a genius
as Monſ. de la Rochefaucault, and
implicitly received by a nation
which calls itſelf the only perfect-
ly polite in the world, and which
has, for ſo long a time, given laws
of gallantry to all Europe.

But full of the ardour which
the truth inſpires, I dare to ad-
vance the contrary, and to aſſert,
boldly, that it is married love on-
ly which can be delightful to a
good mind.

Nature ſets before us pleaſures
ſuited to our ſpecies; we have but
to follow the inſtinct inſtated by
taſte, and elevated by a lively
and agreeable imagination, to find
the only felicity mortals are capa-
ble of. Ambition, avarice, vanity,
can give, in their moſt perfect
enjoyments, but very moderate
pleaſures, not capable to affect a
noble ſoul. We muſt regard the
gifts of fortune but as ſo many
ſteps to attain happineſs: but we
ſhall never find it in obtaining
her trifling favours, which are no
more than the troubles of life, if
they are not looked upon as neceſ-
ſary to obtain, or to preſerve, a
felicity more deſirable.

That happineſs is to be found
only in friendſhip, founded upon
perfect eſteem, fixed upon long
acquaintance, confirmed by incli-
nation, and enlivened by the ten-
derness of love; which the an-
cients have very well deſcribed by
the figure of a beautiful child: he
is pleaſed with childiſh games, he
is tender and delicate, incapable
to hurt, charmed with trifles, all
his deſigns terminate in pleaſures;
but thoſe pleaſures are ſweet and
innocent. They have repreſented
under a very different figure a paſſion
too groſs to be named, but of
which the multitude are only ca-
pable, I mean that of a ſatyr,
which is more beaſtial than human:
and they have expreſſed in that
equivocal animal, the vice and
brutality of the ſensual appetite,

which is, notwithstanding, the only foundation of all the fine system of polite gallantry.

A passion, that wishes only to content itself with the loss of what it thinks the most amiable in the world; a passion founded on injustice, supported by deceit, and followed by crimes, remorse, shame, and contempt;—can it be delightful to a virtuous heart? Yet this is the amiable equipage of all unlawful engagements; we find ourselves obliged to eradicate from the soul all the sentiments of honour inseparable from a noble education, and to live in an eternal pursuit of that which we condemn; obliged to have our pleasures poisoned by remorse, and to be reduced to the unhappy state of renouncing virtue, yet not able to content ourselves with vice.

We cannot taste the sweets of perfect love but in a well-suited marriage. Nothing so much distinguishes a little mind as to stop at words. What signifies that custom (for which we see very good reasons) of making the name of husband and wife ridiculous? A husband signifies, in the general interpretation, a jealous mortal, a quarrelsome tyrant, or a good sort of fool, on whom we may impose any thing; a wife is a domestic demon, given to this poor man to deceive and torment him. The conduct of the generality of people sufficient'y justifies these two characters. But I say again, What signify words? A well regulated marriage is not like those of ambition and interest: it is two lovers who live together. Let a priest pronounce certain word, let an attorney sign certain paper; I look upon these preparations as

a lover does on a ladder of cord, that he fixes to the window of his mistress.

It is impossible that a perfect and well-founded love should be happy but in the peaceable possession of the object beloved, and that peace does not take from the sweetness and vivacity of a passion such as I have imagined. If I would amuse myself in writing romances, I should not place the seat of true happiness in Arcadia, or on the borders of Hymen. I am not such a prude as to limit the most delicate tenderness to wishes; I should begin the romance by the marriage of two persons united by their mind, taste, and inclination; can any thing be more happy than to unite their interest and their life? The lover has the pleasure of giving the last mark of his esteem and confidence to his mistress; she, in return, gives him the care of her repose and liberty. Can they give each other more dear or more tender pledges? And is it not natural to wish to give to each other incontestible proofs of that tenderness with which the soul is penetrated?

I know there are some people of false delicacy, who maintain that the pleasures of love are only due to difficulties and dangers. They say, very wittily, the rose would not be the rose without thorns, and a thousand other trifles of that nature, which make so little impression on my mind, that I am persuaded, was I a lover, the fear of hurting her I loved would make me unhappy, if the possession was accompanied with dangers to her. The life of married lovers is very different, they pass it in a chain of mutual obligations and marks of bene-

benevolence, and have the pleasure of forming the entire happiness of the object beloved; in which point I place perfect enjoyment.

The most trifling cares of economy become noble and delicate, when they are heightened by sentiments and tenderneſs. To furnish a room is no longer furnishing a room, it is ornamenting the place where I expect my lover; to order a ſupper is not ſimply giving orders to a cook, it is amuſing myſelf in regaling him I love. Theſe neceſſary occupations, regarded in this light by a lover, are pleaſures infinitely more ſenſible and lively than cards and public places, which makes the happineſs of the multitude incapable of true pleaſure.—A paſſion happy and contented, ſoftens every movement of the ſoul, and gilds each object that we look on.

To a happy lover (I mean one married to his miſtreſs) if he has any employment, the fatigues of the camp, the embarraſſments of court, every thing becomes agreeable, when he can ſay to himſelf, it is to ſerve her I love. If fortune is favourable, (for that does not depend on merit) and gives ſucceſs to his undertakings, all the advantages he receives are offerings due to her charms, and he finds, in the ſucceſs of his ambition, pleaſure much more lively and worthy a noble mind, than that of raiſing his fortune, or of being applauded by the public. He enjoys his glory, his rank, his riches, but as they regard her he loves; and it is her lover ſhe hears praized, when he gains the approbation of the parliament, the praizes of the army, or the favour of his prince. In miſfortune, it is his conſolation to

retire to a perſon who feels his ſorrow, and to ſay to himſelf in her arms, “My happineſs does not depend on the caprice of fortune; here is my aſſured aſylum againſt all grief; your eſteem makes me inſenſible to the injuſtice of a court, or the ingratitude of a maſter; I feel a ſort of pleaſure in the loſs of my eſtate, as that miſfortune gives me new proofs of your virtue and tenderneſs. How little deſirable is grandeur to perſons already happy? We have no need of flatterers or equipages; I reign in your heart, and I poſſeſs in your perſon all the delights of nature.” In ſhort, there is no ſituation of which the melancholy may not be ſoftened by the company of the perſon we love. Even an illneſs is not without its pleaſures, when we are attended by one we love. I ſhould never have done, was I to give you a detail of all the charms of an union in which we find, at once, all that flatters the ſenſes in the moſt delicate and moſt extended pleaſure; but I cannot conclude without mentioning the ſatisfaction of ſeeing each day increaſe the amiable pledges of our tender friendſhip, and the occupation of improving them according to their different ſexes. We abandon ourſelves to the tender inſtinct of nature refined by love. We admire in the daughter the beauty of the mother, and reſpect in the ſon the appearances of underſtanding and natural probity which we eſteem in the father. It is a pleaſure of which God himſelf (according to Moſes) was ſenſible, when ſeeing what he had done, he found it good.

A propos of Moſes: the firſt plan of happineſs infinitely ſurpaſſed all others; and I cannot form

form to myself an idea of paradise more delightful than that state in which our first parents were placed : that did not last because they did not know the world ; which is the true reason that there are so few love-matches happy. Eve may be considered as a foolish child, and Adam a man very little enlightened. When people of that sort meet, they may, perhaps, be amorous at first, but that cannot last. They form to themselves, in the violence of their passion, ideas above nature : a man thinks his mistress an angel because she is handsome ; a woman is enchanted with the merit of her lover, because he adores her. The first change of her complexion takes from his adoration, and the husband ceasing to adore her, becomes hateful to her, who had no other foundation for her love ; by degrees they are disgusted with one another, and, after the example of our first parents, they throw on each other the crime of their mutual weakness ; afterwards coldness and contempt follow a great pace, and they believe they must hate each other because they are married ; their smallest faults are magnified in each others sight, and they are blinded to their mutual perfections. A commerce established upon passion can have no other attendants. A man, when he marries his mistress, ought to forget that she then appears adorable to him ; to consider that she is but a simple mortal, subject to diseases, caprice, and ill-humour. He must prepare his constancy to support the loss of her beauty, and collect a fund of complacency, which is necessary for the continual conversation of the person who is most agreeable, and the least un-

equal. The woman, on her side, must not expect a continuance of flatteries and obedience. She must dispose herself to obey agreeably, a science very difficult, and, of consequence, of great merit to a man capable of feeling. She must strive to heighten the charms of a mistress by the good sense and solidity of a friend. When two persons, prepossessed with sentiments so reasonable, are united by eternal ties, all nature smiles upon them, and the common objects become charming.

It appears to me a life infinitely more delightful, more elegant, and more pleasurable, than the best conducted and most happy gallantry. A woman capable of reflection cannot but look upon her lover as her seducer, who would take advantage of her weakness to give himself a momentary pleasure, at the expence of her repose, of her glory, and of her life. A highwayman who claps a pistol to the breast, to take away your purse, appears to me more honest and less guilty ; and I have so good an opinion of myself as to think, was I a man, I should be as capable to lay the plan of an assassination as that of debauching an honest woman, respectable in the world, and happy in her marriage. Should I be capable of empoisoning a heart by inspiring it with an unhappy passion, to which she must sacrifice her honour, tranquillity, and virtue ! Shall I render a person despicable because she appears amiable to me ! Shall I reward her tenderness by rendering her house no longer agreeable, her children indifferent, and her husband hateful ! I believe these reflections would appear of the same force, if my sex did render

der such proceedings excusable; and I hope I should have sense enough not to think vice less vicious because it was in fashion.

I esteem much the morals of the Turks, an ignorant people, but very polite, in my opinion. A gallant convicted of having debauched a married woman, is looked upon by them with the same horror as an abandoned woman by us; he is sure never to make his fortune; and every one would be ashamed to give a considerable employment to a man suspected of being guilty of so enormous a crime.—What would they say in that moral nation, were they to see one of our anti-knight-errants, who are always in pursuit of adventures to put innocent young women in distress, and to ruin the honour of women of fashion; who regard beauty, youth, rank, and virtue, but as so many spurs to incite their desire to ruin, and who place all their glory in appearing artful seducers, forgetting that, with all their care, they can never attain but to the second rank, the devils having been long since in possession of the first!

I own that our barbarous manners are so well calculated for the establishment of vice and misery (which is inseparable from it) that they must have hearts and heads infinitely above the common, to enjoy the felicity of a marriage such as I have described. Nature is so weak, and so given to change, that it is difficult to support the best-founded constancy, amidst those many dissipations that our ridiculous customs have rendered inevitable. A husband who loves his wife, is in pain to see her take the liberties which fashion allows;

it appears hard to refuse them to her, and he finds himself obliged to conform himself to the polite manner of Europe; to see, every day, her hands a prey to every one who will take them; to hear her display, to the whole world, the charms of her wit; to shew her neck in full day; to dress for balls and shows; to attract admirers, and to listen to the idle flattery of a thousand and a thousand sops. Can any man support his esteem for a creature so public, or, at least, does not she lose much of her merit?

I return to the Oriental maxims, where the most beautiful women content themselves with limiting the power of their charms to him who has a right to enjoy them; they have too much honour to wish to make other men miserable, and are too sincere not to own they think themselves capable of exciting passion.

I remember a conversation I had with a lady of great quality at Constantinople, the most amiable woman I ever knew in my life, and for whom I had afterwards the most tender friendship; she owned, ingenuously to me, that she was content with her husband. What libertines you Christian women are! (she said;) it is permitted you to receive visits from as many men as you please; and your laws permit you, without limitation, the use of wine. I assured her she was very much misinformed; that it was true we received visits, but those visits were full of form and respect, and that it was a crime to hear talk of love, or to love any other than our husbands. Your husbands are very good (said she, laughing) to content themselves with

with so limited a fidelity. Your eyes, your hands, your conversation, are for the public, and what do you pretend to reserve for them? "Pardon me, my beautiful sultana," (added she, embracing me) "I have all possible inclination to believe what you say, but you would impose upon me impossibilities. I know the amorous complexion of you infidels, I see you are ashamed of them, and I will never mention them to you more *."

I found so much good sense and truth in all she said, that I could scarcely contradict her: and I owned at first, that she had reasons to prefer the morals of the Mussulmen to our ridiculous customs, which

are surprisingly opposite to the severe maxims of christianity. And, notwithstanding our foolish manners, I am of opinion, that a woman, determined to find her happiness in the love of her husband, must give up the extravagant desire of being admired by the public; and that a husband who loves his wife, must deprive himself of the reputation of being a gallant at court. You see that I suppose two persons very extraordinary; it is not, then, very surprising such a union should be rare in a country, where it is necessary, in order to be happy, to despise the established maxims.

I am, &c.

* This conversation is mentioned in the letters lately published, as written by Lady M—y W—y M—e.

P O E T R Y.

The Sixteenth ODE of the Second Book of HORACE, imitated.

WHEN low'ring clouds obscure the sky,
 No star to bless the seaman's eye,
 No hope to cheer his breast;
 Tir'd with the dangers of the seas,
 The fearful merchant prays for ease,
 And wealth would change for rest.

The Prussian, deeply vers'd in arms,
 Thro' dire Bellona's loud alarms,
 Labours for ease alone;
 For ease that's never to be sold,
 For purple vests or shining gold,
 Or India's richest stone.

Not all the tribe of stars and strings,
 That swarm about the courts of kings,
 Can guard the place from care:
 The soldier's arms, the statesman's art,
 Are weak to save the royal heart,
 From anguish and despair.

Thrice happy he, whom partial fate
 Beneath the troubles of the great
 With fav'ring hand has plac'd;
 He treads the even path of life,
 Unmov'd by fear, unhurt by strife,
 By fortune not disgrac'd.

Why do we form such deep-wrought schemes,
 Since all our gay delusive dreams
 Must end with life's short trance?
 Why fly i—since horror's vengeful crew,
 Will still the guilty wretch pursue,
 Thro' Holland, Spain, or France.

Care,

Care, dreadful in its ceaseless course,
 Will scale with all-controlling force
 The proudest first-rate's side :
 Nor (fleetier than the driving wind)
 Can horsemen leave its steps behind,
 Like Shaftoe tho' they ride.

The man whose present moments flow
 Serene—with thoughts of future woe
 Will ne'er disturb his breast :
 Adversity his soul derides,
 Or in a smile his grief he hides.——
 None are entirely blest.

Bute soon forsook the public stage,
 Newcastle to a good old age
 Enjoy'd the charms of pow'r :
 What fortune now denies to thee,
 Before to-morrow's dawn on me
 Her lavish hand may show'r.

To thee fair wealth her tribute brings,
 At thy gay board, from plenty's springs,
 Champaigne and claret flow :
 Six prancing steeds thy chariot bear,
 And Gallia's choicest silks you wear,
 Or in embroid'ry glow.

I only boast a small estate,
 A muse that, nor sublime, or great,
 Jogs on a gentle pace :
 A soul, that dares despise a slave,
 And views, with scorn, a tinsel'd knave,
 Or in or out of place. H. P.

DIANA. *A CANTATA from ROUSSEAU.*

THE sun was now descended to the main,
 When chaste Diana, and her virgin train,
 Espied, within the covert of a grove,
 The little Cupids and the god of love
 All fast asleep—stretch'd on the mossy ground ;
 Surpris'd, a-while the goddess gaz'd,
 Then gently thus her accents rais'd :
 “ Fell tyrants of each tender breast
 Sleep on, and let mankind have rest :
 For oh ! soon as your eyes uncloset,
 Adieu to all the world's repose.

Hush!—softly tread, and silence keep;
 The wanton gods are all asleep;
 Let's break their darts and bows,
 So in our turn
 We'll make them mourn,
 And give the world repose.
 'Tis done; for scarce the goddess spoke,
 But lo! their darts and bows are broke;
 Their quivers hang in triumph high,
 When thus the nymphs express their joy:
 Our victory's great,
 Our glory's compleat,
 No longer shall we be alarm'd;
 Then sing and rejoice,
 With one heart and voice,
 For Cupid at length is disarm'd.
 Ye nymphs and ye swains,
 Who dwell on these plains,
 And have by fond passions been harm'd,
 Secure of your hearts
 Now laugh at his darts,
 For Cupid at length is disarm'd.
 Rous'd with the noise, the god in wild affright
 Awakes; but oh! what objects shock his sight!
 His dreaded arms in scatter'd shivers thrown:
 —O cruel goddess—but I scorn to moan.
 Revenge be mine—still one unbroken dart
 Remains—He said, and lanc'd it thro' her heart.
 Beware how you the god of love provoke;
 Ah! what avail a thousand arrows broke,
 If one remains to waft
 The dire heart-wounding shaft!
 Ah! what avail a thousand arrows broke
 If one remains to waft the fatal stroke!

The ACCEPTABLE SACRIFICE.

A fragment of Menander, translated by Francis Fawkes, M. A.

WHOE'ER approaches to the Lord of all,
 And with his offerings desolates the stall;
 Who brings an hundred bulls with garlands dress'd,
 The purple mantle, or the golden vest,
 Or ivory figures richly wrought around,
 Or curious images with emeralds crown'd;
 And hopes with these God's favours to obtain,
 His thoughts are foolish, and his hopes are vain.
 He, only he, may trust his pray'rs will rise,
 And heav'n accept his grateful sacrifice,

Who leads beneficent a virtuous life,
Who wrongs no virgin, who corrupts no wife;
No robber he, no murderer of mankind,
No miser, servant to the sordid mind.

Dare to be just, my Pamphilus, disdain
The smallest trifle for the greatest gain:
For God is nigh thee, and his purer sight
In acts of goodness only takes delight:
He feeds the labourer for his honest toil,
And heaps his substance as he turns the soil.
To him then humbly pay the rites divine,
And not in garments, but in goodness shine.
Guiltless of conscience thou may'st safely sleep,
Tho' thunder bellow thro' the boundless deep.

ANACREON, ODE XXXVI.

BUSY Rhetor, hence away;
Dictate not to me, I pray;
What care I for all your rules?
Love and Bacchus hate the schools.
Teach me not, then, what to say,
Teach Anacreon to be gay:
Teach me not then how to think,
Teach Anacreon how to drink.

See the envious hand of Time,
Robs Anacreon of his prime!
See the wrinkles knit my brow!
See the silver tresses flow!
Cease, then cease your pedant strain,
Fit for philosophic brain.
Since, my friend, I'm growing grey,
I'll be merry whilst I may:
Drink and revel it away;
Quickly boy——nay faster pour:
Death, perhaps, is at the door:
Quick then——lest I drink no more.

ROGERS.

HYMEN to ELIZA.

By L— L—.

MADAM, before your feet I lay
This ode upon your wedding-day;
The first indeed I ever made,
For writing odes is not my trade:

My head is full of household cares,
 And necessary dull affairs;
 Besides that sometimes jealous frumps
 Will put me into doleful dumps.
 And then no clown beneath the sky
 Was e'er more ungallant than I;
 For you, alone I now think fit
 To turn a poet and a wit——
 For you whose charms, I know not how,
 Have power to smoothe my wrinkled brow,
 And make me, though by nature stupid,
 As brisk, and as alert, as Cupid.
 These obligations to repay,
 Whene'er your happy nuptial day
 Shall with the circling years return,
 For you my torch shall brighter burn,
 Than when you first my pow'r ador'd;
 Nor will I call myself your lord,
 But am (as witness 'his my hand)
 Your humble servant at command,

HYMEN.

Dear child, let Hymen not beguile
 You, who are such a judge of style,
 To think that he these verses made,
 Without an abler penman's aid;
 Observe them well, you'll plainly see,
 That every line was writ by me.

CUPID.

The ELM and VINE. A FABLE.

Inscribed to a LADY who expressed a great aversion to Marriage,

IN Æsop's days, when trees could speak,
 And talk in Hebrew, Latin, Greek,
 An elm and vine, by chance near neighbours,
 Tho' separate, each pursued their labours.
 The vine, with native sweetness fraught,
 For man prepar'd the chearing draught;
 Her tendrils curl'd along the plain,
 And ruddy clusters swell'd amain.
 The tow'ring elm could little boast,
 But leaves——a barren shade at most;
 Save when by woodman's sturdy stroke
 Cut down to make a chair, or spoke;
 Yet tho' but small his claim to merit,
 Not wholly void of sense or spirit,
 His neighbour's worth he view'd with smiles,
 And long'd to share her useful toils.

For,

For, "O!" said he, "were we but one,
 " Sure blifs would center here alone;
 " For I by you encircled high,
 " Should scorn the oak's proud majesty,
 " While your rich fruit time might mature,
 " From storms and savage beasts secure;
 " Our mutual help would soothe our care,
 " And heav'n approve the happy pair."
 " Forbear, fir elm," the vine reply'd,
 " Nor wonder if your suit's deny'd.
 " Shall I give up my independence,
 " On your caprice to dance attendance?
 " Must I, or nod, or bend, or twine,
 " Just as your worship shall incline?
 " Or shall my charms, which all admire,
 " Become a barren tree's attire?
 " No—seek more suitable alliance——
 " I to all danger bid defiance.
 " Here, unconfin'd, I range my fill;
 " And bounteous nature waits my will."
 At this the modest elm struck mute,
 Forbore to urge his friendly suit:
 But, sorely griev'd to meet disdain,
 A tender sigh express'd his pain.
 When, lo! thick darkness veils the pole,
 Dread lightnings flash, loud thunders roll;
 Impetuous rains in floods descend,
 And trembling nature fears an end.
 The vine, faint, spiritless, forlorn,
 Now seeks the succour late her scorn;
 Creeps feebly to the elm's embrace,
 And in his arms finds sweet solace:
 United thus they storms defy,
 And mutual grace and aid supply.

REASON and IMAGINATION. A FABLE.

From poems just published, by Christopher Smart.

'T WAS in the famous Sabine grove,
 Where wit so oft with judgment strove,
 Imagination in the flight
 Of young desire and gay delight,
 Began to think upon a mate,
 As weary of the single state;
 For sick of change, as left at will,
 And cloy'd with entertainment still,
 She thought it better to be grave,
 To settle, to take up, and save;

She therefore to her chamber sped,
 And thus at first attir'd her head :
 Upon her hair, with brilliants grac'd ;
 Her tow'r of beamy gold she plac'd ;
 Her ears with pendent jewels glow'd
 Of various water, curious mode,
 As nature sports the wintry ice
 In many a whimsical device.
 Her eye-brows arch'd, upon the stream
 Of rays, beyond the piercing beam ;
 Her cheeks, in matchless colour high,
 She veil'd to fix the gazer's eye ;
 Her breast, as white as fancy draws,
 She cover'd with a crimson gauze,
 And on her wings she threw perfume
 From buds of everlasting bloom.
 Her zone, ungirded from her vest,
 She wore across her swelling breast,
 On which, in gems, this verse was wrought,
 " I make and shift the scenes of thought."
 In her right-hand a wand she held,
 Which magic's utmost pow'r excell'd ;
 And in her left retain'd a chart,
 With figures far surpassing art,
 Of other natures, suns and moons,
 Of other moves to higher tunes.
 The sylphs and sylphids, fleet as light,
 The fairies of the gamesome night,
 The muses, graces, all attend
 Her service to her journey's end :
 And Fortune, sometimes at her hand,
 Is now the fav'rite of her band,
 Dispatch'd before the news to bear,
 And all th' adventure to prepare.

Beneath an holm-tree's friendly shade
 Was Reason's little cottage made ;
 Before, a river deep and still,
 Behind, a rocky, soaring hill.
 Himself, adorn'd in seemly plight,
 Was reading to the eastern light ;
 And ever, as he meekly knelt,
 Upon the book of wisdom dwelt.
 The spirit of the shifting wheel
 Thus first essay'd his pulse to feel :
 " The nymph supreme o'er works of wit,
 " O'er labour'd plan and lucky hit,
 " Is coming to your homely cot
 " To call you to a nobler lot ;

" I, For-

" I, Fortune, promise wealth and pow'r,
 " By way of matrimonial dow'r;
 " Preferment crowns the golden day,
 " When fair occasion leads the way."
 Thus spake the frail capricious dame,
 When she that sent the message came.—
 " From first Invention's highest sphere,
 " I, queen of imag'ry appear;
 " And throw myself at Reason's feet,
 " Upon a weighty point to treat.
 " You dwell alone, and are too grave,
 " You make yourself too much a slave;
 " Your shrewd deductions run a length,
 " Till all your spirits waste their strength;
 " Your fav'rite logic is full close;
 " Your morals are too much a dose;
 " You ply your studies till you risk
 " Your senses—you should be more brisk—
 " The doctors soon will find a flaw,
 " And lock you up in chains and straw.
 " But if you are inclin'd to take
 " The gen'rous offer which I make,
 " I'll lead you from this hole and ditch,
 " To gay conception's topmost pitch;
 " To those bright plains where crowd in swarms
 " The spirits of fantastic forms;
 " To planets populous with elves;
 " To natures still above themselves,
 " By soaring to the wond'rous height
 " Of notions which they still create:
 " I'll bring you to the pearly cars,
 " By dragons drawn above the stars;
 " To colours of Arabian glow,
 " And to the heart-dilating show
 " Of paintings, which surmount the life;
 " At once your tut'refs and your wife."——
 " ——Soft, soft, (says Reason,) lovely friend,
 " Tho' to a parley I attend,
 " I cannot take thee for a mate;
 " I'm lost if e'er I change my state.
 " But whensoever your raptures rise,
 " I'll try to come with my supplies;
 " To muster up my sober aid,
 " What time your lively pow'rs invade;
 " To act conjointly in the war
 " On dulness, whom we both abhor,
 " And ev'ry folly that you make,
 " I must be there for conducts sake;

" Thy correspondent, thine ally,
 " Or any thing but bind and tye.—
 " But ere this treaty be agreed,
 " Give me thy wand and winged steed :
 " Take thou this compass and this rule,
 " That wit may cease to play the fool ;
 " And that thy vot'ries who are born
 " For praise, may never sink to scorn."

An ancient TALE, from GOWER, modernized.

IN Rome, when Lucius bore the sway,
 It happ'd, so ancient stories say,
 One evening ere he went to bed,
 To ease of all his cares his head,
 He call'd his steward, a doughty knight,
 That he might counsel what was right
 With's chamberlain, a lord of parts,
 Deep skill'd in all the courtly arts ;
 And by the chimney as they stood,
 They freely talk'd as they thought good :
 Before the fire upon a stool,
 Close by them sat the monarch's fool ;
 And as he with his bauble play'd,
 He heard right well whate'er they said.

The king his various doubts propos'd,
 And they, at will, their thoughts disclos'd.

When many questions thus had past,
 The king demanded, at the last,
 What with his people was his fame,
 And if rever'd, or scorn'd his name ?
 Bid them the truth to him declare,
 And tell him all things as they were ;
 On their allegiance, without awe
 Or dread, that they might anger draw ;
 Since 'twas his will, as tongues will walk,
 To know the common people's talk.

The steward, in answer, told the king,
 (As palace nightingales still sing)
 That far and wide, as he could hear,
 His Majesty to all was dear,
 And his long reign by all desir'd ;
 That all his actions were admir'd,
 In this, that high and low agreed :
 Hoping that Heaven had so decreed :
 Thus spoke the steward ; and all he spoke
 Was flattery dress'd in falsehood's cloak.

Next, turning to his chamberlain,
 The king requir'd in language plain,

That

That he would tell him all he knew,
Nor heed the event, so all were true.

His chamberlain, a subtle man,
Who could both truth and int'rest scan,
Perceiving by the monarch's brow,
He really meant the truth to know;
First, bowing low—My liege, said he,
Your subjects high and low agree,
That if your council were but true,
And you things fairly from them knew;
In ev'ry point this understood,
You would be gracious, great, and good;
For well they know your princely nature,
Heav'n never form'd a better creature!

A gleam of truth he thus reveal'd,
Behind a cloud of words conceal'd,
Hinted at what he could not name,
And on the council laid the blame.

The fool, who heard what both had told,
And in the cause of truth more bold;
Or else, which surely was the case,
Prompted thereto by heavenly grace,
First sigh'd, as he his lungs had torn,
Then laugh'd the courtiers both to scorn.

"Sir king," said he, "if so it was,
As this wile lord has put the case,
Be sure your council have done right—
To please is always their delight.
From them, if ill advice be had,
It is because the king is bad;
Take not on trust if you would find
The truth, go look it in your mind."

The monarch paus'd, amaz'd to hear
Language so foreign to his ear;
Began to weigh the golden rule,
And took the counsel of a fool.
Conscience stood ready at his call,
And, as he ask'd—it answer'd all.
He quickly felt the good of this,
Discern'd whate'er he'd done amiss:
He saw, nor started at the sight,
Resolving soon to set things right;
And thus by Providence inspir'd,
The fool wrought what the king desir'd.
The weak, the wanton, and the wild,
Were from the monarch's court exil'd;
The grave, the gen'rous, and the good,
Before the king in office stood;

By them advis'd, he *thought* no ill,
 He *did* no wrong, yet did his will.
 Bad laws were presently amended,
 Wisely the public wealth expended :
 All injuries were straight redress'd,
 The people were no more oppress'd :
 For where the king is good and wise,
 None dare to give him bad advice ;
 His measures too, so deeply plann'd,
 Are executed out of hand ;
 His people bless their prince's name,
 And foreign realms respect his fame.
 But if the common people cry,
 And their proud monarch ask not why ;
 Or told, refuses to redress,
 And make unnumber'd burdens less ;
 Or careless seeks in sports and play
 To pass the jocund hours away ;
 Tho' hunger, penury, and toil,
 Afflict his subjects all the while :
 Their fate, at length, becomes his own,
 As from examples may be shewn

The FABLE of the TREES.

—ARBORES loquantur non tantum *feræ*.

PHÆDRUS.

ONCE on a time when great fir oak
 Held all the trees beneath his yoke,
 The monarch, anxious to maintain
 In peaceful state his sylvan reign,
 Saw, to his sorrow and distraction,
 His subject trees take root in faction,
 And, tho' late join'd in union hearty,
 Now branching into shoots of party.
 Each sturdy stick of factious wood
 Stood stiff and stout for publick good :
 For patriots ever, 'tis well known,
 Seek others welfare, not their own,
 And all they undertake, you know,
 Is meant *pro bono publico*.

The hardy Fir, from northern earth
 Who took its name, and drew its birth,
 The Oak plac'd next him, to support
 His government, and grace his court.
 The Fir, of an uncommon size,
 Rear'd his tall head unto the skies,
 O'ertopp'd his fellow-plants, his height,
 Who view'd and sicken'd at the sight :

With envy ev'ry fibre swell'd,
 While in them the proud sap rebell'd ;
 Shall then, they cry'd, the Ash, the Elm
 The Beech, no longer rule the helm ?
 What, shall the ignoble Fir, a plant
 In tempest born, and nurs'd in want,
 From the black regions of the north,
 And native famine, issue forth ;
 In this our happier soil take root,
 And dare our birth-right to dispute ?

On this the fatal storm began,
 Confusion through the forest ran ;
 Mischief in each dark shade was brewing,
 And all betoken'd gen'ral ruin :
 While each, to make their party good,
 Brib'd the vile shrubs and underwood :
 And now the Bramble and the Thistle
 Sent forth ode, essay, and epistle ;
 To which anon, with equal mettle,
 Reply'd the Thorn and Stinging nettle !

What's to be done ? Or how oppose
 The storm which in the forest rose ?
 Grief shook the mighty monarch's mind,
 And his sighs labour'd in the wind.
 At length the tumult, strife, and quarrel,
 Alarming the sagacious Laurel,
 His mind unto the king he broke.
 And thus address'd him : Heart of Oak !
 Sedition is on foot, make ready,
 And fix your empire firm and steady,
 Faction in vain shall shake the wood,
 While you pursue the gen'ral good.
 Fear not a foe, trust not a friend,
 Upon yourself alone depend.
 If not too partially ally'd
 By fear or love to either side,
 In vain shall jarring factions strive,
 Cabals in vain dark plots contrive.
 Slave to no foe, dupe to no minion,
 Maintain an equal just dominion :
 So shall you stand by storms unbroke,
 And all revere the ROYAL OAK.

From the Cambridge Verses on the PEACE.

MAD with the thirst of glory, Philip's son
 Mourn'd o'er the bounded conquests he had won ;
 Proud of a conqueror's, not a monarch's sword,
 He wept no other world should want a lord.

Led by the love of freedom and mankind,
 GEORGE gain'd that world, the tyrant wept to find ;
 But when he made each private pang his own,
 Heard every orphan's cry, and widow's moan ;
 He wept the stern necessity of power,
 And felt no joy, till triumph was no more.

From equal power what different wishes rose,
 From the same source what different sorrows ran !

One longed for friends, the other wanted foes ;
 And here the Christian wept, and there the man.

William Henry Campbell of Pembroke-Hall.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, January 1, 1763.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet Laureat.

I.

AT length th' imperious lord of war
 Yields to the fates their ebon car,
 And frowning quits his toil ;
 Dash'd from his hand, the bleeding spear
 Now deigns a happier form to wear,
 And peaceful turns the soil.
 Th' insatiate furies of the train,
 Revenge, and Hate, and fell Disdain,
 With heart of steel, and eyes of fire,
 Who stain the sword which honour draws,
 Who sully virtue's sacred cause,
 To Stygian depths retire.
 Unholy shapes and shadows drear,
 The pallid family of Fear,
 And Rapine, still by shrieks pursu'd,
 And meagre Famine's squalid brood
 Close the dire crew.—Ye' eternal gates, display
 Your adamant folds, and shut them from the day !

II.

For lo, in yonder pregnant skies
 On billowy clouds the goddess lies
 Whose presence breathes delight !
 Whose power th' obsequious seasons own,
 And winter loses half his frown,
 And half her shades the night.
 Soft smiling PEACE, whom Venus bore,
 When tutor'd by th' enchanting lore
 Of Maia's blooming son,
 She sooth'd the synod of the Gods,
 Drove Discord from the blest abodes,
 And Jove resum'd his throne.

Th' attendant Graces gird her round,
 And sportive Ease with locks unbound,
 And every Muse to leisure born,
 And Plenty in her twisted horn,
 While changeful Commerce spreads her loosen'd sails,
 Blow, as ye list, ye winds, the reign of PEACE prevails.

III.

And see, to grace that milder reign,
 Sweet Innocence adorns the train,
 And deigns a human form to wear,
 In form and features Albion's heir,
 A future GEORGE !—Propitious powers,
 Ye delegates of heaven's high King,
 Who guide the years, the days, the hours,
 That float on time's progressive wing,
 Exert your influence, bid us know
 From parent worth what virtues flow !
 Be to less happy realms resign'd
 The warrior's unrelenting rage.
 We ask not kings of hero-kind,
 The storms and earthquakes of their age,
 To us the nobler blessings given ;
 O teach us, delegates of heaven,
 What mightier bliss from union springs !
 Future subjects, future kings,
 Shall bless the fair example shown,
 And from our character transcribe their own,
 “ A people, zealous to obey,
 A monarch whose parental sway
 Despises regal art,
 His shield, the laws which guard the land,
 His sword, each Briton's eager hand,
 His throne, each Briton's heart.”

ODE for His MAJESTY's BIRTH-DAY, June 4, 1763.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq; Poet Laureat.

COMMON births, like common things,
 Pass unheeded or unknown :
 Time but spreads, or waves his wings,
 The phantom swells, the phantom's gone !
 Born for millions monarchs rise,
 Heirs of infamy, or fame.
 When the virtuous, brave, or wise,
 Demand our praise, with loud acclaim

We twine the the festive wreath, the shrines adorn,
 'Tis not our King's alone, 'tis Britain's natal morn.
 Bright examples plac'd on high
 Shine with more distinguish'd blaze;
 Thither nations turn their eye,
 And grow virtuous as they gaze.
 Thoughtless ease, and sportive leisure,
 Dwell in life's contracted sphere;
 Public is the monarch's pleasure,
 Public is the monarch's care:
 If Titus smiles, the observant world is gay,
 If Titus frowns, or sighs, *We* sigh and lose a day!
 Around their couch, around their board,
 A thousand ears attentive wait,
 A thousand busy tongues record
 The smallest whispers of the great.
 Happy those whom truth sincere
 And conscious virtue join to guide!
 Can they have a foe to fear,
 Can they have a thought to hide?
 Nobly they soar above th' admiring throng,
 Superior to the power, the will of acting wrong.
 Such may Britain find her king!—
 Such the Muse* of rapid wing
 Wafts to some sublimer sphere:
 Gods and heroes mingle there.
 Fame's eternal accents breathe,
 Black Cocytus howls beneath;
 Ev'n Malice learns to blush, and hides her stings.
 —O such may Britain ever find her kings!

*Two SONGS sung at the Musical Entertainment, &c. given at
 the Queen's Palace, June 6, 1763, in honour of his Majesty's
 Birth-day.*

FIRST SONG.

TO Peace and Love, in courts but seldom seen,
 This smiling day has sacred been:
 And may they here united reign,
 While winter chills, or summer warms the plain!

May SHE, whose duty is her joy,
 Still, still on tasks of love her hours employ,
 To cheer her King, to charm her Friend:
 On his and Britain's Hope with pleasure tend!

* Pindar.

That

That lovely, that unfolding rose,
 With care to watch, and cherish, as he grows;
 While, with a Mother's soft surprize,
She sees, in him renew'd his parent rise!

S E C O N D S O N G.

Let harmony reign,
 And let pleasure abound;
 While in sparkling champaign
 This health goes around:
 'The King!—may his birth-day successively smile
 With joy on himself, and with peace to his isle!
 All white be his moments, and bear on their wing,
 In the brightness of summer, the softness of spring!
 May she, who bestow'd him on Britain this morn,
 Live long, his mild sway to applaud and adorn!
 May each loyal guest, that around him is seen,
 Embrace as a Sister, whom love made his Queen!

Then let harmony reign,
 Then let pleasure abound,
 While in sparkling champaign
 These wishes go round!

P R O L O G U E

To the ENGLISHMAN at BOURDEAUX.

Performed since the conclusion of the peace, with universal applause, at Paris.

TOO long by some fatality misled,
 From pride resulting, or from folly bred;
 Each clime to all the virtues lay a claim,
 And soars, self-flatter'd, to the top of fame;
 Confines each merit to itself alone,
 Or thinks no other equal to its own:
 Ev'n the pale Russian shiv'ring as he lies,
 Beneath the horror of his bitterest skies,
 While the loud tempest rattles o'er his head,
 Or bursts all dreadful on his tott'ring shed,
 Hugs a soft something closely to his soul,
 That sooths the cutting sharpness of the pole,
 Elates his bosom with a conscious pride,
 And smiles contempt on all the world beside.

'Tis your's, O France, the earliest to unbind
 This more than Gordian manacle of mind!
 To-night we bid your justice may be shewn
 To foreign virtues equal with your own;
 Think, nobly think, when nature first was born,
 And fair creation kindled into morn,

The World was but one family, one band,
Which glow'd all grateful to the heavenly hand;
Thro' ev'ry breast a social impulse ran,
Link'd beast to beast, and fasten'd man to man,
And the sole diff'rence which he heard, or had,
Dwelt in the simple phrases, "good or bad."
Then scorn to give such partial feelings birth,
As claim but one poor competence of earth;
Be more than French; on ev'ry country call,
And rise, exalted, citizens of all.

E P I L O G U E.

THE anxious struggle happily o'erpast,
And ev'ry party satisfy'd at last;
It now remains to make one short essay,
And urge the moral lesson in the play.

In arts long since has Britain been renown'd,
In arms high honour'd, and in letters crown'd:
The same great goddesses who so nobly sung,
In Shakespeare's strains, and honey'd o'er his tongue,
Their deathless Marlbro' to the triumph led,
And wreath'd eternal laurels round his head:
Yet though the trump of never-dying fame
Strikes heav'n's high arches with the British name;
Tho' on the sands of Africa it glows,
Or casts a day-light on the Zemblian snows;
Still there are faults in Britain to be found,
Which spring as freely as in common ground.—
We are too gay—they frequently too sad;—
We run stark wild—they melancholy mad;
Extremes of either, reason will condemn,
Nor join with us, nor vindicate with them.

The human genius, like revolving suns,
An equal circuit in the bosom runs:
And thro' the various climates where 'tis plac'd,
Must strike out new diversities of taste;
To one grand point eternally it leans,
Howe'er it warps, or differs in the means.

Hence on no nation let us turn our eyes,
And idly raise it spotless to the skies;
Nor still more idly let our censures fall,
Since knaves and madmen may be found in all.

Here then we rest, nor further can contend;
For since the best will find some fault to mend,
Let us, where'er the virtues shed their fire,
With fervor reverence, and with zeal admire;
Exert our care the gath'ring blaze to trace
And make the progress only, not the place:

Confess

Confess alike the peasant's and the king's,
Nor once consider in what soil it springs.

EPILOGUE to the new Tragedy of ELVIRA.

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

Spoken by Mrs. CIBBER, in the Character of ELVIRA.

LADIES and gentlemen—'tis so ill bred—
We have no epilogue, because I'm dead;
For he, our bard, with frenzy-rolling eye,
Swears you shan't laugh, when he has made you cry,
At which I gave his sleeve a gentle pull,
Suppose they should not cry, and should be dull:
In such a case, 'twould surely do no harm;
A little lively nonsense taken warm:
On critic stomachs delicate and queasy,
'Twill even make a heavy meal sit easy.
The town hates epilogues—It is not true,
I answer'd that for you—and you—and you—

(To pit, boxes, 1st gallery.

They call for epilogues and hornpipes too—

(To the upper gallery.

Madam, the critics say—To you they are civil,
Here if they have 'em not, they'll play the devil;
Out of this house, sir, and to you alone,
They'll smile, cry bravo! charming! Here they groan:
A single critic will not frown, look big,
Harmless and pliant as a single twig.
But crowded here they change, and 'tis not odd,
For twigs when bundled up, become a rod.
Critics to bards, like beauties to each other,
When tête à tête their enmity they smother!
“Kiss me, my dear—how do you?—charming creature!”
“What shape! what bloom! what spirit in each feature!”
“You flatter me—'pon honour, no—you do—”
“My friend—my dear—sincerely yours—adieu:”
But when at routs, the dear friends change their tone—
I speak of foreign ladies, not our own.
Will you permit, good sirs, these gloomy folk,
To give all tragedy without one joke;
They gravely tell us—tragedy's design'd
To purge the passions, purify the mind;
To which I say, to strike those blockheads dumb,
With physic always give a sugar-plum;
I love these sugar-plums in prose or rhimes;
No one is merrier than myself sometimes;
Yet I, poor I, with tears and constant moan,
Am melted down almost to skin and bone:

Q₂

This

This night, in sighs and sobs, I drew my breath;
 Love, marriage, treason, prison, poison, death,
 Were scarce sufficient to compleat my fate;
 Two children were thrown in to make up weight.
 With all these sufferings, is it not provoking,
 To be deny'd at last a little joking?
 If they will make new laws, for mirth's sake break 'em,
 Roar out for epilogues, and let me speak 'em,

P R O L O G U E

To the new Tragedy called

The D I S C O V E R Y.

Spoken by Mr. GARRICK.

A FEMALE culprit at your bar appears,
 Nor destitute of hope, nor free from fears,
 Her utmost crime she's ready to confess,
 A simple trespass, neither more nor less.
 For, truant like, she rambles out of bounds,
 And dares to venture on poetic grounds.

The fault is deem'd high treason by the men,
 Those lordly tyrants who usurp the pen;
 For women, like state criminals, they think,
 Should be debarr'd the use of pen and ink:
 And thus the vile monopoly they hide,
 With flattering arts—"You ladies have beside
 "So many ways to conquer—Sure 'tis fit
 "You leave to us that dang'rous weapon wit."
 Sometimes they frown, and looking great and wise,
 "You'd better mind your puddings and your pies."

Our author, who disclaims such Salique laws,
 To her own sex appeals to judge her cause:
 She pleads old *Magna Charta* on her side,
 That British subjects by their peers be try'd.

Our humble muse no charms of art can boast.
 But simple nature, and plain sense at most:
 Perhaps some character—a moral too;
 And what is stranger still—the story's new!
 No borrow'd thoughts throughout the piece are shewn,
 But what our author writes is *all her own*.
 By no sly hint or incident she tries
 To bid on modest cheeks one blush arise:
 The loosest thought our decent scenes suggest,
 Virtue herself might harbour in her breast;
 And where our satire vents its harmless spleen,
 'The sob'rest prude may laugh without a screen.

Ladies, to you she dedicates her lays;
 Assert your right to censure or to praise:

Boldly your will in open court declare,
And let the men dispute it—if they dare!

EPILOGUE *to the* ANDRIA,

Acted at Hackney School.

Written by Mr. GARRICK.

DAVUS *speaks.*

BUT why act plays?—some formal greybeard cries:

I'll answer that who am not over-wise:

To learn their lessons, and to play the fool,

Are the two great concerns of boys at school;

And our good masters prudently discerning,

How much we lean to folly more than learning,

Contrived these plays, by which the veriest dunce

May learn his book and play the fool at once.

For Greek and Latin we have small devotion,

Terence himself goes down a sickly potion;

But set us once to act him—never fear us—

Our qualms are gone, 'tis you are sick to hear us.

Ne'er may our actors, when they quit the school,

Tread the great stage of life to play the fool,

No partial friends can there our faults conceal,

Should we play characters we cannot feel,

If we act law—are judges!—then are we,

Like justice, blind—as council we may see

Enough to know the colour of a fee.

In physic—practice is our best adviser;

The more we're puzzled, we must seem the wiser.

If war's our trade, and we, vain, blust'ring, young,

Should, Thraſo like, fight battles with our tongue,

Soon 'twould appear how ill these airs become us;

The foe comes on—*quid nunc?*—*quin redeamus.*

In short, be what we may, experience teaches

This truth—One deed is worth a thousand speeches.

John Moody of Sir Wronghead well has told it,

He can speak stawtly, but he canna' hawld it.

This for myself and school!—Now let me say,

Why with these English rhimes we close our play.

Ladies, for you they're meant—I feel to you,

Small as I am, that great respect is due:

Quit of my Grecian servitude, I crave

Still to be English Davus, and your slave—

To succour English damsels is my plan;

If you should want me, ladies, I'm your man.

Should stubborn age your tender hearts provoke,
 " I soften rocks, and bend the knotted oak :"
 Or should false swains for other nymphs forsake ye,
 Stay a few years, and I'll be proud to take ye.
 If in your smiles we approbation read,
 'Tis done already—I'm a man indeed.

Mr. GARRICK's Address to the Town;

In the Character of the Busy Body.

SINCE my good friends, tho' late, are pleas'd at last,
 I bear with patience all my suff'rings past;
 To you who saw my suff'rings, it is clear,
 I bought my secrets most confounded dear.
 To any gentleman not over nice,
 I'll sell them all again, and at half price.
 Would I had been among you—for, no doubt,
 You all have secrets, could I find them out.
 Each has a secret fitted to his fancy!
 My friends above there—honest John and Nancy;
 How well their secrets with their passions suit,
 Hearts full of love, and pockets full of fruit;
 Each jolly sailor thus his mistress grapples,
 They look, and laugh, and love, and eat their apples.
 So good or wise this precious town is growing,
 There's scarce a secret here that's worth the knowing;
 Nay, where a hungry mind expects a feast,
 'Mongst' Politicians—it will get the least.
 They promise much—seem full—stare, nod, and pout;
 But tap 'em, and the devil a drop comes out.
 In short, I'll give this busy business over,
 Where much is felt, and little to discover;
 But should the ladies wish or want t' employ me,
 I should be proud and pleas'd if they would try me,
 To manage meetings, or to slip a letter;
 There's no French milliner can do it better.
 As for the gentlemen—the rake, or beau,—
 I would not give 'em that—for all they know:
 Indeed for secrets there are none excel 'em;
 But then they make 'em, and when made they tell 'em,
 There is one secret still remains behind,
 Which ever did, and will distract my mind—
 I'd give up all for that—nay, fix for ever,
 To find the secret—to deserve your favour.

PROLOGUE to PHILASTER.

Written by Mr. GEORGE COLMAN.

WHILE modern tragedy, by rule exact,
 Spins out a thin-wrought fable, act by act,
 We dare to bring you one of those bold plays
 Wrote by rough English wits in former days;
 Beaumont and Fletcher! those twin stars that run
 Their glorious course round Shakespear's golden sun:
 Or when Philaster, Hamlet's place supply'd,
 Or Bessus walk'd the stage by Falstaff's side;
 Their souls, well pair'd, shot fire in mingled rays,
 Their hands together twin'd the social bays;
 Till fashion drove, in a refining age,
 Virtue from court and nature from the stage.
 Then nonsense in heroics seem'd sublime;
 Kings rav'd in couplets, and maids sigh'd in rhyme.
 Next prim and trim, and delicate and chaste,
 A hash from Greece and France, came modern taste.
 Cold are her sons, and so afraid of dealing
 In rant and fustian, they ne'er rise to feeling.
 O say, ye bards of phlegm, say where's the name
 That can with Fletcher urge a rival claim?
 Say, where's the poet, train'd in pedant schools,
 Equal to Shakespear, who o'erleapt all rules?

Thus of our bards we boldly speak our mind;
 A harder task, alas! remains behind:
 To-night, as yet by public eyes unseen,
 A raw unpractis'd novice fills the scene.
 Bred in the city, his theatric star
 Brings him at length on this side Temple-bar;
 Smit with the muse, the ledger he forgot,
And when he wrote his name he made a blot.
 Him while perplexing hopes and fears embarrass,
 Sculking (like Hamlet's rat) behind the arras,
 Me a dramatic fellow-feeling draws,
 Without a fee, to plead a brother's cause.
 Genius is rare; and while our great comptroller,
 No more a manager, turns arrant stroller,
 Let new adventurers your care engage,
 And nurse the infant saplings of the stage!

E P I G R A M.

MUCH has been writ, O Wilkes! in vain
 Thy doubtful fame to ascertain;
 At length two circumstances show
 Thy real character below.

Q4

Thy

Thy friends, thy patriot friends, 'tis said,
 In pure regard, all wish thee dead.
 Thy foes a different instance give,
 For they all wish that thou may'st live.

Westminster.

I. S.

The SNARLING PUG and DANCING BEAR. A FABLE.

Addressed to Messrs. HOGARTH and CHURCHILL.

LEST, Hogarth, thou shouldst draw again
 Thy failing pencil 'gainst the pen;
 Or Churchill, scorning to give out,
 Should prove less merciful than stout;
 To an apt tale, an equal friend
 To both, requests you to attend:
 Three sisters, daughters of the town,
 (A family of some renown)
 Together liv'd, tho' single lives,
 Jangling as husbands and their wives.
 The first, like Tristram, nam'd in haste,
 Was christen'd by misnomer Taste;
 A splenetic and formal prude,
 Averse to all that's low or rude;
 Fainting at ev'ry odious jest,
 And starch as any quaker drest;
 So nice, so finical, so quaint!
 No sinner sure so much a saint!
 For this was all a fair outside,
 Her vice and vanity to hide.
 The second, a fantastic dame,
 As modish in her dress as name;
 A batter'd strumpet, Fashion hight,
 The bane of many a living wight;
 A grey coquet, whose magic power,
 Though waiting with the present hour,
 Her charms deciduous but decay,
 To sprout again some future day;
 While thus alternate youth and age,
 By turns her votaries engage,
 And still with constancy maintain
 Her most inconstant tyrant reign.
 The third a female full of zeal,
 Still flaming for the common-wea';
 Tho' as her sister, Fashion, guides,
 Alternate taking different sides;
 Now a rank tory, talking big,
 And now a grumbling stedfast whig,

Or,

Or, when no business of the nation
 Sets her warm blood in fermentation,
 As keen she flies at lower game,
 A poet's or a painter's fame :
 Alike she raves, alike she bounces,
 About pink furbelows and flounces ;
 In every cause sincere and hearty,
 Her name as well as nature, Party.

Now ancient maids and barren wives,
 Who lead unprofitable lives,
 Full often keep (the devil rout 'em)
 A pack of animals about 'em :
 Dogs, cats, or monkies, substitutes
 For children, oft less natural brutes.
 Thus did our jarring sisters three,
 Keep a well stock'd menagerie ;
 Whither each quadruped and biped
 By gentle treatment was invited ;
 Or bird or beast, or fair or frightful,
 For the more strange, the more delightful.
 Accordingly in numbers came,
 Domestic, foreign, wild, and tame :
 From Stade and Norway, noble rats ;
 From Italy, fine warbling cats ;
 Taught by Marcel himself to dance,
 A troop of apes skipp'd o'er from France ;
 From Turkey, tutor'd in the cast,
 An Irish renegado beast,
 That like a Bornean ape could swing,
 Or trot upon an iron string.
 Next from St. Omer's learned college,
 There came a prodigy of knowledge ;
 A Chien Savant, or dog of parts,
 At least a batchelor of arts ;
 That knew the Greek and Latin better
 Than all th' academy *de Belles Lettres*.
 But more than all a dancing bear,
 And fav'rite pug engag'd their care.
 The latter, as a dog of merit,
 Was cherish'd for his former spirit ;
 For he, though now much past his prime,
 Had been an odd dog in his time ;
 Would fetch and carry, leap o'er sticks,
 And play a thousand comic tricks.
 Him had our ladies long preferr'd
 To be their doughty body-guard :
 Hence in the parlour was he plac'd,
 And with a silver collar grac'd

On a soft velvet cushion seated,
 And by all three most kindly treated ;
 Whence, growing insolent and proud,
 He growl'd so fierce, and bark'd so loud,
 That not another dog or cat,
 About the house, dar'd smell a rat,
 Or set a foot into the parlour,
 For fear of this eternal snarler ;
 Who, like a greedy, envious elf,
 Lov'd no one creature but himself.

Rough Bruin, but as yet a cub,
 Unlick'd, and yet unwean'd from bub,
 Was boarded with a neighb'ring vicar,
 And nurtur'd with his fav'rite liquor.
 Hence, growing sturdy and mischievous,
 He oft committed outrage grievous ;
 Made a cat's paw of Tom's, the mouser,
 And plagu'd to death poor harmless Towzer ;
 Drown'd old Grimalkin, and in ire,
 Threw playful kittens in the fire :
 For, out of wantonness or spite,
 In mischief lay his sole delight ;
 Tho' some excuse him, and will say,
 That what he did was but in play,
 The maggots of a dancing bear,
 To make the people hoot and stare :
 As if dame Nature form'd one half
 The world, to make the other laugh.
 At length, however, most unruly,
 He fell upon his keeper, truly !
 And when corrected threw him down,
 And trampled on the parson's gown ;
 Made e'en a kennel of the church,
 And left his feeders in the lurch.
 Meanwhile, as strolling up and down,
 The sport and terror of the town,
 His brother brutes he chanc'd to see,
 That lodg'd in the menagerie.
 Here the first scene that caught his eye,
 Was a broad stage, erected high ;
 On which a set of mimic apes
 Play'd monkey tricks in various shapes ;
 Grinn'd, chatter'd, laugh'd, and made such faces,
 That Bruin, piqu'd at their grimaces,
 Scrambled aloft, resolv'd to rout 'em,
 And with his bear's paws laid about him ;
 Hugging each monkey-dog and bitch,
 As loving Satan hugg'd the witch ;

While

While the poor devils scream aloud,
 The jest and pity of the crowd.
 Next in a neighbouring charnel vault,
 He smook'd a pack of hounds at fault,
 By some spay'd bitch's nose misted,
 To snuffle there among the dead,
 In search of Fanny's knocking ghost,
 Of whom the scent in stink was lost.
 But Bruin never wanted scent,
 After whatever game he went;
 But smelt her out, and to be doing,
 Fell foul upon a brother Bruin,
 Pomposo fam'd, as rude a bear,
 As e'er was shewn in Southwark fair;
 Ill-favour'd, clumsy, and uncouth,
 The veriest monster of the booth.
 His waters Bruin closely watch'd:
 When hurt Pomposo, over match'd,
 And fairly worsted in the fray,
 Growl'd, and turn'd tail, and slunk away.

Flush'd with success, and fond of fame,
 Now Bruin ran at higher game;
 Nay some (tho' these we don't rely on)
 Pretend he dar'd to attack the lion.
 But brutes, as well as men, 'tis known,
 Pay a due deference to the throne.
 Certain it is, he made fine sport
 Of th' o'ergrown jackalls of the court,
 And caus'd the rest to quake for fear,
 Around the country far and near.
 His triumphs envious Pug had seen,
 And, half devour'd with spite and spleen,
 Another quadruped to see,
 More fear'd and mischievous than he;
 Resolv'd to assail this mighty beast,
 Or give himself such airs at least,
 That folks might think he did not fear him!
 So growl'd whenever he came near him.
 His mistress Party, hence mistaken,
 Till much too late to save his bacon,
 Unequal match! her fav'rite's ruin!
 Slipt poor presumptuous Pug at Bruin;
 Unknowing that tho' bark he might,
 His toothless gums no more could bite.
 But roughly-gentle Bruin seiz'd,
 And softly first old Puggy squeez'd;
 Who thinking all the mischief done
 His foe could do, kept barking on,

When

When now, enrag'd at hapless Pug,
 He gave him such a curst hug,
 That well nigh all his bones he broke,
 So dev'lish serious was the joke;
 Then threw the limping snarler down,
 To howl and piss about the town.

Such ever is the fate of those,
 Who wantonly make fools their foes,
 Or, quarrelsome, provoke the fight
 With bravoës of superior might.
 And thus e'en Bruin's self may catch
 A tartar, who may prove his match;
 And to some future tyger bow.
 As low as Pug to him doth now.

On seeing the Pictures of LOVAT and WILKES, drawn by HOGARTH.

FROM forty-five to sixty-three,
 What changes time do bring?
 'Tis now as bad to hate the Scot
 As then to hate the king.
 Old Lovat lov'd a Stuart well,
 Hogarth his picture drew;
 Wilkes hates a Stuart from his heart,
 And Hogarth joins the two.

The IGNORANCE *of* MAN.

By JAMES MERRICK, M. A.

1.

BEHOLD yon new-born infant griev'd
 With hunger, thirst, and pain;
 That asks to have the wants reliev'd,
 It knows not to explain.

2.

Aloud the speechless suppliant cries,
 And utters, as it can,
 The woes that in its bosom rise,
 And speaks its nature man.

3.

That infant, whose advancing hour
 Life's various sorrows try,
 (Sad proof of sin's transmissive pow'r)
 That infant, Lord, am I.

4.

A childhood yet my thoughts confess,
 Tho' long in years mature;
 Unknowing whence I feel distress,
 And where, or what its cure.

5. Author

5.
 Author of good, to thee I turn ;
 Thy ever-wakeful eye
 Alone can all my wants discern,
 Thy hand alone supply.

6.
 O let thy fear within me dwell,
 Thy love my footsteps guide ;
 That love shall vainer loves expel,
 That fear all fears beside.

7.
 And O, by error's force subdu'd,
 Since oft my stubborn will
 Prepost'rous shuns the latent good,
 And grasps the specious ill ;

8.
 Not to my wish, but to my want,
 Do Thou thy gifts apply :
 Unask'd, what good thou knowest, grant ;
 What ill, though ask'd, deny.

THE CONTRAST.

VIRTUE alone has that to give
 For which 'tis worth our while to live ;
 For if we live, our life is peace,
 And if we die, our joys increase.

Now vice can only that supply
 In which 'tis death to live or die :
 For if we live, 'tis pain to-morrow,
 And if we die, 'tis endless sorrow.

Marshfield.

W. O

Written over the entrance of a shady grove.

WITH decent pride this am'rous walk survey,
 And, when the youth persuades, return him *ay* ;
 E'en chafest words these shadowy scenes become,
 Trees may have ears, and trees may not be dumb.

The FLY, judging of Architecture.

'T WAS in the charming month of May,
 (No matter, critic, for the day)

When

When Phœbus had his noon attain'd,
 And in his blaze of glory reign'd,
 A Fly, as gay as e'er was seen,
 Clad o'er in azure, jet and green,
 Gay, for his part, as birth-day beau,
 Whose soul is vanish'd into show;
 On Paul's fam'd temple chanc'd to light,
 To ease his long laborious flight;
 There, as his optics gaz'd around,
 (An inch or two their utmost bound)
 He thus began: "Men vainly tell
 " How they in works of skill excel;
 " 'This edifice they proudly show,
 " To prove what human art can do:
 " 'Tis all a cheat—before my eyes
 " What infinite disorders rise!
 " Here hideous cavities appear,
 " And broken precipices there:
 " They never us'd the plane or line,
 " But jumbled heaps without design."
 He ceas'd, contemptuous—and, as flies
 Discern with microscopic eyes,
 From what he saw he reason'd right:
 But how inadequate his sight!
 'To mark the building from its base,
 'The pillar'd pomp, the sculptur'd grace,
 'The dome, the cross, the golden ball,
 Much less the grand result of all!

So impious wits, with proud disdain,
 Redemption's hidden ways arraign:
 Deem it beneath a Being wise:
 And, judging with their insect eyes,
 View but a part, and then deny
 'Th' eternal wisdom of the sky!

But can thy ken, presumptuous man,
 Unfold this deep and wondrous plan!
 As well might insect organs see
 'Th' harmonious structure rais'd by thee;
 As thine imperfect tube explore
 'This wise and gracious system o'er.

" For in the grace that rescu'd man,
 " God's brightest form of glory shines,
 " Here on the cross 'tis fairest drawn,
 " In precious blood and crimson lines.
 " Here his whole name appears complete;
 " Nor wit can guess, nor reason prove
 " Which of the letters best is writ,
 " The POWER, the WISDOM, or the LOVE."

On the death of Mrs. BOWES.

Written extempore on a card, in a great deal of company, Dec. 14, 1724.

by Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

HAIL happy bride, for thou art truly blest !
 Three months of rapture, crown'd with endless rest.
 Merit, like yours, was heav'n's peculiar care,
 You lov'd—yet talk'd happiness sincere.
 To you the sweets of love were only shown,
 The sure succeeding bitter dregs unknown ;
 You had not yet the fatal change deplor'd,
 The tender love for the imperious lord :
 Nor felt the pains that jealous fondness brings ;
 Nor felt the coldness from possession springs.
 Above your sex distinguish'd in your fate,
 You trusted, yet experienc'd no deceit ;
 Soft were your hours, and wing'd with pleasure flew ;
 No vain repentance gave a sigh to you :
 And if superior bliss heaven can bestow,
 With fellow angels you enjoy it now.

An ELEGY. On the death of General WOLFE.

Et tumultum facite, et tumulo superaddite carmen.

BEGIN, begin the sorrow-soothing theme,
 Let grief pour forth her melancholy tale ;
 In plaintive murmurs join me every stream,
 In plaintive echoes answer every vale.
 From shouts of vict'ry and from songs of pow'r,
 From conquest's joys the youths, the virgins fly ;
 Give to the dead one praise-devoted hour,
 In many a maiden tear, and manly sigh.
 To laurel crowns the cypress garlands join,
 To give his hov'ring shade the plaintive song :
 Who round our brows bade vict'ry's wreath to twine,
 With vict'ry's shout who blest each joyful tongue.
 What tho' not mine to wake the loud-ton'd string,
 And paint the scenes of blood in equal lays ;
 What tho' not mine the heroes worth to sing,
 Nor mine to give to virtue virtue's praise ;
 With uncouth rhyme yet I may deck the grave,
 With honest grief e'en I may wet the bier ;
 And oft where sleep the virtuous and the brave,
 Give humble verse, and drop the tender tear.

No private loss, no close domestic tie,
 No partial grief I inurmur all alone ;
 I join a nation in the heart-felt sigh,
 And speak a people's sorrow in my own.

What are the strokes that wound domestic rest,
 That break the social bliss of humble life ;
 The secret pangs that rack the faithful breast,
 When falls the friend, the parent, or the wife.

To those that public sorrows well bestow,
 When patriot ashes fill the sacred urn ;
 When nations consecrate the sigh of woe,
 And with united voice a people mourn ?

Come then, O come, our Britain's loss deplore,
 Let in his death each private ill be drown'd !
 Our soldier, hero, conqu'ror, is no more,
 And every Briton feels his country's wound.

How patient He her martial sons to lead,
 Amidst the summer's sun, or winter's snow ;
 How firm to avert whatever her voice decreed,
 And deal quick vengeance on the distant foe !

Brave, not revengeful, cautious, not dismay'd,
 His country's glory lab'ring in his thought ;
 How oft the field of death his eye survey'd,
 The stroke of death how oft his bosom fought !

Some duties on life's narrower scenes attend,
 Some toils domestic happiness must share ;
 Some pains await the fondness of a friend,
 Each filial duty and parental care !

And still to these the tribute due we give,
 Their virtuous deeds in songs of praise rehearse ;
 With humble reverence bless them while they live,
 And crown their graves with many a tender verse.

What then the due desert when patriot zeal
 Bids private cares to public labours yield ;
 When private virtue owns the common-weal,
 And meets her dangers in the fatal field ?
 When torn from humbler scenes where life's long date
 Feels but the slow decays of ling'ring age ;
 In distant climes we dare an early fate,
 From baneful skies, or war's more baneful rage ?

Say then what tongue our country's loss shall tell,
 What pen shall grace the tributary stone,
 That shews her weeping sons how nobly fell
 Her soldier, hero, patriot, friend, in one.

His country's glory fir'd him as he dy'd,
 Her love still founded on his fault'ring breath;
 O blest her arms! the falling conqueror cry'd,
 Heav'n heard, and victory adorn'd his death.

His deeds the conquer'd savage shall relate,
 While round his offspring stands with wond'ring ear;
 And while in frequent sighs they mourn his fate,
 Shall bid them imitate the tale they hear.

" Shall tell from distant lands, o'er many a wave,
 " Where rules another sun, the warrior came;
 " Sought for his country here an early grave,
 " And gave his life a tribute to her fame.
 " Shall tell how death on ev'ry lake was seen,
 " How each wood echo'd with the martial yell;
 " How long war track'd with blood each fertile green,
 " Till the proud city, with her conqu'ror fell:
 " Like flow'rets issuing from her patriot tomb,
 " How peace and plenty then began to rise;
 " Each forest, lake, and vale, more rich to bloom,
 " And better times seem'd fraught with fairer skies."

Come then, ye veterans, ye whom oft he led
 To mighty conquest o'er the num'rous foe;
 Who lov'd him living, now bewail him dead;
 The strain be solemn, and the march be slow.

While hostile arms the victor's trophy place
 High o'er the urn that holds his sacred dust;
 The tomb with many a hostile standard grace,
 And crown with many a laurel wreath his bust.

Ye matrons, virgins, babes of Britons born,
 And you, ye peace-delighting rural train;
 O come with flow'rs, the Briton's grave adorn;
 Who kept war distant from each British plain!

And come, ye bards, who feel the noblest fire;
 His deeds, his death, in equal numbers tell!

A Theban's fate awaits the Theban lyre,
 He fought, he conquer'd, and in conquest fell:

Come, all ye people, come and humbly bow,
 Who mourn his death, his death-bought glory share;
 Amidst the shouts of joy and sighs of woe,
 Kneel at his shrine, and give to heav'n this prayer;

" O Thou, who bad'st him fall, with conquest crown'd,
 " Soon make the bloody pride of war to cease;
 " Let him the proper sacrifice be found,
 " For Britain's glory and for Europe's peace!

THE SEQUESTERED BARD. AN ELEGY.

Occasioned by the Death of WILLIAM SHENSTONE, Esq.

CLAD in a sable pall, how frowns the sky,
 In negro-darkness o'er the vail'd scene:
 Now sheeted sprights from restless graves do fly,
 And now they trip it o'er the twilight green.
 Perhaps still mindful of their wonted home,
 Indulgent wait on dearest friends on earth,
 In vehicles of air unseen they roam,
 And oft frequent the place that gave them birth.
 The well-tim'd aid of Vesper's twinkling urn,
 Directs my steps to yonder time struck tow'r,
 There, as in short-liv'd passion, oft I burn,
 These melancholy musings thus I pour:
 Full many a flow'ret blushing to the sun,
 That scents the sweetness of the eastern morn,
 Inglorious oft its little life does run,
 Nor once the bosom of the fair adorn:
 Or near the bubbling of some weeping stream,
 Of its sequester'd sweetness did I breathe,
 Where the coy damsel sleeps in pleasing dream,
 Or where the decent graves in briery order heave.
 Poetic youths in many an unknown home,
 Musing in pensive wailings oft we find,
 Perhaps the thymy heath they saunt'ring roam,
 Or court in wayward strains the fleeting wind.
 The chilling blasts of icy winter's frost,
 Too oft the virgin primrose nip severe,
 And many a friend by envy's breath is lost,
 Nor claims a tribute of a sigh sincere.
 How many Shakespeares have there liv'd alone,
 And Drydens thankless in their poorer day;
 And many a pensive Gray we've seen unknown,
 Who to the world has still refus'd his lay.
 Haply, on Edgar's hallow'd lips, the fire
 Of Dædal fancy might have charm'd the day:
 Haply, the sacred veh'mence of his lyre
 Might chase the white-wing'd minutes fast away.

Yet

Yet still the breath of penury severe,
 Ah ! too untimely, nipt the tender shoot—
 If such the first attempt, then much we fear
 The product of our pains, “ The rip’ning fruit.”
 The widow’d blackbird oft is heard to moan
 Her hapless consort’s melancholy fate,
 And many a helpless swain now droops forlorn
 O’er the dusk lawn, and does this tale relate.
 But still some breast with generous ardour glows,
 To guard fair science in this favour’d isle,
 Not all to poetry alike are foes,
 But deign the grace of an applauding smile.
 ’Twas SHENSTONE’S choice to raise with gentlest care
 The * tender shoot of blooming fancy’s tree,
 To stamp a genuine mark on what was rare,
 And bid each muse-fir’d poet ‘ dare be free.’
 How oft, as thro’ † the Arcadian groves he stray’d,
 The glad’ning impulse did his soul inspire,
 How oft, reclining in the bow’ry shade,
 Wake into extasy the muse’s lyre !
 Sweet moralist ! the pride of Albion’s coast,
 Fell a sad victim to tyrannic death ;
 To Dod—y, me, and to his country lost,
 When SHENSTONE’S tuneful lips resign’d their breath,
 To thee, my SHENSTONE, gratitude shall pay
 This duteous tribute of a sigh sincere,
 And, true to honour’s never-venal lay,
 These accents shall pursue thy sacred bier.

Worcestershire.

PHILANDER.

An ODE on St. Cæcilia’s Day, adapted to the ancient British music, viz. the salt-box, the Jew’s-harp, the marrow-bones and cleavers, the hum strum or burdy-gurdy, &c. as it was performed on June 10, at Ranelagh. By BONNEL THORNTON, Esq.

Cedite, Tibicines Itali, vos cedite, Galli ;
 Dico iterum vobis, cedite, Tibicines.
 Cedite, Tibicines, vobis ter dico ; quaterque
 Jam vobis dico, cedite, Tibicines.

Alex. Heinsius.

* Witness his generosity to a poor shoe-maker of Rowley, in that neighbourhood, whom he thought to have a great natural genius for poetry.

† His gardens.

Translation of the Motto.

Yield, yield, ye fiddlers, French, Italians.

Yield, yield, I say again—Rascalions.

One, two, three times I say, fiddlers give o'er;

Yield ye, I now say, times 1, 2, 3, 4.

PART I.

RECITATIVE *Accompanied.*

BE dumb, be dumb, ye inharmonious sounds,
 And music, that the astonish'd ear with discord wounds:
 No more let common rhymes prophane the day.

GRAND CHORUS.

Grac'd with divine Cæcilia's name;
 Let solemn hymns this awful feast proclaim,
 And heavenly notes conspire to raise the heav'nly lay.

RECIT. *Accompanied.*

The meaner melody we scorn,
 Which vulgar instruments afford;
 Shrill flute, sharp fiddle, bellowing horn,
 Rumbling bassoon, or tinkling harpsichord.

A I R.

In strains more exalted the salt-box shall join,
 And clattering, and battering, and clapping combine
 With a rap and a tap while the hollow side sounds,
 Up and down leaps the flap, and with rattling rebounds.

RECITATIVE.

Strike, strike, the soft Judaic harp,
 Soft and sharp,
 By teeth coercive in firm durance kept,
 And lightly by the volant finger swept.

A I R.

Buzzing twangs the iron lyre,
 Shrilly thrilling,
 Trembling, thrilling,
 Whizzing with the wav'ring wire.

A GRAND SYMPHONY,

Accompanied with marrow-bones and cleavers.

A I R.

Hark, how the banging marrow-bones
 Make clanging cleavers ring,
 With a ding dong, ding dong,
 Ding dong, ding dong,
 Ding dong, ding dong, ding.
 Raise your uplifted arms on high;
 In long-prolonged tones
 Let cleavers sound
 A merry merry round
 By banging marrow-bones.

FULL

FULL CHORUS.

Hark, how the banging marrow-bones
 Make clanging cleavers ring,
 With a ding dong, ding dong,
 Ding dong, ding dong,
 Ding dong, ding dong, ding dong, ding.
 Raise your uplifted arms on high;
 In long-prolonged tones
 Let cleavers found
 A merry merry round
 By banging marrow-bones.

RECIT. *Accompanied.*

Cease lighter numbers: Hither bring
 The undulating string
 Stretch'd out, and to the tumid bladder
 In amity harmonious bound;
 Then deeper swell the notes and sadder,
 And let the hoarse base slowly solemn found.

A I R.

With dead, dull, doleful, heavy hums,
 With mournful moans,
 And grievous groans,
 The sober * hurdy-gurdy thrums.

P A R T II.

RECIT. *Accompanied.*

WITH magic sounds, like these, did Orpheus' lyre
 Motion, sense, and life inspire;
 When, as he play'd, the list'ning flood
 Still'd its loquacious waves, and silent stood;
 The trees swift-bounding danc'd with loosen'd stumps,
 And sluggish stones caper'd in active jumps.

A I R.

Each ruddy-breasted robin
 The concert bore a bob in,
 And every hooting owl around;
 The croaking frogs,
 The grunting hogs,
 All, all conspire to raise th' enliv'ning sound.

RECITATIVE.

Now to Cæcilia, heavenly maid,
 Your loud united voices raise,
 With solemn hymns to celebrate her praise,
 Each instrument shall lend its aid.

* This instrument, by the learned, is sometimes called a hum-strum.

The salt-box with clattering and clapping shall sound,

The iron lyre

Buzzing twang with wav'ring wire,

With heavy hum

The sober hurdy-gurdy thrum,

And the merry merry marrow-bones ring round.

LAST GRAND CHORUS.

Such matchless strains Cæcilia knew,

When audience from their heav'nly sphere,

By harmony's strong pow'r she drew,

Whilst list'ning angels gladly stoopt to hear.

BOOKS published in the Year 1763.

The antiquities of Athens measured and delineated, by James Stuart, F.R.S. and F.S.A. and Nicholas Revett, Architects and Painters, V. i.

THERE is scarcely any object which operates more powerfully on that curiosity, which is the great incitement to knowledge, than antiquities of every species. If some persons have followed this study with too much minuteness, or, by an enthusiasm naturally, and somewhat excusably, growing out of a favourite pursuit, have rated antiquities above their just value, their weakness cannot attain the good sense of others, nor derogate from the advantage of rational and liberal enquiries. By the study of antiquities, history is frequently explained and confirmed, and sometimes corrected. Facts and manners are rendered more distinct, and their impression becomes infinitely stronger and more lasting. This study becomes still more important, if the antiquities, which are the object of it, relate to a nation not only distinguished for its power and policy, but eminent for its cultivation of the rational powers, and its refinement on the

pleasures of the imagination. In such a case, monuments of antiquity not only illustrate history, but regulate taste; and are capable of affording the most essential helps in the improvement of architecture, painting, sculpture, and all the arts which embellish life.

Advantages of this kind were naturally expected from a work on the antiquities of Athens; and, perhaps, no book, which had excited so much of the public expectation, has disappointed it so little. Monsieur le Roy's performance, tho' it preceded this work, did not at all pre-occupy its place. The work of messieurs Stuart and Revett is, in every respect, as original and informing, as if no other on the subject had gone before it. Indeed, that which has preceded it rather afforded new and powerful reasons for the publication of this. The numerous and important mistakes, with which that book is filled, both in the disquisitions and designs, had rendered more exact enquiries, and more accurate drawings, absolutely necessary. Because the name of Athens would have been imposing; and its monuments, thus represented, would have vitiated, instead of correct-

ing, our taste, and instead of enlarging our ideas, would have only misled them.

The work before us carries the most evident marks of truth and exactness. The labour employed in it must have been immense. We do not remember ever to have seen any work, which manifests so much ingenuity in the researches, and which discovers, at the same time, so guarded and punctilious an accuracy with regard to facts, on every thing which relates to the measurement and design. As no antiquities extant deserve the public attention more than those of Athens, so none have ever been treated with a more extensive erudition, or explained with a greater variety and choice of illustration. This volume is, however, far from exhausting the subject. Several of the noblest monuments of Athens still remain to be described. When the whole shall be completed, from the specimen of this volume we may conclude, that nothing will be wanting to form a complete idea of the Athenian architecture and sculpture; and that the world will be indebted to our ingenious countrymen for a true idea of those noble arts, as they were cultivated in the place, and in the period, in which, probably, they approached the nearest to their perfection.

The work is dedicated to the king, in a short, manly, and simple address, which does justice to his majesty's protection of the arts, and to his other princely virtues, without offending his delicacy with any thing like the stile of adulation.

The preface contains the motives of the authors to this undertaking, a sort of history of the arts of design, and a comparative view

of the merit of the Grecian and Roman architecture.

The work itself is divided into five chapters. The first relates to a *Doric Portico*, which had hitherto been supposed part of a temple dedicated to Augustus. The authors refute this opinion; they shew that this building was dedicated to Minerva, and was not a temple, but the entrance into one of the *Agoras* or markets of Athens. This they prove from the form and disposition of the building, from the proportions of the columns, and from the inscriptions on some of the remaining walls. This portico furnishes a most elegant example of the *Doric* order.

The second chapter relates to an *Ionic Temple* on the Ilissus. The authors make it probable that this building was not a temple of Ceres, according to the common notion, but one dedicated to the hero Pannops. This building is an example of the *Ionic* of a very singular kind.

The third chapter is on the *octagon Tower of Andronicus Cyrrhestes*, commonly called, *The Temple of the Winds*. Upon this piece of antiquity the authors have taken great pains, and expended much erudition. When at Athens, they caused a great quantity of earth to be removed, both within and from about the building, in order to find its true form and proportion, and ascertain its original use. They have made accordingly some curious discoveries; though from a view of their plate of the pavement (which they have first laid open) it appears that a good deal still remains to be explained. This building affords an example of an order hitherto entirely unknown; but

but which is far from being destitute of taste and elegance.

The fourth chapter is a dissertation on a monument, called by the vulgar of Athens the *Lanthorn of Demofthenes*, but which the learned of Europe have considered as a temple of Hercules. The authors shew the mistake of both these opinions; and prove it to be a *choragic* monument, erected to sustain a prize tripod won at the exhibition of a public entertainment of music. They demonstrate that it has no relation to Hercules, but that it was built in honour of Bacchus, to whose history all the ornaments of the building belong. This chapter will afford extraordinary entertainment to all lovers of polite antiquity. The monument itself is one of the most exquisite pieces, both for the architecture and sculpture, any where extant; it seems to be most highly finished, and was certainly the work of a very enlightened period. The order is the Corinthian, though differing a good deal, both in the proportions and the ornaments, from the ordinary examples of that order.

The fifth and last chapter is on the portico, supposed to be the remains of a temple of Jupiter Olympius. The authors shew the common notion concerning this antiquity to be also erroneous, and, indeed, make out their point beyond controversy, from the dimensions, situation, and every circumstance relative to that building. They have proved it to be

the celebrated portico, called the *Poikile*.

The plan of each chapter in this work is as follows: First, A dissertation on the antiquity, which is the object of it. Secondly, An illustration of their plates. Thirdly, A criticism on the accounts of other travellers and antiquaries.

In perusing this work, the reader will observe with pleasure, that there is not a single monument treated of, which is not set in a light absolutely new, and the opinion of the authors supported by reasons, which cannot fail of giving entire satisfaction to every ingenious reader.

This book contains seventy copper plates engraved in such a manner as to do honour to our English artists. Nothing can be executed in a more perfect manner than the basso relievos on the little temple called the *Lanthorn*. They are a considerable acquisition to those young artists, who would acquire the taste of the antique. These figures are drawn with a truth and exactness in the anatomy and proportions, far exceeding any thing of the kind hitherto published. The prints from the most celebrated statues and reliefs, even those by great names, though otherwise meritorious, are most of them incorrect and faulty in the drawing; and serve for little more than to give a loose general idea of the originals. This will appear obviously to those who have had opportunity, and would take the trouble to compare them.

The State Papers of Henry earl of Clarendon, lord lieutenant of Ireland, during the reign of king James the second: and his lordship's Diary for the years 1687, 1688, 1689, and 1690. From the originals in the possession of Richard Potwrey, Esq; with an appendix from archbishop Sancreft's manuscripts in the Bodleian library. In 2 vols quarto Printed at the Clarendon-press, Oxford.

IT is well observed in the preface to this work, that state letters derive their consequence as much from the situation as from the capacity of the writer. The situation and capacity of the writer join to make these papers interesting. He was employed by James the second, upon that stage where that ill-fated prince sooner and more avowedly displayed his design of subverting the religion established by law.

We think it very clear that Henry earl of Clarendon had all the requisites for what is called the man of business. He was diligent, pains-taking, and well meaning. If we do not insist that he possessed that extent of thought and enlarged comprehension which constitute a great minister, we must by no means admit of bishop Burnet's rash censures, who would represent him as a person of a contemptible character and understanding. These letters shew, that he took great pains to understand the affairs of his government, and that he did not labour in vain. As a proof of both, we extract two letters relating to the affairs of Ireland, one wrote immediately on his going over, the other some time after.

To the Lord Treasurer.

Dublin Castle, Jan. 12, 1685.

“ My last gave you an account of my being landed. I am now falling to my work; and in order to that, yesterday in the afternoon the commissioners of the revenue were with me; and I have appointed Mondays in the afternoon for that business, that being the most convenient day for them in regard of their attendance at the Custom-house. I have directed them to make all possible haste in perfecting the last year's account, which ended the 24th of December last. They have promised it shall be done within six weeks, and they say it cannot be sooner, in regard that it will be near a month before they can have the accounts from the several collectors in the country. You may be sure they shall not want being called upon: the commissioners tell me they send you every month an abstract of all the receipts and payments, by which you see the state of the cash. I have directed them to bring me the like every week, which I will transmit to you. You had long since an account of the last Midsummer quarter, compared with the same quarter, 1684, of these branches, viz. customs, fines, inland-excite, ale-licences, wine-licences. I have called to the commissioners for the like account of Michaelmas quarter, compared with that of the former year; which is less by 6,467l. 13s. 11d. than Michaelmas quarter 1684. It shall be sent to you as soon as it is transcribed: but notwithstanding the decrease of that quarter, yet I am assured, the produce of the whole year will be more than that of 1684, of which you shall quickly have a view. I will shortly say some.

something to you of the quit rents : the receiver general puts into his certificate of the state of the cash, what he has received of those rents since the preceding certificate ; but the commissioners do not mention those rents in the abstracts they make up quarterly ; neither do they take any notice in those quarterly abstracts of the hearth-money : but I say, I will enlarge more upon this ere long. I only mention it now, that you may see we have discoursed of every branch of the revenue at the first meeting. Though the revenue be in management, yet the commissioners farm out the hearth-money all the kingdom over, except only the city of Dublin, which they have put into collection these last six months. They say, that revenue would not come to so much by collection, as by farm, which seems very strange ; for certainly the farmers and sub-farmers would not lose by their bargains, as they must do, if they did not receive more than will pay their rent ; but with this particular I will likewise in a very little time entertain you more largely. I send you here enclosed a copy of what I have written to my lord Sunderland, and I do beg you to concern yourself, that the commission for the vacant company may be sent to me, which the king was pleased to declare should be the rule ; and if it be kept at first, men will not be so eager to run into England for preferment, but will expect with patience the king's pleasure from his chief governor, which will certainly be as much for his majesty's service. My lord Grenard, with whom I have had as much discourse already as the time will permit, tells me the soldiers cannot bear the deduction of

2d. *per diem* for their cloathing ; that by means of other deductions to the hospital, &c. the poor soldiers will not have above 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$ a day to live on : and that a penny a day will cloath them twice in three years ; which he thinks will be sufficient. He has desired me to hear him, and some other of the officers upon this point ; which I have promised him to do to-morrow ; and do resolve to allot one day in a week certain for the affairs of the army : I only tell you this now, that you may take notice of it or not as you think fit : by the next probably I may have something ready to lay before the king, if the officers think fit ; for it shall be theirs."

To the Lord Treasurer.

Dublin Castle, Dec. 21, 1686.

" Though I have not at present much to say to you, yet I think you will not be displeased, when I repeat to you what I writ in mine of the 16th, that I shall, at the same time I send you a state of this year's accompt, (which shall be at the beginning of February) let you see likewise, that the army is completely paid to the last day of this month : which will be with the money of this year : and, if the doing that, and, which is more, the paying eighteen months pay to the army in the compass of twelve, will not be attributed to my pains and diligence, I must for ever give over the hopes of having my industry approved ; and I will say no more of this matter but that the army was never in so good a condition, let who will have the credit of it. If I shall be thought too vain, I will venture to say, I do now begin to under-stand

stand the revenue here; and, of all the branches of it, I am the least satisfied with the method I find the hearth-money in. The commissioners have hitherto farmed the several counties from year to year; a man, or two perhaps in partnership, take a county for a certain sum of money; for the paying of which they give as good security as they can. These original farmers presently let out this county to any other people, who will give them any advantage; and these sub-farmers do again divide the county, and let the several baronies or parishes to six, eight, or more persons, who will give them any gain. Thus two or three sets of men must gain by this bargain, and the poor people are miserably harrassed: which takes up above half the business at the quarter-sessions. The commissioners of the revenue are as much troubled at this as I am, but know not well what remedy to offer: they tell me, it has been tried to put this revenue into the collection of the sheriffs of every county, but it came to nothing; that is, that whole branch did not yield above 15,000*l.* a year; that the constables have been tried, but then it came to less; they would always so much favour their neighbours, that they made very short returns. I, who am no friend to farming any part of the revenue of the crown, would fain have this branch put into collection, as well as the others; and I was so earnest in it, upon my first coming over, that I ordered it to be collected in this city, and at Drogheda; and it has been very successful to a considerable improvement. The commissioners agree with me in it, that it would advance the revenue

considerably; but they think it necessary, that first a survey should be taken, there being no perfect account of the hearths in the kingdom as yet; and they apprehend, the taking such a survey would cost near 3000*l.* Now I propose a way to do it, which shall be of very little charge, if any: and which, I think, will be as exact as can be: and that is, if I write to the several bishops to send me an account (without giving the reason why) of every tenement in their several dioceses, they will immediately send to their clergy to do it in their several parishes: and to transmit the same to them: this, I conceive, will be a means of having it very exactly done; and, if there should be any error, it may easily be corrected. I will set about this as soon as you please; but I would be glad of your opinion in it, and that the king may know of it before I go about it; lest, it being a new thing to make such a strict enquiry after all the tenements in the kingdom, it should be misrepresented to him. I do verily believe, if this branch were in collection, it would advance the revenue at least 7000*l.* a year, besides the charge of collecting. And I am sure, the subject would pay more chearfully and willingly, when they saw all they did pay come into the king's purse. Thus I have scribbled more than I intended upon this subject; and the sum of all is to desire, that you will only tell me, that the king will not be displeased that I take such a survey as I have here mentioned, which will cost very inconsiderably; and I dare undertake, his majesty will quickly reap the advantage of it. God keep you and yours."

Lord

Lord Clarendon's retreat from his popish sovereignty to the prince of Orange, whom he regarded as the bulwark of the protestant religion, bears, when we consider how strongly this nobleman was actuated by the principle of passive obedience, sufficient testimony of the sincerity and the zeal of his attachment to the protestant cause. That he lost his government however for being too good a protestant, is, we think, what has been rather asserted than proved. We find him, indeed, alarmed for himself from the wild orders he receives; but we find him always professing the most implicit obedience. Thus, in a letter even of confidence to his brother, his care is not how to defeat or elude, or delay; his only attention is, that he may not himself, at all events, suffer for his obedience. Thus, in his letter to the lord treasurer, of the 24th of April, 1686.

"You will see, I have written to my lord president, that the king's letter, which directs me to dispense with giving the oath of supremacy to the new judges, should be entered at the signet office at Whitehall, as well as the letters for giving the judges their places. I would not be thought scrupulous, and therefore I have done the business already; but I desire, it may now be supplied: I am advised, it is fit it should be so; and, I suppose, there will be no great difficulty made in granting what I desire. Though I do not expect any alteration (in my time) of public affairs; yet I would not be willing to be questioned for having obeyed the king; which possibly may be the case, if all letters and instruments are not

exactly according to the form. You will please to take that notice, you think fit, hereof. This is the first time the oath of supremacy has ever been dispensed with in a judicial place; and it is in breach of a law: which I may say to you, though to nobody else, at this time, as the world now goes. God keep you and all yours."

He advises, indeed, the filling up of church preferments with protestants, but never dissuade the provision proposed to be made for the popish clergy out of the revenues appropriated by law to the support of the established church. When ordered to new model the army, to fill the corporations with papists, to put them into the commission of the peace, to make them sheriffs, judges, privy-counsellors: in all these cases, the only difference between the most bigotted advisers of James and his protestant governor is, the former drove with that fury which naturally led to the defeat of their own purpose, while the submissive protestant governor, with more sense, because with less passion, would have proceeded with an artful moderation, and possibly with a fatal effect. He did not lose his government for bearing a bold testimony of his religion, for complaining to the court that their measures were violent, oppressive, and unconstitutional; had he done so, it might have been said truly, that he lost his government for being too good a protestant; but his complaints to the court were not that such resolutions were taken, but that he was not always so immediately made the instrument of carrying these resolutions into execution. Thus he addresses himself to the queen:

"I beg

" I beg leave, madam, to assure you, that there is not one command I have received from the king, which I have not obeyed with all possible expedition and zeal; and, as there is nothing which the king would have done here, but may be compassed with great ease, if those, who are to do it, have a mind to it; so I hope, your majesty will pardon me, if I presume to say, that if the king had so thought fit, I could have done what his majesty has now directed, *even the same things*, to much greater satisfaction than has happened." *V. i. p. 362.*

Clarendon, then, did not owe his recall to his being a steady and bold asserter of the protestant cause. It was occasioned only by the blind bigotry of Tyrconnel, who could not endure, that any other than himself should have the glory of a work, he foolishly thought so easy.

The appendix contains much curious matter; a more circumstantial account of the conduct of the bishops of that time; Massey's dispensation and pardon, on being appointed dean of Christ church college in Oxford, &c. Likewise a curious letter in Italian, from one father Con, a jesuit, to the provincial of his order at Rome; and as this letter draws the best picture imaginable of K. James's conduct, we present the reader with the translation of it.

London, Dec. 10, 1688.

" Honoured father William,

There is now an end of all the pleasing hopes of seeing our holy religion make a progress in this country. The king and the queen

are fled, their adherents are left to themselves, and a new prince with a foreign army has got possession without the least resistance. It is a thing unseen, unheard of, and unrecorded in history, that a king in peaceful possession of his realm with an army of thirty thousand fighting men, and forty ships of war, should quit his kingdom without firing a pistol. The foreigners themselves who have got possession are astonished at their own success, and laugh at the English for their cowardice, and disloyalty to their prince. It looks as if heaven and earth had conspired against us. But this is not all; the great evil comes from ourselves: our own imprudence, avarice, and ambition, have brought all this upon us. The good king has made use of fools, knaves, and blockheads; and the great minister that you sent hither has contributed also his share. Instead of a moderate, discreet, and sagacious minister, you sent a mere boy, a fine shewy fop, to make love to the ladies.

High praises, mighty trophies you have won.

But enough on this head, my dear friend; the whole affair is over. I am only sorry that I made one among so many madmen, who were incapable either of directing, or governing. I now return, as I can, with the little family to a land of Christians: this unhappy voyage costs me dear; but there is no help for it. The prospect was fair, if the business had been in the hands of men of sense; but, to our disgrace, the helm was held by rogues. I have already paid the compliments of the new year to our patrons; and I now do the same

same to you and to all friends. If God grants me a safe passage beyond sea, you shall hear farther from me. I remain as usual, &c.

“ Postscript. A Scotch gentleman, named Salton, who is arrived here with Signior P. D. O. sends his respects to you and signior Tomaso. The confusion here is great, nor is it known what is likely to be the event, much less what it will be; but for us there is neither faith nor hope left. We are totally put to the rout this time: and the fathers of our holy company have contributed their part towards this destruction. All the rest, bishops, confessors, friars, and monks, have acted with little prudence.” V. ii. *Ap. p. 328.*

And, indeed, on reading and viewing the whole of that devoted prince's actions in Ireland, it is impossible not to conclude,

Quos vult perdere prius dementat.

The Diary, which commences in Ireland, carries one so immediately to the moment and to the manner of that great and providential event of the revolution, that it cannot but be highly interesting. Perhaps the horror the good earl expresses upon his son's going over to the prince of Orange on the 15th of November 1688, may make the reader smile, when he finds the father himself going the same road on the first of December. In reading the Diary one does not wonder, that a man of Burnet's bold and turbulent character should want esteem for the pacific Clarendon, whom personal wrongs, religious fears, and national grievances, could scarce induce to oppose

his king, and join the party, from which alone relief was possible, and who seems to have almost repented the step, the moment he had taken is, as too violent.—It may be happy for us his posterity, that there were men of harder and firmer stuff than lord Clarendon; but surely one has more respect for his fears than bishop Burnet's boldness. The first scene between them is so expressive of their respective characters, that it may be worth the reader's attention.

“ Hearing Dr. Burnet was in the house, I went to his chamber: he had taken physic. He seemed very glad to see me; and, when he had enquired a little after all his acquaintance, he presently fell to discourse (after his usual manner) of the public affairs. What, said he, can be the meaning of the king's sending these commissioners? I told him, to adjust matters for the safe and easy meeting of the parliament. He replied, How can a parliament meet, now the kingdom is in this confusion; all the west being possessed by the prince's forces, and all the north being in arms for him? I said, if the prince pursued his declaration, and there were no other design, than to settle things upon the right foundation, we might quickly hope for a composition; that the king had made a great step towards it in calling a parliament, and sending commissioners to the prince. The doctor with his usual warmth answered, It is impossible; there can be no parliament! there must be no parliament; it is impossible. And so I left him.” V. ii. *p. 99, of Diary.*

This discourse does more credit, perhaps, to Burnet's penetration in fathoming

fathoming the whole of his party's intentions, than to his prudence in thus avowing them, so early, to a man of some weight, and of very different sentiments; and that too, while the issue of that great undertaking was yet doubtful. We see the cautious Dutchman, who was at least as deep in the prince of Orange's secrets, acted quite differently, and Clarendon was accordingly reconciled to the party.

"I visited monsieur Bentinck; who had received the news of the death of his lady yesterday by the Dutch ambassador. He made me many compliments upon my son's so early going in to the prince; of which, he said, the prince was very sensible. He then fell to speak of the occasion of the prince's expedition, and said, his highness had given a sincere account of it in his declaration; and that he had proceeded in pursuance thereof ever since his landing. Though, said he, there are not ill-men wanting, who give it out, that the prince aspires at the crown; which is the most wicked insinuation that could be invented; that though three kingdoms would be a great temptation to other men, yet it would appear, that the prince preferred his word before all other things in the world, and would pursue his declaration in endeavouring to settle all matters here upon a true foundation. I told him, if the prince pursues this resolution, every thing will be very easy; and the commissioners will find no difficulty in their business. He said,

he wished the commissioners were come, that no time might be lost. I confess, this discourse gave me great satisfaction." *V. ii. p. 100, of Diary.*

The latter part of the Diary will naturally raise some sentiments of pity for a nobleman, who, having risked his all to preserve the religion and the liberty of his country, found his own conscience embarrassed under that very government which he had been happily instrumental in founding; allowing a sort of inconsistency in his conduct, one must remember, that in troubled times some inconsistencies are naturally to be expected, even in wise and good men. These papers will, perhaps, furnish many instances; but the last extract we make, shall be a very extraordinary one of a prelate, who opposed king James, took the oaths to king William and queen Mary, but made a point of conscience at being absent from their coronation.

"Mar. 11. Monday. In the afternoon the bishop of St. Asaph was with me. He spake to me again about the oaths: which he had taken this day was a fortnight. I told him, I had very well considered the matter, and I could not take them; and therefore desired him not to trouble himself any more about it. I then asked him, whether he would not attend at the coronation: to which he said, By no means; for that, by the grace of God, he would have no hand in making kings and queens; at which I could not but laugh."

The History of Ireland, by Ferd. Warner, LL.D. vol. 1.

IF much learning and an impartial intention of doing justice, are the necessary qualities of a good historian, the world has reason to expect a good history from Dr. Warner. The Doctor shews us in his Preface, that he is fully aware of the difficulty of the work he undertakes.

“The circumstance to be most lamented with regard to the old Irish history, is, that the Danes in their frequent ravages and invasions of Ireland, during the ninth and tenth centuries, burnt all the books and monuments of antiquity that fell in their way; and that what they had spared, or which were afterwards compiled, went to wreck when the English took possession of the island, and in the many wars which they had for above 200 years with the natives.”

Preface, p. 13.

He proves that he has omitted no opportunity, nor spared any labour, that might render his work worthy of the public attention: he took the pains to send to Denmark for materials, which it was supposed could be found there only. He went himself purposely to Ireland to gain all the lights, which the country itself could afford towards its own history; he there met with that favourable reception from all ranks of people, which his attention to their country seems to have deserved. He carries the antiquity of Ireland very far back, yet treats of it with prudence and moderation, neither rejecting the real facts, nor admitting the meer fable of the first ages.

“It is impossible to believe
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that learning and science of any kind should flourish, when the world itself was in its infancy: and therefore though we should allow—as I think we must—that the use of letters and arts was near as early in Ireland as in any other European country, yet the philosophy, learning, and religion which the historians boast so much of from the first settlement of the Spanish colony in this island, may be justly doubted of, if not absolutely denied. There is an error indeed which is common, not to them only, but to all writers of this sort; which is, that either they do not attend to, or at least they do not mark in their writings, the progression of learning and manners in the nations of which they write. Thus for want of marking this progression, when the Irish historians give such pompous accounts as they do of the great learning of their first progenitors, at a time that we are morally certain there was but little learning in the world, other people are naturally enough led to believe, that all they say of this kind is vain and fabulous. Had they contented themselves with telling us, ‘that
‘ from their commerce with the
‘ Phenicians and Egyptians in
‘ Spain, the colony which came
‘ from thence into Ireland had
‘ advantages, skill, and science
‘ superior to the other Celtic nations,’ which in the course of some ages ‘pushed their learning
‘ to the highest pitch that heathen
‘ lights could afford;’ and after the establishment of Christianity, ‘that Ireland became the emporium of knowledge, and the
‘ sanctuary of liberty to the
‘ Western world; this would easily

'silly have gained credit with impartial people.' *Introduction*, p. 53.

This introduction is a curious and very learned treatise on the natural history and antiquities of Ireland; we could wish, indeed, the Doctor had been a little fuller in his account of Tanistry and the Brehon law; we are however made amends by a disputation of more consequence to us certainly, as it tends to teach us (for the mutual advantage of both countries) to lay aside our prejudices against, and jealousies of Ireland; and gives us the following fine lesson in politics, that fair and equal dealing to all the parts of an empire, is the true interest of the whole.

"On the one hand, the people of Ireland, looking upon themselves as free-born subjects, their kingdom as distinct and independent, and as never having been conquered, revolt against the prohibition of their woollen commerce by the English parliament; and as tho' no other commerce could employ them, and wealth was to be derived to them from no other—perhaps because it is prohibited—they run their wool to the enemies of England; and by that means have enabled them to undersell us, and to take the market for the woollen trade in a great measure out of our hands. Tho' we have given great encouragement to the linen manufacture, which should be considered as the staple trade of the nation, and tho' if all their sheep-walks were to be converted into tillage for hemp and flax, and all the labouring hands of the island were to be employed in that manufacture, they would always find a market for it, and their mother country would

be greatly benefited by it; yet this does not content them.

On the other hand, the people of England, considering the inhabitants of that island as a colony sent from hence to possess a country that we had conquered, and that it has cost us an immense sum of money and a deluge of blood to re-establish them in their possessions, claim an absolute sovereignty over them, and to limit and direct their commerce as we please: and as the woollen is the staple manufacture of England, we prohibit their exportation, to every other part of the world, of any wool wrought or unwrought, and to England every thing of that kind but wool and yarn. Thus, as tho' the world was not wide enough for us and them, and as though we thought that every shilling got by the Irish was defrauding us of it, because we assert that we have a right to limit and direct their trade, so in order to exercise that right, their woollen branch was quite extinguished. Had it been limited indeed to cloths of a particular breadth and fineness, to such alone as our rivals undersell us in, there might have been some good policy in this restraint: and if we ever mean to recover it out of the hands of the French and Dutch, it must be by acting contrary to the way in which we left it. We lost it by driving the Irish to a better market for their wool than England, with too rigid an exertion of our authority over them, and by the high taxes and high living of our people: and it is only to be recovered by admitting the Irish to share with us in the profits—which may be confined to ratteens, draps, kerseys,

or

or even to undied cloth, and half manufactured, which shall receive their full perfection only in England—who have no taxes on their milk and potatoes, who live cheaper than any other manufacturers in Europe, and who can consequently undersell all the world. This will effectually prevent their running the wool to France or Holland, whose manufactures therefore must in a great measure fall; and it will as effectually restore it to the English. Even the profits made by the Irish would eventually center here. But we seem ignorant of this in England; and this ignorance occasions the capital error of our conduct towards this people. It is fit therefore that it should be explained.

It appears by the custom-house books, that the imports of Ireland from Great Britain alone, amount to near five parts in eight of their whole importation, and which consist chiefly of commodities worked up to the height; and it will be found perhaps on examination, that they take off a much greater quantity of the several manufactures of England, except our woollen, than any other country in Europe. On the other hand, the woollen yarn and worsted which we receive from them, so far from being a loss to the nation as most importations are, when fully manufactured by us in England, will sell for two hundred thousand pounds a year more than the prime cost, in foreign markets. In the same manner their linen yarn, which we work up into tickens, tapes, girths, and other manufactures, yield an annual profit of an hundred thousand pounds; to say nothing of the raw hides,

linen and tallow, which we export from them into foreign countries and our plantations to great advantage. It appears also from the estimates of the tonnage of shipping employed yearly in the trade of Ireland, that the British tonnage is more than two thirds of the whole, from which there arises a profit to us of above three-score thousand pounds a year in this article of freight only in the Irish trade: and as their exportations as well as their freight are principally carried on by English merchants, it may reasonably be computed that a profit of eighty thousand pounds a year arises to England from their export considered in this light. Add to all these advantages, the greatest perhaps of all, that which arises from the nobility and people of estate and employment who spend their incomes in England. And then it will evidently appear, that if England does not gain by Ireland alone, half as much yearly as it does by all the world beside, as many people suppose, yet there is no country in Europe that brings so much profit to another, as Ireland does to England. Before the Irish papists were thoroughly reduced by Cromwell, that kingdom was only a dead weight upon England: it had little or no trade, few or no manufactures, and a very small vent for English consumable commodities. Poverty and the effects of war supplied the place of luxury; and the Irish gentlemen were not rich enough to be absentees. It was then that maxim was received into the English politics, 'that keeping Ireland poor was of great advantage to England;' and therefore it was necessary to cramp

her trade and discourage her manufactures. Nor was this opinion ill founded at the time it was formed. Experience had too fully shewn our ancestors, that as long as the Popish or Irish interest was superior, the more powerful the natives were, and the greater disturbances were created to England; they either struggled to throw off the English government, or else to establish the popish religion. But though that kingdom still bears the name of Ireland, and the protestant inhabitants are called Irish, with old ideas annexed to those names of opposition to the English interest, and though these ideas are so strongly associated, like ghosts and darkness, that most of our countrymen find it difficult to separate them, yet the scene is quite changed from what it was when such a disadvantageous way of thinking about Ireland took rise. Almost all the lands of Ireland are in possession of the descendants of English protestants, linked in the strongest manner, as well by civil and religious interest, as by inclinations, to the fortunes of Great Britain.

A computation was made about thirty years ago, that the profit arising to us from all our plantations and islands in America, never exceeded seventeen hundred thousand pounds a year: and at the same time it was thought, at the lowest calculation, that we gained from Ireland alone fourteen hundred thousand. From hence it will follow, that the improvements made in Ireland have had the same effect on England, by employing her poor, bringing wealth into the nation, and increasing the number of shipping, as if the

same improvements had been made in Yorkshire or any county in England; and therefore though their people were more fully employed than they are, though their exports were enlarged, and their gain from other nations by a greater liberty of trade were much more considerable than it is, yet very little of this wealth would stay with them, but it would as naturally flow to England as the river does to the ocean. It is therefore our interest to give the people of Ireland full employment, to encourage their industry in every branch of trade, and not to stop any inlet through which their treasure may come in, since every acquisition or profit they can make will at last center amongst us. It is their interest not to extend their commerce to such manufactures or commodities, as will prejudice their mother country which protects and defends them in the enjoyment of their property, but to cultivate the manufactures which lie open to them; and which at the same time that it would give full employment to all their people, and be a source of wealth and comfort, would be a real advantage to their friends in England. The importance of the subject to both nations must be the apology for this long digression: and to those who read it with the same intention with which all history should be read, the apology will be sufficient." *Introduction, p. 32.*

He divides the whole intended work into four periods; this volume contains the three first.

"The inhabitant of this country should be considered in their history under four different ages.

The first age, which may be called the Fabulous, comprehends

a space of about four hundred years, from the earliest accounts of time, to the coming in of the Milesians from Spain; through the several colonies of Parthalianians, Nemedians, Belgians, and Danonians. The second period, which may be called the Obscure, begins with the Spanish invasion, and extends through a course of thirteen hundred years, to the arrival of St. Patrick who converted the island. The third or middle age, which may be called the Enlightened, begins with the planting of the gospel by that missionary, and extends to the conquest by the English; which contains a space of seven hundred and forty years. The latter age, which may be called the Historical, may be computed from the reign of Henry the second, 'till its final settlement at the revolution by king William." p. 119.

This first book, which comprehends the first period, is wisely made very short. The second period, which he styles the Obscure, takes up the four next books; we here find a more regular force than was known in other countries for many ages after; at this period we find Pentarchy formed, destroyed, and re-established; but there seems always to subsist one monarch, to which, till just before the arrival of English monarchs, the rest were subordinate; the then monarch, sometimes through weakness, sometimes through inattention, does not assert his superiority. Through a mist of barbarism and confusion, there is a glimmering of an intended order and government, and there are not wanting very great men. Oluam Fodla seems to have had great ideas, he lived about *A. M.* 3236; he formed a sort of

constitution, which the Doctor compares to our parliament, to which however it does not seem to bear any other resemblance than as being a national assembly; but whatever it was it died with him, tho' it left claims to be afterwards asserted by the people. Cormac, a prince who began his reign *A. D.* 254, was a man of prodigious parts and abilities; he had lost an eye in battle, and being obliged to retire from government, in deference to the ideas of the time, which permitted none to reign who had a personal blemish, he discovered to the world the errors of the Druid worship, and, as our author thinks, paved the way to Christianity.

In his sixth book opens what he calls the Enlightened age, but proves a very heavy road for the historian. We find the gospel had been before preached there, but it was not till *A. D.* 432 that Palladius was sent from Rome; nor was it till some years after that, by the preaching and exemplary life and wise conduct of St. Patrick, that Christianity gained much ground. This and the seventh book taking up the space of about 370 years, contains little else than the successions and genealogies of the kings and saints, and consequently cannot be interesting: till the year of our Lord 797, the Irish history is little else than a continued scene of domestic strife. The misery of the country about that time was increased by continual invasions from the Danes, who settled themselves in most of the sea ports, and were often possessed of the empire of the whole island; it was not till after long sufferings that the Irish thought of equipping a fleet, and in the very first use of it gave a

fatal blow to the Danish power; this battle displayed great courage in both parties, and was full of extraordinary feats. "The embarkation was scarce effected, when the army of Munster reached Dundalk; where they hoped to inclose the Danes as in a net, and either make them prisoners of war, or put them all to the sword: but they had no sooner entered the place under this expectation, than they found themselves again disappointed, their king carried aboard, and the enemy out of their reach. Whilst they were crouding along the shore, lamenting this misfortune, and meditating a way to redress it, they saw a large fleet under a brisk gale of wind steering directly towards the Danish ships, which they soon perceived to be the fleet from Munster. In the same proportion in which they were elated with this discovery, the Danes were surprised and terrified. For when once they were embarked, they thought themselves as much out of the reach of the Irish, as though they had been landed in their own country. But instead of this safety, they found themselves on a sudden in the utmost peril. There was no possibility of escaping the Irish fleet, which would be almost alongside of them before they could weigh anchor and get under sail; and if they attempted to disembark, they were sure to be cut to pieces by the Irish army. There was therefore no security for them in this situation, but their valour and dexterity; and in these they must confide.

The Irish admiral, if he may be called so, perceiving the Danes in the utmost hurry and confusion at his approach, made all the haste

he could to begin the attack; consistently with that order and disposition of his ships, on which the success of naval engagements in a great measure depends. If the Danes were under a manifest disadvantage in having scarce time enough to form into a line of battle, yet they were much superior in the number of men, having all the guards, and the remainder of their land forces on board; which, in ships without ordnance, make the principal part of their strength. The Irish commander, like a brave man, sought out the ship of the Danish general, and after attacking it with great impetuosity, boarded it sword in hand. He had been scarce a moment on board, before he saw Ceallachan bound to the mast. Nothing but the sight of his king in that position, whose liberty was the great object of the expedition he had the command of, could add to the fire of his valour on that occasion: but this sight set his valour in a blaze of fury; and regardless of prudence, safety, or any other consideration, he made his way to him through blood and slaughter. As soon as he had cut the cords with his sword, which had fastened him to the mast, he advised him instantly to repair on board the Irish ship he had quitted, and leave him to fight it out with the general of the Danes. There was no time for consultation, and Ceallachan took his advice: but though nothing could exceed the spirit and activity of the Irish admiral, who seemed something more than man, and who dealt death and destruction round him, yet he was not immortal. Surrounded at last by the Danish guards, and too few of his own
seamen

seamen having boarded the ship with him to clear the deck, he was overpowered by numbers, and fell covered by blood and wounds.

The Danish general, being convinced, that upon the loss of his own ship would in all probability follow the loss of all his fleet, exerted his skill and valour in order to save it: and that he might strike a terror and dismay into the Irish, he caused the head of Failbhe their admiral to be cut off and exposed to view. Fingall, the admiral's second, being thus informed of his fate, resolved to revenge his death; and calling to his men to follow him, they boarded the Dane with an irresistible fury. The contest was hot and bloody; but there being so many fresh men to supply the place of the slaughtered or disabled Danes, the Irish had no prospect of obtaining the victory. As unable however as Fingall was to possess himself of the Danish ship, he was too valiant an Irishman to think of retreating to his own; especially without the destruction of Sitrick, in revenge of the death of Failbhe. He took a resolution therefore in this dilemma, which is not perhaps to be paralleled in any history. Making his way up to Sitrick, with his sword, against all that opposed him, he grasped him close in his arms and threw himself with him into the sea; where they both expired together. Two other Irish captains, being fired with the glory of this action of Fingall's, and being intent on securing the victory to their countrymen, made their way through the enemy with redoubled fury, and boarding the ship in which were Tor and Magnus, the surviving brothers of Sitrick, and then

the chief commanders of the Danes, rushed violently upon them, caught them up in their arms, after the example of Fingall, and jumping overboard with them, were all lost together.

The Danes being equally astonished and dismayed at these desperate exploits of the Irish, having lost their general and his brothers, as well as vast numbers of other officers and men, and the royal prisoners being released, began to lose much of their courage, and to think all opposition in vain. The Irish perceiving the enemy dispirited and giving way, pursued their success with so much the more ardour; and boarding most of the Danish fleet, a horrible slaughter ensued. Nor did the Momonians (Munster men) obtain this victory—the first engagement at sea the Irish ever attempted—without prodigious loss. The Danes, besides their numbers, had greatly the superiority in point of skill in naval encounters; and they not only fought for their present safety, but for their future peace and establishment on the island. On the other side, the Irish contended not only for victory, but to redeem their king and country out of the hands of these treacherous and cruel enemies. This was therefore the most obstinate and bloody battle that had been known between them for many years. The army which stood on the shore in sight of the whole engagement were like men distracted, because they were so near and yet could give no assistance to their countrymen; who were overmatched in skill and numbers, and who for a great while had no prospect of obtaining the victory: at last however it was compleated, though

very dearly bought, and a few only of the lightest galleys of the Dane escaped to sea." p. 388.

This scene of domestic tyranny and foreign insult takes up the eighth, ninth, and tenth books, when the sad scene is indeed enlivened by one very great prince, the great Brian, who extinguished the power of the Danes. But the nation was little benefited by the expulsion of the Danes; for their own intestine broils soon after brought over the English; and just here our historian's present labour ends. His next work will be in a period naturally more interesting to an English reader, and in reality in itself more important, as it will exhibit the Irish nation in their intercourse with a powerful foreign people.

On the whole, this work is to be much approved; perhaps there are some mistakes, not to be wondered at in a work which treats of a dark and distant time, thus p. 347, "what we call lords of the manor, they called kings." We believe at that time no such thing as a manor was known in Ireland. Sometimes too the expression is a little below the dignity of history, thus, p. 327, "at the expence of his saintship to do the devil's work."

Debates of the house of commons, from the year 1667 to the year 1694. Collected by the Hon. Anchitell Gr y, Esq; who was thirty years member for the town of Derby; chairman of several committees; and decyphered Coleman's letters for the use of the house. In ten vols. octavo.

LET a work have ever so much merit in itself, it may lie long neglected, if some circumstance does not immediately gain it the pub-

lic attention. The editor of this work has very wisely insured a favourable first reception of it, by dedicating it to the right hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; an excellent judge of all literary merit, but of this particular branch, indisputably the best judge in the kingdom. Had there been the least doubt of this collection of Parliamentary debates being genuine, that great man would never have suffered his respectable name to have given a sanction to an imposition on the public. The work indeed carries sufficient internal proof of its authenticity: even its imperfections are a sort of proof of its being a genuine collection. Sometimes whole debates are omitted, as in the first appearance in the house of that monster of impiety Titus Oates, and some not so correctly given. We must likewise mention in its favour, that some debates are found here, which are omitted in the journals of the house, as the proffer of Mr. Mallet to bring in a bill to repeal the act of king James, intitled "Felony to marry a second husband or wife, the former being living." This strange notion, however, was at once quashed by the great poet Waller, who had lived too long in the world not to discernish impropriety, and had suffered too much from changes and innovations not to discourage the wild whimsies, which weak men are apt to think ingenious, only because they are outrageous; Waller did not condescend to make a serious argument, but, as it were, laught it out of doors.

"Mr. Waller.† There are some things *that ought not to be named*, even amongst the Gentiles. But he is sorry to read that our Saviour

our was son of a virgin who had but one husband, and that such a thing as this should be reported to be discoursed of within our doors. We cannot do such a thing as this. Let the Gentleman that would bring it in, tell him whether his dove house is not better stored, where one cock has but one hen, than his yard, where one cock has many hens. (Mallet, *in opening the bill, pretending it was for peopling the nation, and preventing the promiscuous use of women.*) 'Tis such an abominable bill, that it is not fit to be retained.

Sir Lionel Jenkins.] Saying it was against the canons and decretals of the church.]

Mr. Mallet.] Said, he knew no canons or decretals it was against, but those of Rome, with which Jenkins was better acquainted than himself.

Sir Thomas Lee.] The best question to this purpose is to read the order of the day." *F. iv. p. 10.*

Times the most unhappy to live in, certainly abound most with matter of curiosity and instruction. The period of these debates is just that, when our constitution was forming itself, when the rights of the several parts of it were unsettled, each branch having rather great pretensions than established rights, which naturally produced a constant agitation. But we cannot more properly recommend this collection than by adopting the words of the editor.

"The importance of these debates may be easily conjectured by the dates from 1667 to 1694; a period of time remarkable for the multitude of schemes which were formed, the variety of events produced, the diversity of interests which prevailed; the struggles

between prerogative and privilege, the outcries of abhorrence and prosecution, efforts against popery and arbitrary power, the number of plots and conspiracies, either real or imaginary; impeachments of ministers, attempts to set aside the heir of the crown, the expulsion of a king, and the re-establishment of the constitution.

An authentic representation, therefore, of the part which the house of commons bore in those momentous affairs must naturally fix the attention, and raise the expectation, of every man of fortune in the kingdom, who desires to view the gradations of these memorable events, to trace revolutions to their causes, and to know to what names the nation is indebted for its honour and its liberty; informations that cannot be easily obtained but from the following collection; in which the names of the speakers are at length, and the reader is led forward from day to day, and from question to question, and enjoys the view of all the variations of that uncertain time; observes the birth, the progress, the maturity of designs, sees the colours of party change before him; and patriotism sink in one year, and rise in another.

Besides the preference to be given to this work for its regularity, its EXCELLENCE and AUTHORITY will appear from the character of the collector, who was a person of eminent rank and distinction, of remarkable sobriety and diligence, of strict honour and piety, greatly respected in the senate, and beloved and adored as a magistrate. He was present at all the transactions which he relates, except a very few, communicated to

to him by members whom he generally names; and as he wrote them without any view of publication, cannot be supposed to have added or suppressed any thing by design." *V. i. Preface, p 5.*

We have not room for any considerable extracts from the work, which consists of ten volumes. We shall therefore content ourselves with one upon a point, which will evince how very unsettled the ideas of prerogative and privilege were. It seems, by the course of the debate, that the wisest men, and the most knowing, the more they examined the question, were the more doubtful of the privilege of the house to refuse the right of negative in the crown; but having once engaged, they thought themselves, in some sort, bound not to yield. Indeed these debates sufficiently prove, that bodies of men, though containing many wise and excellent ones, are liable to all the passions and prejudices of the weakest individuals. It was impossible to compromise this matter, it ended in a prorogation. When they met again, none but a few of the wildest and most hot-headed chose to resume the subject. The reader, we believe, will think that the arguments are not very strong in support of the privilege in this point.

"They chose Mr. Edward Seymour * speaker, with little or no contest, and he was led to the chair by Sir Thomas Lee and Mr. Hampden. (*He hung back, and acted his unwillingness very well.*) He

then spoke to the house to this effect: ' No satisfaction could be
' greater to me than the honour
' thus freely and unanimously to
' be called to the chair. And as
' you have been so obliging to
' me, so I will be careful that your
' favour tend not to the prejudice
' of your service. My errors are
' so many arguments to excuse me
' from this employment, because
' I see so many persons judgments
' fall into such mistakes as lead
' them into errors, by too favour-
' able an opinion of me. I have
' been master of much better
' health than I now enjoy, so that
' I cannot attend your service as I
' ought. These considerations, I
' hope, will induce you to proceed
' to another choice, that your ser-
' vice may be better performed.
' Dangers threaten religion and
' the state by the horrid plot. Do
' not gratify your enemies by
' stumbling at the threshold, in
' your choice of me. But since
' you are pleased to sequester your
' judgments, in this choice, give
' me leave to present my excuse
' to the king, and I hope the king
' will have no cause to disagree
' with you in any thing but your
' choice of me."

Friday, March 7.

The speaker thus chosen, the commons went up to the lords bar to present him to his majesty, where Mr. Seymour spoke to this effect:

' May it please your majesty,

* Seymour and Lord Danby had fallen into some quarrellings, both being very proud and violent in their tempers. Seymour had, in the last session, struck in with such heat against popery, that he was become popular upon it. So he managed the matter in the new parliament that, though the court named Meres, yet he was chosen speaker.

' the

‘ the knights, citizens, and bur-
 ‘ gesses, in parliament assembled,
 ‘ in obedience to your majesty’s
 ‘ command, have made choice
 ‘ of a speaker, and have una-
 ‘ nimously chosen me: and now
 ‘ I am come hither for your ma-
 ‘ jesty’s approbation, which if
 ‘ your majesty please to grant, I
 ‘ shall do them and you the best
 ‘ service I can.’

The Lord Chancellor’s answer.

‘ Mr. Seymour, the approbation
 ‘ which is given by his majesty to
 ‘ the choice of a speaker, would
 ‘ not be such a favour as it is and
 ‘ ought to be received, if his ma-
 ‘ jesty were not at liberty to deny
 ‘ as well as to grant it. It is an
 ‘ essential prerogative of the king
 ‘ to refuse, as well as approve of,
 ‘ a speaker. This is a matter
 ‘ which by mistake may be liable
 ‘ to misinterpretation, as if the
 ‘ king did dislike the persons
 ‘ that chose, or the person chosen.
 ‘ As to the first there can be no
 ‘ doubt; they are old repre-
 ‘ sentatives of his people, whom
 ‘ he hath a desire to meet; and
 ‘ there can be no doubt of the
 ‘ latter; nor has his majesty any
 ‘ reason to dislike you, having had

‘ great experience of your ability
 ‘ and service. But the king is the
 ‘ best judge of men and things.
 ‘ He knows when and where to
 ‘ employ. He thinks fit to re-
 ‘ serve you for other service, and
 ‘ to ease you of this. It is his
 ‘ majesty’s pleasure to discharge
 ‘ this choice; and accordingly,
 ‘ by his majesty’s command I do
 ‘ discharge you of this place you
 ‘ are chosen for; and in his ma-
 ‘ jesty’s name command the house
 ‘ of commons to make another
 ‘ choice, and command them to
 ‘ attend here to-morrow at eleven
 ‘ o’clock*.’

The commons then came back
 to their house; where

Sir John Ernly said,] I shall
 propose a gentleman of experience,
 and without exception, Sir Robert
 Meres (*by a mistake for Sir Tho-*
mas.)

Mr. Sacheverell.] I take it to
 be a great misfortune, that after
 a house had made choice of a
 speaker, the king, by any infor-
 mation, to promote and carry on
 the designs of particular persons,
 should gratify them, rather than
 this house, in their choice of Sey-
 mour, &c. And I am the rather
 induced to believe it, because no
 exceptions have been made against

* Concerning this transaction Ferguson writes as follows: “ There being a council that night, and notice coming that Mr. Seymour was chosen, the treasurer persuaded the king from accepting him to shew his prerogative right of rejecting; so that the next day when the house came to present their speaker, he was rejected; but the house having some intimation that he would be rejected, ordered him, or he himself resolved, not to make the common formal apology of insufficiency, at the lords bar, but instead thereof he roundly told the king, ‘ That he was unanimously chosen by the suffrages of all the commons of England, to be their speaker; and that he was resolved to serve his majesty in that station, to the utmost of his power.’ So that the chancellor, who had orders to accept of his excuses, now had not a word to say: At last, upon deliberating and whispering, he recollected himself, and told the house,” &c. *Growth of Popery, part ii. p. 235.*

Seymour in the chancellor's speech. But if it be prov'd that the king has always granted, and never denied the choice, I suppose the thing will be given up. There is but one precedent of the king's denial, and that was the case of Thorp. It is strange that this house must be made a second. I see many worthy faces that were not here the last parliament: and therefore I shall say, it is very hard, there having, for an hundred years together, never been so much as one excuse made by a speaker chosen by the commons, nor one allowance, or disallowance made in parliament, that it should be so now. It was usually excused by compliment, and this parliament has complimented itself out of its right. But I would not lose a hair's breadth of the king's right, nor the subjects. They are enemies to the nation, that at this time throw a bone betwixt the king and us. After all this danger and distraction we are in, must this house be made the next precedent? I would not take the least right from the king. I move 'that the clerk may put the question for adjourning the house till 'to-morrow,' and in the interim the records may be searched for precedents in this matter, and then we may inform the king how much this manner of proceeding is to his prejudice and yours.

Mr. Williams.] This is now a question of right. I am sorry that our time, at the beginning of a session, should be thus lost by the starting this question. Here is a worthy person named, Sir Thomas Meres, and we named and presented to the king a worthy one too. The commons have been

without a speaker, nor was their having a speaker originally from the crown, but by the commons—Till Hen. IV's time, not one preceded nt of presenting a speaker, &c. The chancellor tells us, 'that the 'king's favour may not turn to 'his prejudice, &c.' This being put to a question of right, we must stand upon our right. There is no reason from the electors or the elected, why he should be rejected; therefore I adhere to Mr. Seymour.

Sir Thomas Charges.] I desire to inform the house, because there are a great many new members that were not of the last parliament; that we have power of adjourning ourselves by the clerk—in time of sickness of the speaker, it has been done from day to day. Gentlemen, our lives and liberties are preserved by this house, and the privileges are inheritable to us. I must inform you, that Mr. Seymour attended the king yesterday, and he acquainted his majesty with the unanimous choice of him to be speaker, and that 'he hoped to have the king's 'good liking.' The king said, 'He liked very well the choice.'

—If so this alteration of the king's mind must be from evil-disposed people about the king, who would create discontent between the king and his people. The king said once, 'He would 'have no favourites but the commons of England.' If you will not think fit to cause Mr. Seymour to declare what the king said to him; I acquiesce. But I move that you will adjourn.

Mr. Garroway.] I am one that have sat here long, and have seen great miscarriages, prorogations, and

and dissolution. I am not afraid of it now, and I hope no man else here is afraid of it. I would not give the king offence, but not part with one hair of our right. If you will not stand to it here, you will have a great many things put upon you. I am satisfied that we could not fix upon a fitter person for speaker than Mr. Seymour; he is a privy counsellor, treasurer of the navy, and has done the king very good service here, which makes me wonder he should not be approved of by the king. I thought we could not have obliged the king more. The king said, 'He would have no favourite but his people--And thus to have our speaker rejected, what will you think of it? Pray, gentlemen, let us sleep upon it, and let the clerk put the question for adjourning till to-morrow.'

Sir Thomas Lee.] I see it is the universal opinion to adjourn, &c. therefore I shall say but a little. The last parliament, a little before the prorogation, information was given the house of the danger of the king's person, and the house addressed the king, 'To have a care of his person, &c.' The answer was. 'The king was then busy, but we should have an account of our message;' but for three weeks we heard nothing, and we were prorogued. I take notice only how things grow by degrees. We came up to this parliament with great joy and expectation of doing good, and now we are thus interrupted! This being our condition, and we having precedents plain in the case for us, I would adjourn till to-morrow, and then make a representation of the thing to the king.

Colonel Birch:] I am heartily sorry this has happened; this is an unlucky stumble at the threshold, before we get into the house. I came hither with an intention (God is my witness) to make this 'a healing parliament.' I have always heard here, that it is the undoubted right of this house to chuse their speaker, &c. I have reason to believe Mr. Seymour very proper for the employment, and that he would be acceptable to his majesty; but he that did this with the king, may do more. I would adjourn till to-morrow, and make a representation of our right to the king.

Mr. Powle.] This gives me apprehension that there is some person too near the king, who is afraid of this parliament. I have observed that, of late, those things of the greatest moment are done without any council at all; done in a corner. As for the prorogation and dissolution of the last parliament, there was not one word of the advice of the privy council in it. I fear no advice was asked, but given for supporting the designs of private men. I have ever taken the record to be, that no man was ever refused being speaker when presented to the king, but for some disability of body; as in Sir John Popham's case, who desired to be excused from that service by reason of disability of body from wounds he received in the wars 28 Hen. VI. And lately Sir Job Charlton, not being able to endure the employment, by reason of disability of body. But nothing of this can be objected against Mr. Seymour. Must any private person inform the king of his unfitness, &c. without any cause

cause assigned? I know not what may come of it. Corruption, in the former parliament, was complained of for private malice, but I doubt not but gentlemen come to this with clear thoughts. I do protest before God, that I think the greatness of the nation is under the privileges of this house. A people can never heartily support that government that does not protect them.—A slavish people can never heartily support the government. Those that come after us here, if we are dissolved upon this point, will speak the same language—I fear not dissolution. Let us adjourn till tomorrow morning, and consult our own hearts what is fit to be done.

Then the clerk put the question for adjourning, &c.

Saturday, March 8.

Sir Thomas Lee.] It is now eleven of the clock, and it is necessary we propose what to do before the black rod comes; whether you will do something previous; whether you will acquaint the king what we suffer for want of a speaker; or whether you will propose somebody to say something at the lords bar to the king? I move you to consider which you will do.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] I second that gentleman that spoke last. Two things he proposed: Whether to send to the king to represent what we suffer for want of a speaker; or whether you will propose somebody to say something to the king at the lords bar, when the black rod comes to call us up? Some of the long robe, I believe, have taken pains to search for precedents. My eyes are not good,

and I am infirm, and not able to search. But this much I shall say to the rational part. The question is, Whether the king's approbation of a speaker is the substance and essence of the matter? For my part, I never took it to be so. When you wait upon the king with your speaker, he is your speaker so soon as you have chosen him, and you may lay the mace upon the table. When you go up with the speaker to the lords house, you go up to tell the king, that, according to his direction, you have chosen a speaker. It has been a thing of course to give the king notice of the person you have chosen, that he may know him; and we stand by, and give the speaker leave modestly to deny, and exercise his oratory. If the king's approbation must be the essence of our choice, if you part with this, you part with all. Shall we not have the liberty to chuse our own servant, fit to do our own work? Other people would destroy our work if we part with that which must enable us to do the work of them that trusted us and sent us hither. If any one man may be imposed upon us, who will not do our work, it may be, he will put what question he pleases, and tire you out.—This I have seen done. I would ask any man, who has influence upon this action, now we have chosen a speaker, that he should be refused? Whoever broke the last parliament, without the desire of this house, or the advice of the privy council, that man or men that broke that parliament, will break this too, to the utter undoing of the nation. Our time is short, if you please to think of it. If Seymour be not in the lords

lords house (as it is said he is) or if he be in the country; if the person be in the country and not here, that we shall choofe, then let us fet up another to rule for him, till he comes, as in the absence of a knight of the shire that is chosen. Mr. Seymour is a person of great experience for the place, and he is the fittest to go on where you left off; but he being not here, let somebody sit in his chair to represent his person, till he comes. And then we will offer our reasons to the king, why we cannot recede from our first election of Mr. Seymour for our speaker.

Sir Thomas Clarges.] I was glad yesterday to find that moderation in this great matter. Tho' we were then satisfied in our right, yet, by this night's consideration, gentlemen have looked over precedents.—But though one of the long robe be more proper for speaker, yet there are precedents of others that have been in that place. I find anciently that the commons have chosen their speaker without presenting him to the king for approbation. Some have made excuses to the king, and some none (i Hen. IV.) and in 7 Hen. VIII. he was presented before the ordinary privileges were asked, viz. of access to the king's person, liberty of speech, &c. But it is notorious that all these things were our birthrights before. But if this argument be used against our right, because, in respect to the king, we make a formality of the king's approbation, all our rights will fall with that. This matter before us is that which all the commons of England have a right to, and I hope we shall not impair

those rights that they have entrusted to us. R. II. Sir John Cheyney was chosen speaker, and went up to the king, &c. to be confirmed. The next day he fell sick, and desired the house to chuse another, and they chose Dorwood, and notified it to the king that they had chosen him. Popham was chosen 28 Hen. VI. (a troublesome time) He was sick and unable to perform the office, and the commons had leave granted to chuse another. But there are upon record many speakers that have been chosen, and were ready to serve, without making any excuse. It is a strange thing that we should hear nothing of this for two hundred years, and now the kingdom is in danger, that this parliament should have an interruption. I hope that, in consideration of this matter, we shall take such steps as are worthy of the great trust reposed in us.

Mr. Sacheverell.] This matter is of great importance, and therefore we ought to take wary steps in it to the king, that those who advised him to this, may have no colour against us. The first question stands thus. 'Whether a speaker chosen stands good to the service of the house, before he has the king's approbation?' The second question is, 'If the king can reject a speaker, chosen by the house, and qualified? If that be so, there is an end of your business. 1st king James, after Sir Robert Philips was chosen speaker by the commons, he sent out warrants for writs, as speaker, without the king's approbation of him; and I can tell many more precedents—But perhaps we have papers pinned upon our backs as the former parliament had, and be sent home.

home. I move, that we may have some persons nominated of eminence about the king (though not privy counsellors, for they have not the sole privilege of carrying our messages) humbly to acquaint the king, 'That the matter delivered by my lord chancellor, in his name, is of so great importance that we desire some farther time to consider of it:' and then, no doubt but we shall acquit ourselves as we ought to do. I move this way because it should not be said that we come to a hasty resolution in so important a matter. I move that Sir Robert Carr, the chancellor of the duchy, may go with the message to the king; and I doubt not but we shall make out our rights with all duty to the king.

Sir Robert Carr.] I humbly move you, that the privy counsellors may carry the message to the king. I was one, but I am not now. I hope you will dispense with me. There are none of the council here now, but I suppose they will be here.

Mr. Sacheverell.] If you stay for the privy counsellors, the black rod will come up to call you up, &c. and those gentlemen of the privy council are not here, and then what will become of you? We have sent those to attend the king formerly who were not privy counsellors, and I would have Carr for one now.

Mr. Leveson Gower.] I would know, whether ever the house made an address to the king when they had no speaker? I would have Sacheverell inform the house, whether there be any precedent of that.

Sir William Portman.] There is no precedent of a speaker presented to the king by the house, that has been rejected: and let us make a precedent of addressing the king without a speaker.

Mr. Leveson Gower.] I would have any man cite a precedent, whether ever any address was made to the king without a speaker? (*He spoke it roughly, and several younger gentlemen called aloud 'To the bar.'*)

Mr. Vaughan.] Something must be done; and in this case we must create a precedent *prima impressionis*. Was there ever any precedent that so many met together, and do nothing? I move you to make an address to the king.

Sir Eliab Harvey.] Our time is but short, and pray let us not mispend it; I will name another, to go to the king with Carr, Lord Russell.

Sir Christopher Musgrave.] I conceive your proper question is, 'Whether an address shall be made to the king for a longer time, &c.?' And when that is over, then you are to nominate persons to attend the king; and I shall name a third.

Mr. Powle.] I would have the question be, 'That an application shall be made to the king, that the matter delivered by the lord chancellor yesterday is of such great importance relating to the speaker, that we desire some time to consider of it.'

The message was this: 'That the matter delivered by the lord chancellor yesterday is of such great importance, that his house cannot immediately come to a resolution therein; therefore do
'humbly

‘humbly desire that his majesty
‘would be graciously pleased to
‘grant some farther time to take
‘the matter into consideration.’

Ordered, that lord Russel, lord Cavendish, sir Henry Capel, and sir Robert Carr, do attend his majesty with this message.

Mr. Garroway.] I propose this to you; Whether, if the black rod comes, we shall not go up with this message ourselves?

Colonel Birch.] I hope this course is not taken about our speaker to make those that sent us hither to mistrust us. Therefore I desire, that presently three or four gentlemen may be chosen, to draw up an humble petition to the king, in few words, to represent to his majesty with what heart we came up to serve him and those that chose us, and in order to that we have chosen a speaker; and then hope that we may not be made a precedent of a thing that was never done before, in rejecting our speaker, that so we may go about the business of the nation.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] I fear that such a petition to the king, as is proposed, may grant too much of the point; as that he is not speaker whom we have chosen, till he be approved of by the king.

Sir Thomas Lee.] The thing may be so drawn, as that we may not yield the point in the least.

Mr. Broome Whorwood.] If this be your right, keep it; if not, give it up. I have sat long enough here to see that our rights have been attempted, and what is our right I will never part with.

Colonel Titus.] I think you are not ripe for any such petition, till you have an answer from the king whether we shall have longer time granted to us or not.

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Mr. Hampden.] Suppose the king makes you no answer. Can you give your country a better account and answer of what you have done already, than that you were about to make an humble representation to the king? I know no reason why we should not go about it presently; and that three or four may withdraw to prepare it, let the issue be what it will.

Mr. Williams.] In this you give the king no occasion of offence. This may possibly be called ‘A remonstrance.’ But I would not vapour with a petition, and I would give no occasion of offence.

Sir Edward Dering.] If Mr. Seymour be our speaker, we may lie under the penalty of 50*l.* for acting before we are qualified, by taking the oaths, and subscribing the test, &c. at the table. I would stay this matter moved for, till you have an answer from the king.

Lord Russel reports, That, according to command, they have attended the king, and his majesty is pleased to make this answer to the message, viz. ‘I have considered your message, and do consent to a farther time for you to consider till Tuesday next: And as I would not have my prerogative encroached upon, so I would not encroach upon your privilege; if a third person cannot be found out for an expedient in the mean time.’

[Debate.]

Serjeant Streete.] When the difference was between the lords and commons, in the case of Sir Samuel Barnardiston, which you laboured under, the king found out an expedient. That being the case, I will presume to name a third person for speaker. (*But he was not suffered.*)

T

Mr.

Mr. Garroway.] You have had a gracious answer from the king. If in this time we have not lessened his prerogative in what we have done, we may consider further of it; and as long as the king has given us time, I would consider of it, and you may consider of it.

Mr. Williams.] I wonder that now it should be proposed to name a third person, since the king has given you great time for deliberation. If you name a third person, you give up your right. I am as ready for Mr. Powle (*named by Sir este*) as any man; but your answer yesterday from the chancellor was about rejecting your speaker by the king's prerogative. And will you set down and give up your right for a compliment? If so, farewell chusing a speaker for the future! Mr. Powle is a gentleman of great value; but let every man consider the right of the commons of England.

Sir John Knight.] It is all one, if you name a second or third person; it is equally giving up your right to name a third or a second. Here were two in contest, and both were equally named. I move, therefore, that, as the king is pleased to give us till Tuesday next, to consider, &c. to chuse some person, &c. that we may draw a petition to the king, to set out our right in chusing a speaker.

Mr. Sacheverell.] I am not for any question at this time; because many gentlemen know not what was said by the chancellor to us yesterday. In this case, I would send to search the lords books, to know whether a refusal or dismissing our speaker is there entered. And as the king has given

you time, so I would make use of it to search the lords books for what the king has said by the chancellor, to shape your answer accordingly.

Mr. Williams.] The very words were, 'That the choice of the commons of their speaker was dismissed.'

Mr. Hampden.] I went to look into the lords journal, and there is no entry made yet of any thing, but in the minute-book only; and what you do must be a debate grounded upon that.

Sir John Ernly.] Now you are putting yourselves in a way to inform yourselves of the chancellor's speech, &c. and now it is so freely declared on both sides, I think it is well moved to adjourn till Monday.

So the house adjourned till Monday, by the clerk, as before.

Monday, March 10.

The search of the lords journal was reported.

Sir Tho. Lee.] I am one of those whom you commanded to search the lords journal, and, according to the order of the house, we went to the lords house, where we searched the journal, but we found no entry made, but some minutes of the lord chancellor's speech in a paper; but the lord chancellor had taken the paper to correct, and we should have them as soon as they were done.

Mr. Sacheverell.] Seeing you can do nothing with these minutes, I would do something without them, and not sit still till the lords have adjourned till Tuesday. Tho' I am confident of our right, yet at this time I would give the least occasion of offence that might be,
and

and proceed by such gentle steps, as may give the king no cause of offence; nor those near the king, to possess him that we have done so. I would look a little back, and yet put no question upon it. For this reason, I have taken some pains to look back how the house has proceeded in things of this nature; and of those, the gentlest proceedings. This is owned on all hands, that anciently the speaker made no excuse, nor had the house order from the king to chuse a speaker. 5 Rich. II. and 2 Hen. IV. was the first excuse that was made. But I would take notice of one thing. Though of late, speakers, it is true, have made excuses, &c. yet it is as true, that the king has admitted them speakers. But they have made none, but by leave of this house of commons.—1 James, out of the journal: before the speaker was approved by the king, two or three days, the house not only made an order to elect another speaker instead of Sir Francis Bacon, but in this session 1 James, the king was advised, ‘That freedom of speech, and the use of the rest of the privileges of the house of commons, were *ex gratiâ*, and not *ex debito*,’ and the king sent them a letter, ‘That he was satisfied with it.’ But the commons addressed farther, by way of representation, how the usage of parliament had been, in that matter, in an humble petition, ‘that their privileges might be continued by way of decency, but not to yield their right.’ But as to the matter now before us, I would only state the case to the king, by way of representation, ‘how usage of parliament has been,’ and wait his gra-

cious answer; and I doubt not but the king will see that he is wrongfully informed in the matter, and will give such an answer as will satisfy the kingdom.—And I propose that the question may be for a representation, &c.

Mr. Hampden.] I wish this matter was come to such an end as might give satisfaction both to the king and the house. I am not yet so clear as stiffly to assert our right, nor keep up our claim. The king gave us a gracious answer, and it took exceedingly with me, and I would have you acknowledge it. The right of election of our speaker no man can contradict. If the king has a right to chuse our speaker, it had been most proper when we were before the king. But there is no distinction of privy counsellors from others in the house, that their presence is necessary when a speaker is chosen, or that they must propose him; unless they make a distinction of themselves. You have now chosen a gentleman for your speaker unanimously; one whom you thought qualified for the employment, and who, you had reason to think, would have been acceptable to the king. But if privy counsellors must propose a speaker, and necessarily be present at the choice; if there be no privy counsellors of the house, by that consequence you must have no speaker. But the chancellor said, ‘The king had other employment for him.’ Surely that was an extraordinary excuse, for a member of parliament ought not to be employed elsewhere. I hope that, in this matter, you will make such a representation to the king, as

may have a favourable answer, and so you may be let into the service of the king and kingdom; and I would have some gentlemen withdraw and pen it.

Sir John Ernly.] You have an undoubted right of election of your speaker. It was hinted here, and confirmed by practice, 'That no man was ever named here for speaker by the secretaries of state, or the privy counsellors, in the king's name; for the choice is in the commons, and it is undoubted, that the refusal of a speaker, when chosen, is of right in the king. I will give you the opinion of lawyers; that election is in one place, and approbation in another; as in choice of bishops. When a person is named, probably he is approved of by the king; it is a thing compounded, and generally there is such an intimation that he is acceptable both to the king and the house. The king has declared, 'That he will not touch a hair of your privileges;' but as good lawyers as any in England are of opinion, that the king has and may disapprove of your choice. As to that cited, 1 James, of Serjeant Philips, who was chosen speaker, some things preparatory might be done, in order to filling the house, &c. But the broad seal for the writs was not issued out for some time after. Assert the privilege of your election as much as you please, but I would make no more matter of it than to state the thing. But as to the speaker's being constantly approved by the king, you have chosen a person that has always been acceptable to him, and therefore he has been always approved: as Sir Edward Turner, and Mr.

Seymour twice chosen, Sir Robert Sawyer, and Sir Job Charlton were.

Sir Thomas Lee.] Ernly has moved you for a third person to be speaker; but that cannot be, because there is no second person appears; so that can be no expedient. But what has been proposed about the representation is most modest. Ernly says, 'That in 1 James, &c. the broad seal was not issued out for some time after,' but yet the broad seal was issued out upon the authority of the speaker's warrant precedent. The best thing you can do is, to leave the thing as it was before you stirred it by the representation.

I doubt not but when you bring not the king in question, the king will let it stand as it did. How in the world could we chuse a person more likely to satisfy the king than Mr. Seymour, who, as Ernly says, has been twice approved? Popham had been a soldier, and was disabled by his wounds for the service; and there a cause was assigned for disapproving the choice. If it be the king's prerogative to reject, &c. as is pretended, such an expedient by representation, may be found out. If you do otherwise, you have spent so much time very ill, if you present another speaker, and give all up.

Sir Thomas Clarges.] No non-claimer, no disuser, can take away right of parliament, because all the people have an interest in it. A borough complains, 'That they have right of election of members of parliament, but it has been refused:' The speaker thereupon sends his warrant to the clerk of the crown to issue out a writ for election, &c. As for the opinion of the long robe, &c. they may easily be mistaken in this matter,

matter, though they be very learned in the law, for they are not versed in law of parliament; that is another thing. Lord Coke, though a very learned lawyer, was much mistaken in law of parliament: Mr. Prynne has rectified him in several mistakes. In the journal, 1 king James, you will find that the king did think, that the usual petitions, at the beginning of a parliament, of access to his person, &c. were only acts of grace, and that he might deny them; but the house humbly represented to him, 'That those things were petitions of right, and not of grace.' We have a gracious prince, and I hope he will not diminish our rights and privileges—petitions of right every ordinary person claims. If a man be dispossessed of his estate, he moves the court by way of petition of right, and the king cannot deny writs of error, and petitions of right, when demanded. In R. II's time, there is no mention upon record, that the house attended the king, because the king can take notice of no proceeding of the house, till the house communicates it to him. The commons usually gave notice to the king of their choice of a speaker, that the king might know who applied to him. I doubt not but the king is as gracious as his grandfather was, and will be convinced of our right in the matter of a speaker.

Mr. Goring.] Some worthy persons have taken pains to search precedents. I would know whether any person but a privy counsellor usually proposes a speaker? And then the king, without doubt, knows before-hand who the speaker is. I have heard gentlemen formerly

alledge it, as an exception against Mr. Seymour, that he was a privy counsellor, and therefore excepted against him for being speaker.

Sir John Cloberry.] I am glad to see the house in so excellent a temper to hear a debate of as great a concernment as can come before you. First it is said, 'That the speaker ought to be presented by some of the privy council,' but I take to be the right of every member to present whom he pleases. Secondly, 'Whether it be our undoubted right?' That is undubitable, the *modification* of the choice. It has been asserted by the master of the rolls, and he is pleased to call the presenting of a speaker to the king, 'a compliment only;' which doctrine, if true, then we have a *consummate* speaker; as in *materia prima* there is a capacity of receiving various forms. The choice of the speaker is our undoubted right, but the manner totally and integrally in our choice. I will begin with Mr. Seymour, who sat in the chair but a while; he made a modest excuse, and then said, 'The house cannot chuse a speaker but by the king's approbation, and he hoped that would be the only thing the king would deny this house.' Then, as soon as the king's negative came down upon Mr. Seymour, it was thought an infringement of your privileges. There were never any such precedents as for us to adhere to our first choice. In Hen. VI's time, the speaker was refused, at his own request (Popham.) The law is tender of creating a difference between the king and his people, and it may be the king will not deny any law you advise him, only under this *modification*.

‘ That he has employment for Mr. Seymour.’ The ceremony of excusing was omitted by Mr. Seymour.—Now you will reduce the king to such a strait, as either to give up his prerogative, or discontent his people. I will not say that we have power in this matter; but that we have right is not yet proved. I had rather give my eyes, hands, and head, than part with this power, if it be your right; but if it be a flower of the crown, I would rather die than take it away. *A blot is no blot till it be hit.* Therefore I move, that the thing may be thoroughly debated, and see our own title to it, and not carry a *dough baked* representation to the king, that we cannot maintain.

Soon after Sir John Cloberry had made an end of his speech, some merrily disposed gentlemen sent a note from hand to hand about the house, sealed up, with this superscription: ‘ To the right honourable lord *Cloberio*, baron *Dough-baked*, earl of *Consummation* and *Modification*, marquis of *Materia Prima* Frank Danby.’

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] Something fell from Cloberry that does a little concern me, of a word slipped from me, ‘ That the presenting the speaker to the king was a compliment, &c.’ I spoke what I meant, viz. ‘ That the choice of a speaker is an act done by the house, and there needed nothing more to be done.’ When we are called by the authority of the king’s writ, surely it is to do some work, and I believe there never was more work to do than now. Nothing but an act of omnipotence can carry us through it.

We carry the speaker up to the lords bar, to let the king know whom we have made choice of; and he is as much accomplished to do our work, to collect debates for a question, that every man may say aye or no, clearly to the question, as if he was presented to the king, &c. It is not how things will be construed elsewhere, but naturally here. When I had the honour to serve here as speaker, in the convention, [1660] (though the king called it a parliament, it has not had since so great a reputation), I was then weak in my health; but thus much I remember, that when we were in debates, before the king came hither, I was commanded to wait upon the king with the submission of the house, and after I had been at the lords bar, &c. we had occasion to carry up votes. If ever the speaker had made excuse, and presented himself for the king’s approbation, the transport of joy for the king’s coming might have put us upon it. Mr. William Pierpoint took exceptions at what I then said at the lords bar, viz. ‘ That I had not full order for what I said, and was too lavish of my tongue.’ If a speaker, carried up to the lords house, as Mr. Seymour was, and though he excused not the accepting of the employment, yet said ‘ He stood for the king’s approbation,’ which he was not instructed to do, he might well be reprimanded. I am willing to comply with any expedient in this matter; but I would not part with our right.

Serjeant Maynard.] Gentlemen, I will tell you what I have observed in my time. Cloberry did well to distribute what he had to discourse of; but it is not now season-

seasonable to make a formal determination of the thing. When I heard the question first, I thought it out of all question, but it is not so clear and satisfactory to me, though I am the king's serjeant, and so sworn to maintain the king's prerogative.—*Hannibal ad portas, Catilina intra mœnia.* In Haman's conspiracy against the Jews, Ahasuerus gave them liberty to speak for themselves, and Haman was hanged upon the same gallows he had prepared for Mordecai. But as to the point in question, I had a clear opinion, led by my lord Coke, of two hundred years practice, that in that time there was no such thing as a public speaker till 15 Edw. III. He said so, but I find it not. 5 R. II. there was a presentment of a speaker. I do but observe this, though I do not make any conclusion on one side or other. Sometimes it is found that the speaker goes up to the lords house, and exercises his oratory in excusing himself, and sometimes not; but never that the speaker desired the king's approbation, anciently. This speaker, Seymour, after you have chosen him, makes his excuse, and you refuse it, and he goes up to the king and makes it, and carries his excuse to another place.—This is a breach of your privilege. That of Sir John Popham was a real excuse, and there was a necessity to constitute another speaker, for it is impossible that a body of this nature can be without a speaker. It may be, I may change my opinion with that modesty which becomes me. I know not what clearly to say in it. It is hard that it should be the king's prerogative, and yet never exercised; and to be

called 'a compliment,' we may be complimented out of our right, and this speaker in his speech has done it. I know not that ever any one speaker was refused by the king, nor ever any anciently that desired approbation. Pardon me if I say it, we have had such great disorders *intra mœnia*, of sheriffs double returns, &c. that these things spend your time; and your enemies, and popery, will grow upon you. Therefore I move that you will not wave your privilege, nor determine the thing, but take such consideration in it that you desert not your right, nor impose upon the king. I am afraid of that objection against Mr. Seymour, his being of the privy council.—He is so much your servant as to be your speaker. May not the king show you the reason why he approve not of your choice, viz. 'That he has designed him for an embassy?'—As yet he has showed you no reason. I would not so much press upon the king, but lay aside your right rather than hazard him and the kingdom.

Sir Henry Capel.] Some rights are more in nature than others: that cannot be denied. This right of our speaker, &c. is so in its own nature. What the speaker desires of the king, 'Access to his person,' is in the nature of parliament, whether it be asked, or no. Whether this be of that nature, now the commons have chose a speaker, that we have right to him, &c. I offer not to determine. Whatever that right is, there is a time of declaring that right, and I think it the prudence of the house not to declare it now the king is coming towards you. As to what is moved, 'to appoint

some gentleman to draw an humble address and representation to the king,' we come hither to serve our king and country, and I am not against it.

Mr. Vaughan.] This is an unlucky omen, to stumble at the threshold, and I rather wonder that from such excellent causes should proceed such pernicious effects. We have elected a speaker, that, one would think, the king had elected himself; so acceptable to the king! You seem to assert your right in the choice of your speaker. I would know if the king's answer in this manner, without any cause shown, may be repeated *ad infinitum*? The 17th of Richard II. was the first time a speaker was presented to the king on record.—2 Hen. IV. was the first time the king required you to chuse a speaker. There is a great difference betwixt rejection of a speaker by the king, and admitting his excuse. That being the case, where do we impose on the king? It is advised, 'That some gentlemen may withdraw to make a petition by way of representation, &c.' but in that I would assert our right, and I doubt not, but if the king consults his own royal heart, it will have good effect. But by a gentleman's argument, if you have no privy counsellors to propose, &c. you can have no speaker chosen, and it is not necessary a privy counsellor should propose, &c.

Ordered, That an humble representation be made to his majesty, in the matter relating to the speaker contained in the lord chancellor's speech.

Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. Powle reports the representation, &c. as follows;

'We your majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the commons in this present parliament assembled, do, with all obedience, return your majesty most hearty thanks for the favourable reception and gracious answer your majesty was pleased to return to our last message, wherein your majesty was pleased not only to allow us longer time to deliberate of what was delivered to us by the lord chancellor, relating to the choice of a speaker, but likewise to express so great a care not to infringe our privileges: and we desire your majesty to believe, that no subjects ever had a more tender regard, than ourselves, of the rights of your majesty, and your royal prerogative; which we shall always acknowledge to be vested in the crown for the benefit and protection of your people. And therefore, for the clearing all doubts that may arise in your royal mind, upon this occasion now before us, we crave leave humbly to represent to your majesty, that it is the undoubted right of the commons to have the free election to one of their members to be their speaker, and to perform the service of the house, and that the speaker, so elected, and presented, according to custom, hath, by the constant practice of all former ages, been continued speaker, and executed that employment, unless such persons have been excused for some corporal disease, which hath been alledged by themselves, or some others in their behalf, in full parliament. According to this usage, Mr. Edward Seymour was unanimously chosen, upon the consideration of his great abilities and sufficiency for that place, of which we had large experience in the last parliament,

parliament, and was presented by us to your majesty as a person we conceived would every way be most acceptable to your majesty's royal judgment: this being the true state of the case, we do in all humility lay it before your majesty's view, hoping that your majesty, upon due consideration of former precedents, will rest satisfied with our proceedings, and will not think fit to deprive us of so necessary a member, by employing him in any other service, but to give us such a gracious answer, as your majesty and your royal predecessors have always done heretofore, upon the like occasions; that so we may, without more loss of time, proceed to the dispatch of those important affairs, for which we are called hither, wherein we doubt not but we shall so behave ourselves, as to give an ample testimony to the whole world of our duty and affection to your majesty's service, and of our care of the peace and prosperity of your kingdoms.'

Ordered, That Mr. Noel, Mr. Powle, Lord Cavendish, Lord Rus-
fel, Sir Robert Carr, and Sir John
Ernly, do wait on his majesty with
the said representation.

Who being returned, Mr. Powle
reports his majesty's answer, which
was to this effect:

'Gentlemen,

'All this is but loss of time; and
therefore I command you to go
back to your house, and do as I
have directed you.'

[Debate.]

Mr. Sacheverell.] I never knew
before that such a representation
was 'loss of time.' I took this re-
presentation to be as modest and

dutiful as could be. Divers re-
presentations have been formerly
made to his majesty, upon several
occasions, and I did expect that we
should have had such an answer
to this; and we might reason-
ably expect as gracious an an-
swer as formerly, there being
nothing but duty in it. But the
gentleman that gave us this an-
swer, would not let the king
give us a direct answer, because
it would be under examination
here. Therefore they have taken
this course. It seems, they think
it 'loss of time' to inform his
majesty of the state of the case
about a speaker. But I would ad-
dress the king again. In the case
of the declaration, some time since,
we did not make one address, but
three, and had some rougher an-
swers from his majesty than this.
Let us justify it to the world, that
we have done nothing, but in all
duty to maintain our rights. And
I move that we may address the
king, that he would please to take
our representation into farther con-
sideration, and give us a gracious
answer.

[Lord Cavendish.] I am not of
opinion that this interruption pro-
ceeds from the same counsels, &c.
—The last dissolved parliament
was uneasy to them; and in this,
here are too many men of quality
and estates to diminish the rights
of the crown. On the one side,
I do not fear this will break this
parliament; and on the other side,
I would not gratify the designs of
ill men. It is most proper for us
now to consider, whether this thing
will admit an expedient. The
speaker may be made a lord, a
judge, or an ambassador; and that
ends the dispute. Whereas some
men

men fancy that the speaker is not made without the king's approbation; if so, we give up our right—Till the king approves, or rejects, it is his choice of the speaker, and not ours. I would have some gentleman propose whether there may not be an expedient in this case.

Mr Bennet.] This is playing at French hot-cockles. I would not, in this, gratify the designs of ill men, who have thrown this bone amongst us. This is to back and mount the colt with a snaffle, and then to bring him on to a bitt and curb. This great assembly is not to be bought nor sold, but, I fear, the last was. It is an expedient, that Mr. Seymour comes not to the house; his absence is an expedient; but still assert your right. I would not have him that is named by the privy council, (*Meres*) but some other.

Sir Thomas Lee.] I never took that for an expedient, that was a total quitting of your right. I think, time is precious; but I do not think that if this matter be not quieted, the parliament will be dissolved. I have seen answers from the king much blacker than this. This case is of a very great nature, and if once things of this kind come to be refined by distinctions in debate, we may refine away the greatest privileges we have. One parliament called so soon after another, has not been for some time. That called in 1640 sat but three weeks, and the king repented half an hour after he had dissolved it, and then another was called; and there is no danger to the kingdom though we are sent away. And wherein does a new parliament differ? They are the people still in another parliament, and I hope no man will be alarmed

with that. I wonder that Mr. Seymour is absent; he knows not what place to sit in, without displeasing the king. The king answers your representation, 'that this is losing time,' and there is nothing remaining upon your books whom you have chosen for speaker, (for till you are qualified by the tests you can enter nothing;) but it is entered upon the lords books, 'That your choice of Mr. Seymour is discharged, and you are directed to chuse another man.' And what privilege will you gain by the expedient? When the practice has been always with you of chusing, you will get no reputation by an expedient. I would address the king again in this, &c. and hope for success. When secretary Williamson was committed to the Tower, the last parliament, the commons had an answer, &c. and rougher things followed: the act for the militia was rejected. But if you address again, I hope the king will answer you by the advice of his council.

Mr. Vaughan.] Your question is not now, whether you shall insist upon Mr. Seymour for speaker, &c. but your being called hither to consult *de arduis regni negotiis*. When your privileges are invaded, what way have you to do what you came hither for? I speak now because the parliament is ruining—Perhaps our prince is misinformed, and he does not look upon our paper, nor consider it. Whatever you do afterwards, press your paper now; but at the beginning of a parliament, do not give up your right.

Mr. Williams.] This is no 'loss of time,' but it will be 'loss of right,' if you insist not upon your privileges. And plainly, if the
right

right be with us, shall we sit still, and let it be invaded? And you, in parliament give away the right of parliament? Acquiesce in your right, one way or other, and have a fair question for it, and part not with it so easily.

Colonel Birch.] I speak at this time under some disorder and great fear. This matter before us requires as great and serious consideration as any thing that has happened in my time. When the last parliament left things, many things concerning the gentlemen in the Tower were undiscovered; and many were under the fear of it. This is so plain a thing, that scarce a man but will be descanting upon this point. Undoubtedly your speaker is chosen, and ought not to be rejected without cause shown why; but those are not true consequences, 'That the king may, by the same reason, refuse all speakers and bills too.' I desire to do that here, that, if any mischief follows upon it, we may answer it. We have shown our opinion of Mr. Seymour, and have stuck to him as long as we could. It seems, the king has occasion for him, and you may chuse a third person; whoever does this, I am apt to think, will do more. I desire none will prejudge.—Greater things than this must be debated. Whoever threw in the bone, the king will see that we step over this to oblige him.—I hope he will let us go currently in our business. The king's answer to me looks as if some such thing was resolved on, and then I doubt whether we are able to answer to God and those that sent us hither, in the result, if we too much insist upon our right, &c. In the choice

of a third person, it loses not our liberty, but, I believe, gains a step.

Mr. William Harbord.] I was never reduced to so great a strait how to give my opinion, as I am now. Did I think this was giving up your rights, I would be the last man that should give my consent to it. I think the king has power to deny his approbation of a speaker. Suppose it should so fall out that any parliament should make choice of a speaker to-day, and that gentleman should be so unhappy as to wound any man, and that man be in danger of his life, and the king should say, 'I am informed of such a thing:—Or, that the speaker you had chosen had had a hand in this conspiracy of the papists—*He was taken to order by*

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] Really we are in great disorder, as to arguments, on both sides. The point in debate is the king's approbation and reprobation of a speaker chosen—As well give it up and *monstrari digitis*—The speaker we have chosen, Mr. Seymour, has declared his abilities—And some speakers may so spoil a question that you may never do any business. If the king has such a prerogative, that the king may say 'No,' to our choice, it may serve a turn to knock another speaker down as well as this, and so we shall become utterly useless to the intent we were sent hither for. In this great strait, if an expedient could be found out, if we could make our claim on record, as well as the king's refusal on the lords book; but that appears there, and ours does not, and is no where for us. As this now stands, were

were there not something else in the case, we would easily part with it. It is a great advantage for the king to set up his throne in the hearts of his people—There will be great difficulty in an expedient in this matter; and that must be with great patience and kindness to hear one another. If the king pleases to call Mr. Seymour to the lords house, all is free and at liberty, and we may proceed to the choice of another, and our privileges will be safe, &c. But since we are between two rocks, it becomes prudent men to go where the least danger is—But I know not what to propose.

Sir Edward Dering.] I am not so superstitious, that, because we stumbled at the threshold, we should leave off our journey; and I hope we shall be at our journey's end. I hoped, that, after two or three days, and the consideration of the merits of the person, and our choice, the king would have admitted Mr. Seymour, &c. But seeing he does not, I would proceed to another choice. There is no precedent directly in the case, of our power, &c. In this doubtful case, I would consider in prudence what is to be done. All know our dissatisfactions at home, and that we have a powerful enemy abroad. We have a restless faction at home of papists. We are in a very bad and helpless condition. Suppose the king should dissolve this parliament, upon this point, and call another, it will be a discouragement to gentlemen to come again; and if there be no other consequence of our pains than to sit but a week, gentlemen will not be ambitious of that trust. Consider whether we can answer it to the

country, if we break upon this point. If it be said, "That if the king refuses one speaker, he may refuse five hundred, and has not refused any, these hundreds of years, that is a strange inference. I think it the best expedient to chuse a third person.

Mr. Garroway.] I am not much frightened, nor much invited to sit, since I find, at the beginning, what entertainment you are likely to have at the latter end of the parliament. We are only unhappy that the king does not consider our representation—Let us try the king, whether he will or no, for one day. I would not yield up our right, and, I believe the king will find out an expedient, and neither infringe your liberty nor his own prerogative. I have known whole sessions defeated in a day, by a prorogation, and if this be done, by the same counsel it may be again. I pray that with all duty imaginable, the king may be farther addressed in the matter; and if he will not give us an answer, then I would put the question of our right.

Sir Thomas Clarges.] This point of prerogative, that has stuck these hundreds of years, will raise that other scruple to break you. There is great difference betwixt matters of grace and matters of right. This of chusing our speaker, &c. is so much of the essence of parliament, that we cannot part with it. When was any speaker, that was presented, ever refused? If nothing of that be, but absolute power in the king; suppose five or six subsidies should be demanded, and you make application to the king, 'That the commons are poor and cannot raise them
all,'

all,' and the king should answer, 'Go your ways, consider what I have said, and raise them;'—I am afraid that, when you have chosen your speaker, and that is over, still you will have blocks and interpositions in the way, and ill counsellors will be encouraged to advise yet worse. The same answer may be given to our three requests of 'Freedom of speech, &c.' which are usually made by the speaker, &c. In 1 James, the commons made a long representation of their right to those three privileges of parliament. If my borough that I serve for should ask me, 'Why we did not chuse another speaker?' I will answer, 'Because I will not part with their right.' I advise, therefore, that we do as we have done in the former king's time, in the petition of right; that we apply to the king for a better answer to our representation.

Serjeant Maynard.] This is not a question to put the ruin of a nation upon. The last parliament, pursuing things with zeal and truth, yet were dissolved. I could not have believed it. I believe that gentlemen have in this matter spoken their hearts, and I believe I shall speak mine too. What is your evidence for this right that you pretend to? From R. II's and Hen. IV's time, there has been no denial of the speaker that you have chosen, &c. Because it has not been denied, cannot it be denied? Why do you let the speaker excuse himself at the lords bar, and not accept his excuse here? If a man can show the fruits of his ancient possession, though his evidence be lost, yet that goes a great way. It is said, 'By this we shall lose our privileges, and speakers

may be rejected without end.' It cannot be presumed that our speakers may be rejected till one be got for the turn; that will be too gross. We come here for the good of the king's crown, and the government, and posterity, as well as for our own present good. If we demand just laws of the king, he grants or rejects them, and it is a greater prerogative than rejecting or accepting a speaker. That which astonishes me is, we have dangers at home and abroad.—This matter of right is not clear to me. But it is clear that we shall be ruined by a breach with the king.

Mr. Solicitor Finch.] I think it a good expedient to chuse a third person for speaker, and I think it not fit to represent to the king what he has twice denied us. The king's negative power is as much as chusing a speaker—Not all one.—

Mr. Vaughan.] What higher testimony can a subject have for all he has than records?—I would not show the way here to cancel records. When we consider that thirty laws were broken by the declaration for liberty of conscience, and money given for a fleet, and we had no fleet, money for an army and no war, what cannot we suppose? What remedy can we have, when the king will not so much as look upon our petition, that has all our rights?—The same counsel put him upon this? This is but beginning to ride a parliament. Languishing persons take physic, not out of hopes to be cured, but to prolong their life some time. I fear that may be our case.

Colonel Titus.] There are not worse counsels than have been given by those about the king, and I expect no better from them. Nobody

body will deny that the choice of a speaker is in the house. Lord Coke grants that the choice of a speaker is a *Congé d'elire*—But the bishop is chosen, in effect, and named by the king; but the speaker is not. Let gentlemen shew me any law or usage to the contrary. If there be none, we have reason to think the king has no right, &c. and something is at the bottom that we know not of. A speaker has been chosen and laid aside; but never but in case of disability; as in Sir John Popham's case. Cheyney was chosen here, and was excused, and Sir John Dorwood was chosen in his place, and till he came up to the lords to be presented, &c. the king did not know of any body that was chosen. We all know that anciently the first demand from the commons was, 'That the king would be pleased to confirm *Magna Charta* and *Charta de Foresta*.' I would know whether the king had a right to annul those laws; and that the people were not punished for breaking them? I suppose this to be our right (for all are not of equal moment) and all are bound to assert it, yet not to venture their necks upon it. This matter is not of that last importance as to venture the kingdom upon it. If the king denies one or two speakers, he may deny ten, till he have one to serve a turn: it is possible, but not probable. The words of the writ that calls us hither are, 'to consult *de quibusdam arduis regni negotiis*'—and all that is to give money: an empty exchequer, and a full house! Will the king lose his money, do you think, by putting by forty speakers? I would

not have that argument pass, that if we chuse not another speaker, we shall be dissolved. When once a parliament is so fond of their places, and so fearful of a dissolution, that parliament did never do any good. Gentlemen did not expect such an answer from the king; but when I consider who was the counsellor of it, I wonder not at all at it. I move you to adjourn till to-morrow morning eight of the clock.

The debate was accordingly adjourned by the clerk.

Wednesday, March 12.

[The adjourned debate resumed.]

Sir John Cloberry.] Moves, that the question may be put for chusing another speaker.

Mr. Trenchard.] The king has no right to reject our speaker, but ancient usage has been to the contrary. Consider the nature of the thing; if the case be doubtful, we ought to insist upon it. It is a great inconvenience to the house to have no speaker; and more for the king; and where it is so, it ought to turn the scales. We are told of 'dangers abroad and at home.' But that is more to give warrant for us to give our rights away. Those persons who formerly have made misunderstandings betwixt the king and parliament, I see, will continue it; as yet you cannot honourably admit of an expedient. At present, you have humbly addressed the king, by way of representation of your case; and the king has given you such an answer as was never yet given to any house of commons.

You

You expose the honour of the house to censure, if you give up your right upon such a slight answer. I would therefore address the king for a farther answer.

Sir Hugh Cholmondeley.] As far as I can guess, this question is better left undetermined. If the king can refuse a speaker, he may refuse several. If the king has not liberty, &c. he cannot displace, upon excuse of infirmity. We had better begin anew, and leave it as it was. It was moved, 'That the king might cause nothing of this matter to be entered upon the lords journal.' I propose that way as most expedient.

Sir John Knight.] You have adjourned that very debate to this day, and your right of chusing the speaker is your proper debate, and you can go upon nothing else.

Sir Harbottle Grimstone.] It has been our work four or five days to find out an expedient in this matter, and we cannot. The king has been so advised, that we chuse any member but one; which is as much as to say, 'Chuse whom you will but twenty.' Except one, and except twenty. It was a saying of king James, 'That when he called a parliament, he let down his prerogative to his people; but when he dissolved a parliament, he took it up again; not for his pleasure, but for his power.' If one address will not do, I am for a second and a third to the king.

Sir John Hewley.] I would serve my king and my country, but cannot be in a capacity to give up the cause for ever. Shall not we have our tongue to speak our own words? As for that precedent in

Lord Coke

cern themselves in parliament, and that is the reason they look not into those cases. But I believe, if lord Coke had been here at this debate, he would have changed his opinion. For continuance of this privilege for two hundred years is great authority. But it is said, '*Ab initio non fuit sic.*'—It is a voluntary act, and no positive law; a thing done only out of respect to the king. It is said, 'That a speaker has been rejected by the king, and that is an evidence of the king's power'—But this is materially on our side; *exceptio probat regulam in non exceptis*. Sir John Popham, who was rejected, was sick. This person, Mr. Seymour, not disabling himself by any excuse, and being a person so near the king as a counsellor, it is no breach of respect to the king to make another address, &c. I look upon it as an undoubted privilege of the people, and it may prove fatal to give it up, when for two hundred years never any speaker was presented to the king, but Popham, and he for the cause of his disability, &c. When Serjeant Philips was chosen speaker, and placed in the chair, he issued out his warrant for writs, and the great seal obeyed them, before he was confirmed by the king. The king says, or generally by the lord chancellor, 'Go, and chuse your speaker;' not 'Go to your house, and chuse whom I nominate,' but 'Chuse your speaker.' Shall this be taken away by a side-wind? *A factio ad jus non valet consequentia*. The speaker is our servant, and is he to obey his master, or no? Though the speaker be the greatest commoner of Eng-

England, yet he is not the greatest community of England. To have a servant imposed upon a man, though by the king himself, will not be suffered by any private master, or merchant; and shall the commons of England endure it? The reason of it will give you light. The case of Mitton, in lord Coke's fourth Reports: the king created a sheriff of a county; the sheriff, by virtue of his office, makes his under-sheriff; but the king created an under-sheriff. The judges agreed that the king could not do it, because the high-sheriff was to answer for his deputies, if the king cannot. Shall the king put a tongue into our mouths, to speak for us? I would make a re-address to the king, as has been moved.

Sir John Reresby.] If you put the king upon a dissolution of the parliament upon this point, though some gentlemen say, 'they do not fear it, because of the king's necessity for money;' the king's necessity is the people's necessity; and if we have so little consideration of the king's necessity, the king may have as little of ours; therefore I move that you will nominate a second or third person, &c.

Sir Thomas Exton.] I shall not enter into the king's prerogative in this matter. That has been sufficiently spoken to, and I can add nothing. I am not of opinion, that to wave it now is to give it up for ever. The city is on fire, and one comes and blows up my house, which is my right, but upon that extremity I wave it. No man will say that this is our right; and as the king has given up his

right by our free choice of a speaker, as he has directed you, it is no yielding the point.

Mr. Garroway.] It is the constant method of parliament, that, upon an adjourned debate, the question ought to be read.

It was read accordingly.

Sir Edward Dering.] It seems to me, all circumstances considered, the constant practice to the contrary—The mace comes down from the lords house before the speaker, and does not go up before him. It came not down now before him; and I believe Mr. Seymour did not think himself well settled in the chair without the king's allowance; and what difficulty would the gentleman be in, were he here? Many of those privileges we now enjoy are of later date than this we now pretend to. That the king can refuse a speaker, upon reason given, we see has been, and the king has now given a reason, why he approves not of your choice; 'Because he has employment for Mr. Seymour in another place.' In some books, we find we have asked the lords consent. Onslow, when speaker here, was called by writ to the lords house to assist there, and he was sent down hither again upon request of the commons. I move that a third man may be chosen.

Mr. Bennet.] It is your right to chuse your speaker, and to turn him out too. When you re-address the king, I would consider who put this bone amongst us; and put that into the address. I am not afraid of dissolving. He that did this will keep it inch by inch, and

and upon hue and cry; this man (Danby) is as remarkable in the north, as somebody (Clifford) was in the west.

Mr. Williams.] Your debates ought to be applied to your question. To debate, that it is the right of the house to chuse, and the king to refuse a speaker, I am sorry to hear, that now, when your representation to the king has plainly asserted the thing. When that appears to be your general opinion, I take it to be a very strange thing now to debate the contrary. But since you are gone out of the way, pray come in again and assert your right. Prerogative does and must consist, and the essence of it, as much in custom as any of our privileges. Now the business of the five days is to make a precedent in your house against yourselves as it were. Dr. Exton, who is in another orb of the law, would let your right sleep now, to resume * it another time. Now popery and foreign fears are upon us! I have ever observed, that prerogative once gained was never got back again, and our privileges lost are never restored. What will become of you when a popish successor comes, when in king Charles II's time, the best of princes, you gave up this privilege? When you have the oppression of a tyrant upon you, and all ill counsels upon you, what will become of you? Now you have none to struggle with, but ill counsellors and a good prince. I will lay this as heavy upon counsellors as any man can lay it upon man. I am as willing to heal as any man, but can

you lay this aside with honour, having represented it already? He that made this question cannot want another to play with, and then you will be sent home maimed in your privileges, wounded in your body. This is like an Italian revenge, damning the soul first, and then killing the body. The representation you have delivered, is very moderately penned; and will you receive this manner of answering? When you have presented an humble petition, what sort of answer do you receive? Do you not, by laying this aside, set up a worse precedent than you have had an answer? I have that in my mind which I cannot so well express, but gentlemen may easily imagine. By good counsel, the king may heal all this, but it will never be in the power of the house of commons to retrieve it, if you give up your right.

The second humble representation to his majesty:

* Most gracious sovereign,

* Whereas by the gracious answer your majesty was pleased to give to our first message in council, whereby your majesty was pleased to declare a resolution not to infringe our just rights and privileges, we, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal commons, were encouraged to make an humble representation to your majesty upon the choice of our speaker, which on Tuesday last was presented to your majesty by some of our mem-

* Sir Thomas Exton was member for the university of Cambridge.

bers, we do, with great trouble and infinite sorrow, find by the report that was made to us, by those members at their return, that your majesty was pleased to give an immediate answer to the same, without taking any farther consideration thereof; which we are persuaded, if your majesty had done, what we then offered to your majesty would have so far prevailed upon your royal judgment, as to have given your majesty satisfaction, as to the reasonableness thereof, and preserved us in your majesty's favourable opinion of our proceedings; and since we do humbly conceive, that the occasion of this question hath arisen from your majesty's not being truly informed of the state of the case, we humbly beseech your majesty to take the said representation into your farther consideration, and to give us such a gracious answer, that we may be put into a capacity to manifest our readiness to enter into those consultations which necessarily tend to the preservation and welfare of your majesty and your kingdoms.'

Ordered, That this be presented to his majesty by the same members that presented the other representation,

Mr. Powle reported, That they had presented it to his majesty, and that his majesty received the same, and said, 'I will return you an answer to-morrow.'

Thursday, March 13.

The commons being met, in expectation of his majesty's answer, about eleven of the clock the king sent the black rod for them to at-

tend him in the house of lords, which they did; where

The lord chancellor said, 'That it was his majesty's pleasure that this parliament be prorogued to Saturday the 15th of March instant. And accordingly it is prorogued to that time.'

Letters of the right honourable Lady M—y W—y M—. Written during her travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, to persons of distinction, men of letters, &c. in different parts of Europe. Which contain, among other curious relations, accounts of the policy and manners of the Turks; drawn from sources that have been inaccessible to other travellers. In three volumes. Duodecimo.

THE ease and elegance of the style of these letters fully justifies the very favourable reception they have met with. It is so common with editors to boast of the works they take upon them to usher into the world, that we do not wonder at it in the present case; but we admire the unusual art with which the boast is here made. The title page promises more than any other work of the kind could contain, for it tells us the writer drew from *sources inaccessible* to others. The preface begins with disclaiming all vaunt, but at the same time challenges the reader's highest approbation, under the penalty of being proved a reader incapable of relishing true beauty. The advertisement that follows calls for the attention of all the *men of taste*, and all the *women of fashion*, to which classes every man

man and woman in England, who can read, affects to belong. We agree, indeed, that the traveller hath struck out a new path, and that it is enlivened by a certain vivacity and spirit not common to travellers. We are, in particular, so well pleased with the ease of her style, that we had not called the purity of it in question, had not the prefacer fixed it as the standard of the English tongue; which we cannot quite admit, even to compliment a lady. In the very second page, and in the very first letter, and very first day's journey out of her own country, the lady begins to forget her own language. She says she had *voitures* to carry her from Helvoetsluys to the Brill; we cannot help thinking our English word *carriages* would have been as pure and as expressive. The *accablée* (letter xlix) with visits at Paris, in her return home, is, considering how much she had travelled, very allowable; but there is in many places an affectation of using foreign words, not quite consistent with the boasted purity of her language.

It is not, however, the policy or government of countries that the reader is to expect in these letters; the supposed authoress having given her greatest attention to the manners and way of living of the people of rank in the several countries she passed through. In the true genius of a fine lady, visiting is every where her object, and possibly the reader may be curious to see the different manner of visiting in different countries. Her first stop was at Ratisbon; the manners of the mi-

nisters there are described in a very lively manner.

"You know that all the nobility of this place are envoys from different states. Here are a great number of them, and they might pass their time agreeably enough, if they were less delicate on the point of ceremony. But instead of joining in the design of making the town as pleasant to one another as they can, and improving their little societies, they amuse themselves no other way, than with perpetual quarrels, which they take care to eternize, by leaving them to their successors; and an envoy to Ratisbon receives regularly, half a dozen quarrels, among the perquisites of his employment. You may be sure the ladies are not wanting, on their side, in cherishing and improving these important piques, which divide the town almost into as many parties as there are families. They chuse rather to suffer the mortification of sitting almost alone on their assembly nights, than to recede one jot from their pretensions. I have not been here above a week, and yet I have heard, from almost every one of them, the whole history of their wrongs, and dreadful complaints of the injustice of their neighbours, in hopes to draw me to their party. But I think it very prudent to remain neuter, though if I was to stay amongst them, there would be no possibility of continuing so, their quarrels running so high, that they will not be civil to those that visit their adversaries. The foundation of these everlasting disputes turns entirely upon rank, place, and the title of Excellency, which

they all pretend to, and what is very hard, will give it to nobody. For my part I could not forbear advising them (for the public good) to give the title of Excellency to every body, which would include the receiving it from every body; but the very mention of such a dishonourable peace, was received with as much indignation, as Mrs. Blackaire did the motion of a reference. And indeed, I began to think myself ill-natured, to offer to take from them, in a town where there are so few diversions, so entertaining an amusement. I know that my peaceable disposition already gives me a very ill figure, and that 'tis publicly whispered as a piece of impertinent pride in me, that I have hitherto been saucily civil to every body, as if I thought nobody good enough to quarrel with. I should be obliged to change my behaviour, if I did not intend to pursue my journey in a few days." *Letter vi.*

Her next stop was at Vienna; their manner of visiting there, and their dress at that time, which we suppose to be authentic, may be matter of curiosity.

"Though I have so lately troubled you, my dear sister, with a long letter, yet I will keep my promise in giving you an account of my first going to court. In order to that ceremony, I was squeezed up in a gown, and adorned with a gorget and the other implements thereunto belonging, a dress very inconvenient, but which certainly shows the neck and shape to great advantage. I cannot forbear giving you some description of the fashions here, which are more monstrous and contrary to all common sense and reason, than 'tis

possible for you to imagine. They build certain fabrics of gauze on their heads, about a yard high, consisting of three or four stories fortified with numberless yards of heavy ribbon. The foundation of this structure is a thing they call a *Bourlet*, which is exactly of the same shape and kind, but about four times as big as those rolls our prudent milk maids make use of to fix their pails upon. This machine they cover with their own hair, which they mix with a great deal of false, it being a particular beauty to have their heads too large to go into a moderate tub. Their hair is prodigiously powdered to conceal the mixture, and set out with three or four rows of bodkins, (wonderfully large, that stick out two or three inches from their hair) made of diamonds, pearls, red, green, and yellow bones, that it certainly requires as much art and experience to carry the load upright, as to dance upon May-day with the garland. Their whalebone petticoats outdo ours by several yards circumference, and cover some acres of ground. You may easily suppose how this extraordinary dress sets off and improves the natural ugliness with which God Almighty has been pleased to endow them, generally speaking. Even the lovely empress herself is obliged to comply, in some degree, with these absurd fashions, which they would not quit for all the world. I had a private audience (according to ceremony) of half an hour, and then all the other ladies were permitted to come and make their court. I was perfectly charmed with the empress; I cannot however tell you that her features are regular; her eyes are

not

not large, but have a lively look full of sweetness; her complexion the finest I ever saw; her nose and forehead well made, but her mouth has ten thousand charms, that touch the soul. When she smiles, 'tis with a beauty and sweetness that forces adoration. She has a vast quantity of fine fair hair; but then her person!—one must speak of it poetically to do it rigid justice; all that the poets have said of the mien of Juno, the air of Venus, come not up to the truth. The Graces move with her; the famous statue of Medicis was not formed with more delicate proportions; nothing can be added to the beauty of her neck and hands. Till I saw them, I did not believe there were any in nature so perfect, and I was almost sorry that my rank here did not permit me to kiss them; but they are kissed sufficiently, for every body, that waits on her, pays that homage at their entrance, and when they take leave. When the ladies were come in, she sat down at *Quinze*. I could not play at a game I had never seen before, and she ordered me a seat at her right hand, and had the goodness to talk to me very much, with that grace so natural to her. I expected every moment, when the men were to come in to pay their court; but this drawing-room is very different from that of England; no man enters it but the grand master, who comes in to advertise the empress of the approach of the emperor. His imperial majesty did me the honour of speaking to me in a very obliging manner, but he never speaks to any of the other ladies, and the whole passes with a gravity and air of ceremony that

has something very formal in it. The empress Amelia, dowager of the late emperor Joseph, came this evening to wait on the reigning empress, followed by the two arch-duchesses her daughters, who are very agreeable young princesses. Their imperial majesties rose and went to meet her at the door of the room, after which she was seated in an armed chair next the empress, and in the same manner at supper, and there the men had the permission of paying their court. The arch-duchesses sat on chairs with backs without arms. The table was entirely served, and all the dishes set on, by the empress's maids of honour, which are twelve young ladies of the first quality. They have no salary, but their chamber at court, where they live in a sort of confinement, not being suffered to go to the assemblies or public places in town, except in compliment to the wedding of a sister maid, whom the empress always presents with her picture set in diamonds. The three first of them are called *Ladies of the Key*, and wear gold keys by their sides; but what I find most pleasant, is the custom, which obliges them as long as they live, after they have left the empress's service, to make her some present every year on the day of her feast. Her majesty is served by no married women but the *Grand Maitresse*, who is generally a widow of the first quality, always very old, and is at the same time *groom of the stole* and mother of the maids. The dressers are not at all in the figure they pretend to in England, being looked upon no otherwise than as downright chambermaids. I had an audience next day of the empress

mother, a princess of great virtue and goodness, but who piques herself too much on a violent devotion. She is perpetually performing extraordinary acts of penance, without having ever done any thing to deserve them. She has the same number of maids of honour, whom she suffers to go in colours; but she herself never quits her mourning; and sure nothing can be more dismal than the mourning here, even for a brother. There is not the least bit of linen to be seen; all black crape instead of it. The neck, ears, and side of the face are covered with a plaited piece of the same stuff, and the face that peeps out in the midst of it, looks as if it were pilloried. The widows wear over and above, a crape forehead cloth, and in this solemn weed, go to all the public places of diversion without scruple." *Letter ix.*

Vienna is the place of Etiquette, and the letters which follow our extract give a lively and an agreeable account of it.

The last letter of the first volume (dated from Adrianople,) is, perhaps, the most extraordinary in the whole collection. We cannot therefore refrain presenting the reader with it.

"I am now got into a new world, where every thing I see, appears to me a change of scene: and I write to your ladyship with some content of mind, hoping, at least, that you will find the charm of novelty in my letters, and no longer reproach me, that I tell you nothing extraordinary. I won't trouble you with a relation of our tedious journey; but I must not omit what I saw remarkable at Sophia, one of the most beautiful

towns in the Turkish empire, and famous for its hot baths, that are resorted to both for diversion and health. I stopped here one day, on purpose to see them; and designing to go incognito, I hired a Turkish coach. These voitures are not at all like ours, but much more convenient for the country, the heat being so great that glasses would be very troublesome. They are made a good deal in the manner of the Dutch stage-coaches, having wooden lattices painted and gilded; the inside being also painted with baskets and nosegays of flowers, intermixed commonly with little poetical mottos. They are covered all over with scarlet cloth, lined with silk, and very often richly embroidered and fringed. This covering entirely hides the persons in them, but may be thrown back at pleasure, and thus permit the ladies to peep through the lattices. They hold four people very conveniently, seated on cushions, but not raised.

In one of these covered wagons, I went to the *Bagnio* about ten o'clock. It was already full of women. It is built of stone, in the shape of a dome, with no windows but in the roof, which give light enough. There were five of these domes joined together, the outmost being less than the rest, and serving only as a hall, where the *Portress* stood at the door. Ladies of quality generally give this woman a crown or ten shillings, and I did not forget that ceremony. The next room is a very large one, paved with marble, and all round it are two raised sofas of marble, one above another. There were four fountains of cold water in this room, falling first into marble basons,

basons, and then running on the floor in little channels made for that purpose, which carried the streams into the next room, something less than this, with the same sort of marble sofas, but so hot with streams of sulphur, proceeding from the baths joining to it, 'twas impossible to stay there with one's cloaths on. The two other domes were the hot baths, one of which had cocks of cold water turning into it, to temper it to what degree of warmth the bathers pleased to have.

I was in my travelling habit, which is a riding dress, and certainly appeared very extraordinary to them. Yet there was not one of them that shewed the least surprise, or impertinent curiosity, but received me with all the obliging civility possible. I know no European court, where the ladies would have behaved themselves in so polite a manner to such a stranger. I believe, upon the whole, there were two hundred women, and yet none of those disdainful smiles, and satirical whispers, that never fail in our assemblies, when any body appears that is not dressed exactly in the fashion. They repeated over and over to me; 'Uzelle, pek Uzelle,' which is nothing but 'Charming, very charming.'—The first sofas were covered with cushions and rich carpets, on which sat the ladies; and on the second, their slaves behind them, but without any distinction of rank by their dress, all being in the state of nature, that is, in plain English, stark naked, without any beauty or defect concealed. Yet there was not the least wanton smile or immodest gesture amongst them. They walked and moved

with the same majestic grace which Milton describes our general mother with. There were many amongst them, as exactly proportioned as ever any goddess was drawn by the pencil of a Guido or Titian.—And most of their skins shinningly white, only adorned by their beautiful hair, divided into many tresses, hanging on their shoulders, braided either with pearl or ribbon, perfectly representing the figures of the Graces.

I was here convinced of the truth of a reflection I have often made, 'that if it were the fashion to go naked, the face would be hardly observed.' I perceived that the ladies of the most delicate skins and finest shapes, had the greatest share of my admiration, though their faces were sometimes less beautiful than those of their companions. To tell you the truth, I had wickedness enough, to wish secretly, that Mr. Gervais could have been there invisible. I fancy it would have very much improved his art, to see so many fine women naked, in different postures, some in conversation, some working, others drinking coffee or sherbet, and many negligently lying on their cushions, while their slaves (generally pretty girls of seventeen, or eighteen) were employed in braiding their hair in several pretty fancies. In short, 'tis the womens coffee-house, where all the news of the town is told, scandal invented, &c.—They generally take this diversion once a week, and stay there at least four or five hours, without getting cold, by immediate coming out of the hot bath into the cool room, which was very surprising to me. The lady

that seemed the most considerable amongst them, entreated me to sit by her, and would fain have undressed me for the bath. I excused myself with some difficulty. They being however all so earnest in persuading me, I was at last forced to open my shirt, and shew them my stays, which satisfied them very well; for, I saw, they believed I was locked up in that machine, and that it was not in my own power to open it, which contrivance they attributed to my husband.——I was charmed with their civility and beauty, and should have been very glad to pass more time with them; but Mr. W—— resolving to pursue his journey next morning early, I was in haste to see the ruins of Justinian's church, which did not afford me so agreeable a prospect as I had left, being little more than a heap of stones." *Letter xxvi.*

We doubt a little if this sort of meeting is so exactly conformable to the Turkish manners, for not only is the intercourse of the sexes

forbid, but that of women with women is very restrained. And this makes us suspect a little, that the writer of these letters has here given some scope to imagination, and is not the lady who is generally supposed to be the author of them. The observation that if women were to go naked, the face would be hardly observed, and the idea of the stays, seem to discover something of the wag; and the stile of the preface, as well as the editor's advertisement, has so great a resemblance to the letters themselves, that we almost imagine the whole written by the same hand. A very indifferent pun indeed, in a note to the preface, may be by another hand; but if there should be a foundation for our surmise, we must allow that our pseudo lady traveller has executed the project with great art and ingenuity. On the other hand, the mention of inoculation*, a blessing we certainly owe to the wisdom and good sense of lady M. W. M.——and again the

* The original manner of inoculation is worth attention. "*A propos* of distempers, I am going to tell you a thing, that will make you wish yourself here. The small-pox, so fatal, and so general amongst us, is here entirely harmless, by the invention of *engrafting*, which is the term they give it. There is a set of old women, who make it their business to perform the operation, every autumn, in the month of September, when the great heat is abated. People send to one another to know if any of their family has a mind to have the small-pox; they make parties for this purpose, and when they are met (commonly fifteen or sixteen together) the old woman comes with a nut-shell full of matter of the best sort of small-pox, and asks what veins you please to have opened. She immediately rips open that you offer to her, with a large needle (which gives you no more pain than a common scratch) and puts into the vein, as much matter as can lie upon the head of her needle, and after that, binds up the little wound with a hollow bit of stiel, and in this manner opens four or five veins. The Grecians have commonly the superstition of opening one in the middle of the forehead, one in each arm, and one in the breast, to mark the sign of the cross; but this has a very ill effect, all these wounds leaving little scars, and is not done by those that are not superstitious, who chuse to have them in the legs, or that part of the arm that is concealed. The children or young patients play together all the rest of the day, and are in perfect health to the eighth. Then
the

the mention of the *Ananasses*, letter xix. then not known in England, and other circumstances, seem to carry such internal proofs of the authenticity of the work, that we only hint our doubts. If the reader is resolved to believe the lady M. W. M. to have been the author of these letters, he will be pleased with the description of the dress she wore at Constantinople.

“The first part of my dress is a pair of drawers, very full, that reach to my shoes, and conceal the legs more modestly than your petticoats. They are of a thin rose-coloured damask, brocaded with silver flowers. My shoes are of white kid leather, embroidered with gold. Over this hangs my smock, of a fine white silk gauze, edged with embroidery. This smock has wide sleeves, hanging half-way down the arm, and is closed at the neck with a diamond button; but the shape and colour of the bosom is very well to be distinguished through it.—The *Antery* is a waistcoat, made close to the shape, of white and gold damask, with very long sleeves falling back, and fringed with deep gold fringe, and should have diamond or pearl buttons. My *Castan*, of the same stuff with my drawers, is a robe exactly fitted to my shape, and reaching to my feet, with very long strait falling sleeves. Over this is the girdle, of about four fingers broad, which, all that can afford it, have entirely of diamonds or other precious

stones: those, who will not be at that expence, have it of exquisite embroidery on satin; but it must be fastened before with a clasp of diamonds.—The *Curdée* is a loose robe they throw off, or put on, according to the weather, being of a rich brocade (mine is green and gold) either lined with ermine or fables; the sleeves reach very little below the shoulders. The head-dress is composed of a cap, called *Tal-poch*, which is, in winter, of fine velvet embroidered with pearls or diamonds, and, in summer, of a light shining silver stuff. This is fixed on one side of the head, hanging a little way down with a gold tassel, and bound on, either with a circle of diamonds, (as I have seen several) or a rich embroidered handkerchief. On the other side of the head, the hair is laid flat; and here the ladies are at liberty to show their fancies; some putting flowers, others a plume of herons feathers, and, in short, what they please; but the most general fashion is a large *Bouquet* of jewels, made like natural flowers, that is, the buds of pearls; the roses of different coloured rubies; the *jeffamines* of diamonds; the *jonquils* of topazes, &c. so well set and enamelled, 'tis hard to imagine any thing of that kind so beautiful. The hair hangs at its full length behind, divided into tresses braided with pearl or ribbon, which is always in great quantity. I never saw in my life so many fine heads of hair. In one lady's, I have counted a hun-

the fever begins to seize them, and they keep their beds two days, very seldom three. They have very rarely above twenty or thirty in their faces, which never mark, and in eight days time they are as well as before their illness. Where they are wounded, there remain running sores during the distemper, which I do not doubt is a great relief to it.” Letter xxxi.

dred and ten of the tresses, all natural; but it must be owned, that every kind of beauty is more common here than with us. 'Tis surprising to see a young woman that is not very handsome. They have naturally the most beautiful complexions in the world, and generally large black eyes." *Letter xxix.*

The following extract cannot be unacceptable to the reader of taste:

"They have what they call the *sublime*, that is, a stile proper for poetry, and which is the exact scripture stile. I believe you would be pleased to see a genuine example of this; and I am very glad I have it in my power to satisfy your curiosity, by sending

you a faithful copy of the verses that Ibrahim Bassa, the reigning favourite, has made for the young princess, his contracted wife, whom he is not yet permitted to visit without witnesses, though she is gone home to his house. He is a man of wit and learning; and whether or no he is capable of writing good verse, you may be sure that, on such an occasion, he would not want the assistance of the best poets in the empire. Thus the verses may be looked upon as a sample of their finest poetry; and I don't doubt you'll be of my mind, that it is most wonderfully resembling the *Song of Solomon*, which was also addressed to a royal bride.

Turkish verses addressed to the Sultana, eldest daughter of Sultan
ACHMET III.

STANZA I.

Ver. **T**HE nightingale now wanders in the vines;

1. Her passion is to seek roses.
2. I went down to admire the beauty of the vines;
The sweetness of your charms has ravished my soul.
3. Your eyes are black and lovely,
But wild and disdainful as those of a stag.

STANZA II.

1. The wished possession is delayed from day to day,
The cruel sultan Achmet will not permit me
To see those cheeks, more vermilion than roses.
2. I dare not snatch one of your kisses,
The sweetness of your charms has ravished my soul.
3. Your eyes are black and lovely,
But wild and disdainful as those of a stag.

STANZA III.

1. The wretched Ibrahim sighs in these verses,
One dart from your eyes has pierc'd thro' my heart.
2. Ah!

2. Ah! when will the hour of possession arrive?
Must I yet wait a long time?
The sweetness of your charms has ravished my soul.
3. Ah! sultana! stag-ey'd—an angel amongst angels!
I desire,—and my desire remains unsatisfied.
Can you take delight to prey upon my heart?

STANZA IV.

1. My cries pierce the heavens!
My eyes are without sleep!
Turn to me, sultana—let me gaze on thy beauty.
2. Adieu!—I go down to the grave.
If you call me—I return.
My heart is—hot as sulphur; sigh and it will flame.
3. Crown of my life, fair light of my eyes!
My sultana! my princess!
I rub my face against the earth;—I am drown'd
in scalding tears—I rave!
Have you no compassion? will you not turn to look
upon me?" *Letter xxx.*

It is but justice, after hinting our doubts, to let the reader judge for himself on one of these passages, where the author claims a right to know more than other travellers.

"Now I am talking of my chamber, (at Adrianople) I remember, the description of the houses here will be as new to you, as any of the birds or beasts. I suppose you have read in most of the accounts of Turkey, that their houses are the most miserable pieces of building in the world. I can speak very learnedly on that subject, having been in so many of them; and I assure you, 'tis no such thing. We are now lodged in a palace, belonging to the grand signior. I really think the manner of building here very agreeable, and proper for the country. 'Tis true, they are not at all solicitous to beautify the out-sides of their houses, and

they are generally built of wood, which, I own, is the cause of many inconveniences; but this is not to be charged on the ill taste of the people, but on the oppression of the government. Every house, at the death of its master, is at the grand signior's disposal, and therefore no man cares to make a great expence, which he is not sure his family will be the better for. All their design is to build a house commodious, and that will last their lives; and they are very indifferent if it falls down the year after. Every house, great and small, is divided into two distinct parts, which only join together by a narrow passage. The first house has a large court before it, and open galleries all round it, which is, to me, a thing very agreeable. This gallery leads to all the chambers, which are commonly large, and with two rows of windows, the

the first being of painted glass; they seldom build above two stories, each of which has galleries. The stairs are broad, and not often above thirty steps. This is the house belonging to the lord, and the adjoining one is called the *Haram*, that is, the ladies apartment, (for the name of Seraglio is peculiar to the grand signior); it has a gallery running round it towards the garden, to which all the windows are turned, and the same number of chambers as the other, but more gay and splendid, both in painting and furniture. The second row of windows are very low, with grates like those of convents; the rooms are all spread with Persian carpets, and raised at one end of them (my chambers are raised at both ends) about two foot. This is the *Sopha*, which is laid with a richer sort of carpet, and all round it a sort of couch raised half a foot, covered with rich silk, according to the fancy or magnificence of the owner; mine is of scarlet cloth with a gold fringe. Round about this are placed, standing against the wall, two rows of cushions, the first very large, and the next little ones; and here the Turks display their greatest magnificence. They are generally brocade, or embroidery of gold wire upon white satin.—Nothing can look more gay and splendid.—These seats are all so convenient and easy, that I believe I shall never endure chairs as long as I live.—The rooms are low, which I think no fault, and the cieling is always of wood, generally inlaid or painted with flowers. They open in many places, with folding doors, and serve for cabinets, I think more

conveniently than ours. Between the windows are little arches to set pots of perfume, or baskets of flowers. But what pleases me best, is the fashion of having marble fountains in the lower part of the room, which throw up several spouts of water, giving, at the same time, an agreeable coolness, and a pleasant dashing sound, falling from one basin to another. Some of these are very magnificent. Each house has a bagnio, which consists generally in two or three little rooms leaded on the top, paved with marble, with basins, cocks of water, and all conveniences for either hot or cold baths.

You will perhaps be surprised at an account so different from what you have been entertained with by the common voyage-writers, who are very fond of speaking of what they don't know. It must be under a very particular character, or on some extraordinary occasion, that a Christian is admitted into the house of a man of quality, and their *Harams* are always forbidden ground. Thus they can only speak of the outside, which makes no great appearance; and the womens apartments are always built backward, removed from sight, and have no other prospect than the gardens, which are inclosed with very high walls. There are none of our *parterres* in them; but they are planted with high trees, which give an agreeable shade, and, to my fancy, a pleasing view. In the midst of the garden is the *Chiosk*, that is, a large room, commonly beautified with a fine fountain in the midst of it. It is raised nine or ten steps, and inclosed with gilded lattices, round which, vines, jessamines, and

and honey-suckles, make a sort of green wall. Large trees are planted round this place, which is the scene of their greatest pleasures, and where the ladies spend most of their hours, employed by their music or embroidery.—In the public gardens, there are public Chiosks, where people go that are not so well accommodated at home, and drink their coffee, sherbet, &c. Neither are they ignorant of a more durable manner of building; their mosques are all of free-stone, and the public Hanns, or inns, extremely magnificent, many of them taking up a large square, built round with shops under stone arches, where poor artificers are lodged gratis. They have always a mosque joining to them, and the body of the Hann is a most noble hall, capable of holding three or four hundred persons, the court extremely spacious, and cloisters round it, that give it the air of our colleges." *Letter xxxiii.*

Having presented the reader with two of our traveller's letters from Christian Europe, he will, no doubt, be pleased to see the same imagination displayed in the description of a visit paid at Constantinople.

"I was invited to dine with the grand vizier's lady, and it was with a great deal of pleasure I prepared myself for an entertainment, which was never before given to any Christian. I thought, I should very little satisfy her curiosity, (which I did not doubt was a considerable motive to the invitation) by going in a dress she was used to see, and therefore dressed myself in the court habit of Vienna, which is much more magnificent than ours. However, I chose to

go incognito, to avoid any disputes about ceremony, and went in a Turkish coach, only attended by my woman, that held up my train, and the Greek lady, who was my interpreters. I was met at the court door, by her black eunuch, who helped me out of the coach with great respect, and conducted me through several rooms, where her slaves, finely dressed, were ranged on each side. In the innermost I found the lady sitting on her sofa, in a sable vest. She advanced to meet me, and presented me with half a dozen of her friends, with great civility. She seemed a very good woman, near fifty years old. I was surprised to observe so little magnificence in her house, the furniture being all very moderate; and, except the habits and number of her slaves, nothing about her appeared expensive. She guessed at my thoughts, and told me, she was no longer of an age to spend either her time or money in superfluities; that her whole expence was in charity, and her whole employment praying to God. There was no affectation in this speech; both she and her husband are entirely given up to devotion. He never looks upon any other woman; and what is much more extraordinary, touches no bribes, notwithstanding the example of all his predecessors. He is so scrupulous in this point, he would not accept Mr. W.—'s present, till he had been assured over and over that it was a settled perquisite of his place, at the entrance of every ambassador. She entertained me with all kind of civility, till dinner came in, which was served, one dish at a time to a vast number, all finely dressed after

after their manner, which I don't think so bad as you have perhaps heard it represented. I am a very good judge of their eating, having lived three weeks in the house of an Effendi at Belgrade, who gave us very magnificent dinners, dressed by his own cooks. The first week they pleased me extremely; but, I own, I then began to grow weary of their table, and desired our own cook might add a dish or two after our manner. But I attribute this to custom, and am very much inclined to believe that an Indian, who had never tasted of either, would prefer their cookery to ours. Their saucers are very high, all the roast very much done. They use a great deal of very rich spice. The soup is served for the last dish; and they have at least as great a variety of ragouts, as we have. I was very sorry I could not eat of as many as the good lady would have had me, who was very earnest in serving me of every thing. The treat concluded with coffee and perfumes, which is a high mark of respect; two slaves kneeling censured my hair, cloaths, and handkerchief. After this ceremony, she commanded her slaves to play and dance, which they did with their guitars in their hands, and she excused to me their want of skill, saying she took no care to accomplish them in that art.

I returned her thanks, and soon after took my leave. I was conducted back in the same manner I entered, and would have gone straight to my own house, but the Greek lady with me earnestly solicited me to visit the Kahya's lady, saying, he was the second officer in the empire, and ought indeed to

be looked upon as the first, the grand vizier having only the name, while he exercised the authority. I had found so little diversion in the vizier's *Haram*, that I had no mind to go into another. But her importunity prevailed with me, and I am extremely glad I was so complaisant. All things here were quite another air than at the grand vizier's; and the very house confessed the difference between an old devotee and a young beauty. It was nicely clean and magnificent. I was met at the door by two black eunuchs, who led me through a long gallery, between two ranks of beautiful young girls, with their hair finely plaited, almost hanging to their feet, all dressed in fine light damasks, brocaded with silver. I was sorry that decency did not permit me to stop to consider them nearer. But that thought was lost upon my entrance into a large room, or rather pavilion, built round with gilded safes, which were most of them thrown up, and the trees planted near them gave an agreeable shade, which hindered the sun from being troublesome. The jessamines and honey-suckles that twisted round their trunks, shed a soft perfume, increased by a white marble fountain playing sweet water in the lower part of the room, which fell into three or four basons, with a pleasing sound. The roof was painted with all sorts of flowers, falling out of gilded baskets, that seemed tumbling down. On a sofa, raised three steps, and covered with fine Persian carpets, sat the Kahya's lady, leaning on cushions of white satin embroidered; and at her feet sat two young girls about twelve years old, lovely as angels,

angels, dressed perfectly rich, and almost covered with jewels. But they were hardly seen near the fair Fatima (for that is her name) so much her beauty effaced every thing I have seen, nay, all that has been called lovely either in England or Germany. I must own, that I never saw any thing so gloriously beautiful, nor can I recollect a face that would have been taken notice of near her's. She stood up to receive me, saluting me after their fashion, putting her hand to her heart, with a sweetness full of majesty, that no court-breeding could ever give. She ordered cushions to be given me, and took care to place me in the corner, which is the place of honour. I confess, though the Greek lady had before given me a great opinion of her beauty, I was so struck with admiration, that I could not, for some time, speak to her, being wholly taken up in gazing. That surprising harmony of features! That charming result of the whole! That exact proportion of body! That lovely bloom of complexion un sullied by art! The unutterable enchantment of her smile! — But her eyes! — Large and black, with all the soft languishment of the blue! every turn of her face discovering some new grace.

After my first surprise was over, I endeavoured, by nicely examining her face, to find out some imperfection, without any fruit of my search, but my being clearly convinced of the error of that vulgar notion, that a face exactly proportioned, and perfectly beautiful, would not be agreeable; nature having done for her, with more success, what Apelles is said

to have essayed by a collection of the most exact features to form a perfect face. Add to all this, a behaviour so full of grace and sweetness, such easy motions with an air so majestic, yet free from stiffness or affectation, that I am persuaded, could she be suddenly transported upon the most polite throne of Europe, nobody would think her other than born and bred to be a queen, though educated in a country we call barbarous. To say all in a word, our most celebrated English beauties would vanish near her.

She was dressed in a *Casta*n of gold brocade, flowered with silver, very well fitted to her shape, and shewing to advantage the beauty of her bosom, only shaded by the thin gauze of her shift. Her drawers were pale pink, her waistcoat green and silver, her slippers white satin finely embroidered; her lovely arms adorned with bracelets of diamonds, and her broad girdle set round with diamonds; upon her head a rich Turkish handkerchief of pink and silver, her own fine black hair hanging a great length, in various tresses, and on the side of her head some bodkins of jewels. I am afraid you will accuse me of extravagance in this description. I think I have read somewhere, that women always speak in rapture, when they speak of beauty, and I cannot imagine why they should not be allowed to do so. I rather think it a virtue to be able to admire without any mixture of desire or envy. The gravest writers have spoke with great warmth of some celebrated pictures and statues. The workmanship of heaven certainly excels

all

all our weak imitations, and, I think, has a much better claim to our praise. For my part, I am not ashamed to own, I took more pleasure in looking on the beautiful Fatima, than the finest piece of sculpture could have given me. She told me the two girls at her feet were her daughters, though she appeared too young to be their mother. Her fair maids were ranged below the sofa, to the number of twenty, and put me in mind of the pictures of the ancient nymphs. I did not think all nature could have furnished such a scene of beauty. She made them a sign to play and dance. Four of them immediately begun to play some soft airs on instruments, between a lute and a guitar, which they accompanied with their voices, while the others danced by turns. This dance was very different from what I had seen before. Nothing could be more artful, or more proper to raise *certain ideas*. The tunes so soft! — the motions so languishing — accompanied with pauses and dying eyes! half falling back, and then recovering themselves in so artful a manner, that I am very positive, the coldest and most rigid prude upon earth, could not have looked upon them without thinking of *something not to be spoke of*. — I suppose you may have read that the Turks have no music, but what is shocking to the ears; but this account is from those who never heard any but what is played in the streets, and is just as reasonable, as if a foreigner should take his ideas of English music, from the bladder and string, or the marrow-bones and cleavers. I can assure you, that the music is ex-

tremely pathetic; 'tis true, I am inclined to prefer the Italian, but perhaps I am partial. I am acquainted with a Greek lady, who sings better than Mrs. Robinson, and is very well skilled in both, who gives the preference to the Turkish. 'Tis certain they have very fine natural voices; these were very agreeable. When the dance was over, four fair slaves came into the room, with silver censers in their hands, and perfumed the air with amber, aloes-wood, and other scents. After this, they served me coffee upon their knees, in the finest japan china, with soucous of silver gilt. The lovely Fatima entertained me, all this while, in the most polite agreeable manner, calling me often *Uzelle Sultanam*, or the Beautiful Sultana, and desiring my friendship with the best grace in the world, lamenting that she could not entertain me in my own language.

When I took my leave, two maids brought in a fine silver basket of embroidered handkerchiefs; she begged I would wear the richest for her sake, and gave the others to my woman and interpreters. — I retired, through the same ceremonies as before, and could not help thinking, I had been some time in Mahomet's Paradise, so much was I charmed with what I had seen. I know not how the relation of it appears to you. I wish it may give you part of my pleasure; for I would have my dear sister share in all the diversions of, your's, &c." *Letter xxxiii.*

The first letter of the third volume contains a Turkish love letter, and will certainly be acceptable.

" *Pera,*

"*Pera*, March 16, O. S. I am extremely pleased, my dear lady, that you have, at length, found a commission for me, that I can answer without disappointing your expectations; though I must tell you, that it is not so easy as perhaps you think it; and that, if my curiosity had not been more diligent than any other stranger's has ever yet been, I must have answered you with an excuse, as I was forced to do, when you desired me

to buy you a Greek slave. I have got for you, as you desire, a Turkish love-letter, which I have put into a little box, and ordered the captain of the *Smyrniote* to deliver it to you with this letter. The translation of it is literally as follows: The first piece you should pull out of the purse, is a little pearl, which is in Turkish called *Ingi*, and must be understood in this manner:

Ingi,
Pearl,
Caremsil,
Clove.

Senfin Uzellerin gingi
Fairest of the young.
Caremsilsen cararen yök
Congë gulfum timarin yök
Benşeny çkok than severim
Senin benden, haberin yök

You are as slender as this clove!
You are an unblown rose!
I have long loved you, and you have not known it!

Pul,
Jonquil,

Derdime derman bul
Have pity on my passion!

Kibât,
Paper,

Birlerum sabat sabat
I faint every hour!

Ermus,
Pear,

Ver bizé bir umut
Give me some hope.

Jabun,
Soap,

Derdinden oldum zabun
I am sick with love.

Chemur,
Coal,

Ben Oliyim size umur
May I die, and all my years be yours!

Gul,
A rose,

Ben aglarum sen gul
May you be pleased, and your sorrows mine:

Haşır,
A straw,

Oliim sana yazır
Suffer me to be your slave.

Jo ho,
Cloth,

Uştune bulunmaz pabu
Your price is not to be found.

Tartşın,
Cinamon,

Sen ghel ben chekeim senin bargın
But my fortune is yours:

Giro,
A match,

Eşking ilen oldum ghira
I burn, I burn! my flame consumes me.

<i>Sirma,</i>	<i>Uzunu benden a yirma</i>
Gold-thread,	Don't turn away your face.

<i>Satch,</i>	<i>Bazmazun tach</i>
Hair,	Crown of my head !

<i>Uzum,</i>	<i>Benim iki Guzum</i>
Grape,	My eyes !

<i>Til,</i>	<i>Ulugorum tez ghel</i>
Gold-wire,	I die—come quickly.

And by way of postscript.

<i>Beber,</i>	<i>Bize bir dogm haber</i>
Pepper,	Send me an answer.

You see this letter is all in verse, and I can assure you, there is as much fancy shewn in the choice of them, as in the most studied expressions of our letters; there being, I believe, a million of verses designed for this use. There is no colour, no flower, no weed, no fruit, herb, pebble, or feather, that has not a verse belonging to it; and you may quarrel, reproach, or send letters of passion, friendship, or civility, or even of news, without ever inking your fingers.

I fancy you are now wondering at my profound learning; but alas, dear madam, I am almost fallen into the misfortune so common to the ambitious; while they are employed on distant insignificant conquests abroad, a rebellion starts up at home:—I am in great danger of losing my English. I find 'tis not half so easy to me to write in it, as it was a twelvemonth ago. I am forced to study for expressions, and must leave off all other languages, and try to learn my mother tongue. — Human understanding is as much limited as human power, or human strength. The memory can retain but a certain number of images; and 'tis

as impossible for one human creature to be perfect master of ten different languages, as to have, in perfect subjection, ten different kingdoms, or to fight against ten men at a time. I am afraid I shall at last know none as I should do. I live in a place that very well represents the Tower of Babel; in Pera they speak Turkish, Greek, Hebrew, Armenian, Arabic, Persian, Russian, Sclavonian, Walachian, German, Dutch, French; English, Italian, Hungarian; and what is worse, there are ten of these languages spoken in my own family. My grooms are Arabs, my footmen French, English, and Germans; my nurse an Armenian; my house maids Russians; half a dozen other servants Greeks; my steward an Italian; my Janizaries Turks; so that I live in the perpetual hearing of this medley of sounds, which produces a very extraordinary effect upon the people that are born here; for they learn all these languages at the same time, and without knowing any of them well enough to write or read in it. There are very few men, women, or even children here, that have not the same compass of words

in

in five or six of them. I know, myself, several infants of three or four years old, that speak Italian, French, Greek, Turkish, and Cussian, which last they learn of their nurses, who are generally of that country. This seems almost incredible to you, and is, in my mind, one of the most curious things in this country, and takes off very much from the merit of our ladies, who set up for such extraordinary geniuses upon the credit of some superficial knowledge of French and Italian.

As I prefer English to all the rest, I am extremely mortified at the daily decay of it in my head, where, I'll assure you (with grief of heart) it is reduced to such a small number of words, I cannot

recollect any tolerable phrase to conclude with, and am forced to tell your ladyship very bluntly, that I am,

Your faithful humble servant."

A luxuriant fancy displays itself throughout these letters, in a variety of descriptions, and the last letter ends with some lines, which, had they been wrote by the lady M—— W—— M—— would probably have been well known in the world before this publication. If these lines want that sober cant which is necessary to an epitaph, they have that ease and elegance, that liveliness in the turn which justifies us in giving them to the reader as an excellent epigram.

" Here lies John Hughes and Sarah Drew;
Perhaps you'll say, what's that to you?
Believe me, friend, much may be said
On that poor couple that are dead.
On Sunday next they should have married;
But see how oddly things are carried!
On Thursday last it rain'd and lighten'd;
These tender lovers sadly frighten'd,
Shelter'd beneath the cocking hay,
In hopes to pass the time away.
But the BOLD THUNDER found them out
(Commission'd for that end no doubt)
And seizing on their trembling breath,
Consign'd them to the shades of death.
Who knows if 'twas not kindly done?
For had they seen the next year's sun,
A beaten wife and cuckold swain
Had jointly curs'd the marriage chain;
Now they are happy in their doom,
FOR POPE HAS WROTE UPON THEIR TOMB."

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C H A P. I.

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C H A P. II.

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C H A P. III.

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C H A P. IV.

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C H A P. V.

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C H A P. VI.

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C H A P. VII.

Domestic affairs. Scheme of the supplies. Opposition to them. Arguments against the lotteries, excise, &c. City of London address. Protest of the Lords. Arguments in favour of the excise. Various proceedings. Lord B. resigns. Right hon. G. G. succeeds. Situation of the minority. [32]

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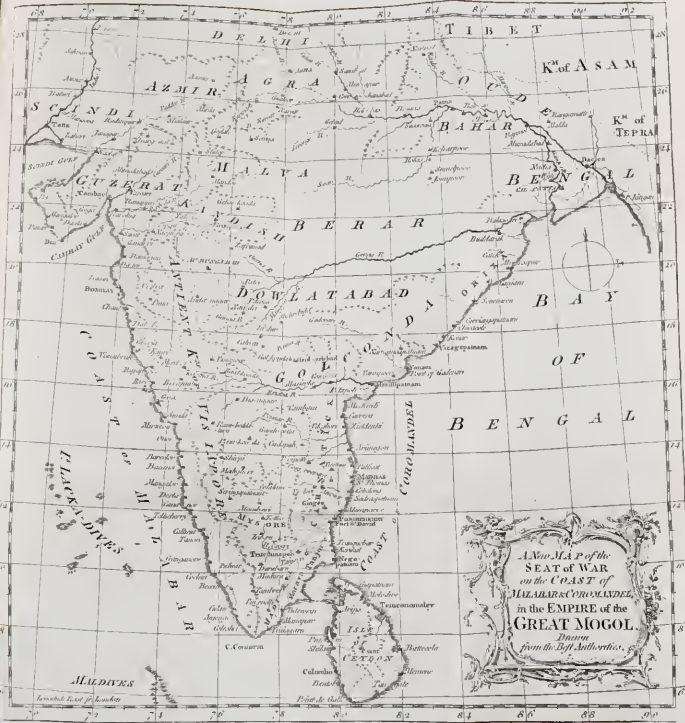
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A New MAP of the
SEAT of WAR
on the COAST of
MALABAR COROMANDEL,
in the EMPIRE of the
GREAT MUGOL.

Drawn
from the Best Authorities.



Expenditures for the purchase of the House in the Annual Budget, and to be placed at the end of the Volume per C. 3.



British & French Scale Express'd in French Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50
 British Statute Miles Express'd in English Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50





